

STATEMENT OF SAFETY POLICY

It is the belief of Cahill's Construction Inc. that our most important asset and that the preservation of employee Safety and Health must remain a constant consideration in every phase of our business. It is our intent to provide a work environment as free of hazards as possible.

It is this policy of this company to strive for the highest safety standards on our projects. Safety does not occur by chance. It is the result of careful attention to all company operations by those who are both directly and indirectly involved. Employees at all levels must work diligently to execute the company's policy on safety and occupational health.

Our safety program was developed to assure compliance with federal, state, and local regulations with particular emphasis on the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA). OSHA requires all employees to have knowledge of the standards established by these agencies and to implement the rules and regulations therein on projects under their direction.

All levels of our organization are responsible for the safety of the general public, our own employees, and the employees of our subcontractors. Safety is the responsibility of all levels of our organization. Any accident causes pain, both physical and mental. The prevention of injury and illness is a goal well worth achieving. It is our responsibility to make safety and health a daily concern. Providing a safe place to work, proper protective equipment, and a work environment conducive to safe work practices and policies is a primary concern to our management.

SAFETY PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Our objective is to provide a safe, healthy workplace, to comply with federal and state OSHA Safety and Health regulations and to reduce the frequency and severity of Workers' Compensation accidents and costs. We can achieve these objectives by recognizing and managing our workplace hazards and increasing safety awareness for all of our employees and sub-contractors.

SAFETY RESPONSIBILITIES

Safety is the responsibility of every Cahill's Construction Inc. employee. Every job has unlimited hazards. These hazards must be recognized and either eliminated or reduced to an absolute minimum. Every employee is obligated to enforce this safety policy.

The duties and responsibilities, for all personnel under this safety program, are as follows:

SAFETY DIRECTOR

1. Ensures that all employees and supervisors are aware of and comply with the requirements for safe practices on the job site.
2. Ensures that all first reports of accidents are processed and submitted to state and federal agencies and to the insurance carrier.
3. Conducts safety inspections of work area and directs corrective actions for unsafe conditions.
4. Assembles and communicates loss and safety information to project manager, superintendent, and top management.
5. Informs project manager and superintendent or foreman of unsafe conditions.
6. Develops technical guidance and interim programs to identify and remove physical hazards from construction sites.
7. Maintains an adequate accident report system, personally investigates serious accidents, and takes corrective actions to eliminate accident causes. Prepares and distributes reports on accidents.
8. Provides superintendent/foreman with the appropriate material for conducting weekly toolbox talks.
9. Periodically attend toolbox talks to evaluate effectiveness.

10. Updates all levels of management on matters pertaining to safety.
11. Conducts a thorough investigation of all accidents, whether they involve an injury or property damage/loss.
12. Interact with insurance carriers as well as OSHA.
13. A permanent member of the Safety Committee who makes sure meetings are held monthly and coordinates follow up and corrective action on any areas of concern noted.

SUPERVISOR

The supervisor is the core of our safety program. Responsibilities for the implementation of the program include the following.

1. Positive safety attitude by following and enforcing our safety policies and procedures, in addition to communicating the policy to other.
2. Responsibility for safety on their specific job site. Their safety record will be taken into consideration at their review.
3. Requiring all subcontractors to adhere to safety regulation. Report all unsafe conditions in subcontractors' portion of work to the safety director.
 4. Ensuring that the entire safety program is carried out on the job.
 5. Attending safety meetings scheduled by the safety director.
6. Conducting weekly toolbox talks to evaluate effectiveness and suggesting improvements where necessary.
7. Taking timely and effective action to correct unsafe practices or conditions when discovered.
8. Evaluating hazards in the workplace by conducting safety inspections and participating in Job Hazard analysis of high-risk jobs.
9. Reporting all observed unsafe conditions, practices, or violations of safety policy to the project manager and supervisor.
 10. Being familiar with safety regulations related to his area of responsibility.
11. Ensuring that safety equipment is available and that storage locations are clearly designated.
 12. Providing feedback to the safety director concerning safety matters.
 13. Recognizing good work habits and effectively dealing with safety violations.

EMPLOYEE

As an employee, you are required to demonstrate your commitment to our safety program by:

1. Participating in safety inspections.
2. Attending safety training.
3. Participating in safety committee activities.
4. Following safe work habits, keeping guards in place on equipment and taking care of equipment.
 5. Cooperating with all aspects of the Safety Program.
 6. Being familiar and complying with proper safety and health practices.
 7. Using the required safety devices and proper personal protective safety equipment.
 8. Notifying a supervisor immediately of unsafe conditions and acts.
 9. Reporting all accidents to a supervisor or manager immediately.

SUBCONTRACTORS

Subcontractor's compliance with safety rules and regulations must be the concern of every employee of this company. It is imperative that we observe our subcontractors' operations and identify any deficiencies in their work practices and policies in order to maintain safe and healthy jobsites and compliance with safety regulations.

Subcontractors' are required to follow all state and federal laws concerning safety. Failure to fulfill this requirement is a failure to meet the conditions of their contract. Safety on the project extends to all subcontractor operations. Subcontractors of this company are expected to comply with this safety policy as a minimum standard

in addition to all state and federal laws concerning safety. They are also expected to participate in all accident prevention measures. Bring any violations observed to the attention of your supervisor immediately.

ACCIDENT REPORTING PROCEDURE

All injuries and accidents, no matter how minor, must be immediately reported to the superintendent or foreman in charge. All employees need to know where the first aid kits are located. The injured party must contact the home office so that a First Report of Injury form can be completed. This must take place after each accident and/or incident within 24 hours of the occurrence. Property loss or damage must be reported in the same fashion. The safety director will be notified of all injuries and near misses and perform an investigation. All injuries will be entered into the safety log and reported to the safety committee for review and follow up. The Safety Director will monitor medical treatment, restrictions, and return to work and provide additional training as may be required. The safety director and safety committee will review the incident and make recommendations for changes in safe work practices. Safety policies and training will reduce the risk of a recurrence of the incident.

JOB SITE INSPECTION PROCEDURE

1. Supervisor will conduct job-site inspection on a random and recurring basis, but at least monthly using the jobsite safety inspection check list.
2. Management will review results the following day and initiate the appropriate actions.
3. Supervisor will review and communicate the results of the inspections with the crew on site and follow up with any corrective action required.
4. Results and corrective actions are discussed at the safety committee meeting.
5. Safety director and committee make recommendations and insure implementation for any required changes to policies and procedures.
6. The jobsite will be continuously monitored to identify existing hazards and new hazards that are created or result from jobsite conditions and progress. All hazards will be communicated to the field crew and appropriate measures taken to eliminate or control them.

CODE OF SAFE PRACTICES

All Cahill's Construction employees and subcontractors shall follow all federal (OSHA) laws pertaining to construction in addition to these safe practices rules, render every possible aid to safe operations, and report all unsafe conditions or practices to management immediately. The word "employees" in this section refers to all employees whether by Cahill's Construction or its subcontractors.

1. Supervisors shall insist that ALL employees and sub contractors observe and obey every rule, regulation and order necessary to their safe conduct of the work, and shall take such action necessary to obtain compliance.
2. Every employee will receive proper safety training prior to and during the performance of his/her job. Instruction and articles concerning work place safety and health shall be given at least once every 120 working days. Employees are prohibited from performing functions for which they have not been appropriately trained.
3. Anyone known to be under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs shall not be allowed on the job while in that condition. Persons with symptoms of alcohol and/or drug abuse are encouraged to discuss personal work-related problems with a trained professional. No liquor, narcotics or medications (except for documented medical conditions) are allowed at job-site.
4. No one shall knowingly be permitted or required to work while his/her ability or alertness is impaired by fatigue, illness or other causes that might expose the individual or others to injury.
5. No one shall be required to work in surroundings or under conditions that are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to their health or safety.

6. Employees should be alert to see that all guards and other protective devices are in proper places and adjusted, report deficiencies to supervisor.
7. Employees will be trained on the appropriate measures for lockout/tag-out, and will be held responsible for obeying the rules associated with lockout/tag-out.
8. Employees are prohibited from removing, altering, or tampering with any safety guards or safety mechanisms.
9. Employees are not allowed to adjust, fix or maintain equipment unless specifically authorized to do so by management.
10. Horseplay, scuffling, and other acts which tend to endanger the safety or well-being of employees and the public are prohibited.
 11. Employees are required to report all accidents or injuries to your supervisor.
12. Employees are required to obey warning signs and hazard postings and may not remove, obscure, deface, or destroy any safety signs.
 13. All employees are required to wear the necessary personal protective equipment.
 14. Employees are required to know the location of emergency equipment.
15. If you come across asbestos in your work area, report it immediately to your supervisor and discontinue work in that area immediately.
16. There are many chemicals that are used in construction that can be hazardous. Each trailer has material data safety sheets on each of these chemicals. These sheets are available to you for your inspection. The material data safety sheets are also available in the office.
17. Management will take the necessary steps to correct any identified workplace hazards or unsafe conditions.
18. Employees should never wear loose clothing or jewelry as they are considered a safety hazard. Employees will be instructed on the proper attire for performing the job and will be held responsible to dress accordingly.
19. Employees will be instructed on proper lifting and material handling and will be responsible for performing their job within the stated guidelines.
 20. Employees are required to obey the no-smoking rules
21. Employees will be instructed on proper emergency evacuation and response. Employees will be held responsible for understanding and following the procedures for emergency evacuation.
22. Graffiti is a distraction on the jobsite and therefore a safety concern. Any graffiti found on the jobsite will result in fines.

COMPANY SAFETY RULES AND PROCEDURES

The following are some of the general rules applicable to our operations that must be enforced on every project contracted by our company. This is a partial listing only. The pertinent requirements of OSHA Regulations *CFR 29, part 1926 Safety and Health Regulations for construction with CFR 29 Part 1910 Identified as Application to Construction*, also apply in this form.

VEHICLES AND ROLLING STOCK

All vehicles must be maintained in a safe operating condition, including the presence of fire extinguishers and first aid kits. It is the responsibility of the driver to report any defective condition. A maintenance shop will correct such defective conditions immediately. All rolling stock equipment will be inspected monthly for defective tires, brakes, steering apparatus, warning system, light, lubrication, etc.--as according to its maintenance procedures.

1. Do not get on or off a vehicle while it is in motion.
2. All gasoline motors need to shut down before refueling.
3. Operators will take signals from one man only. When taking signals, do not move equipment unless signal is fully understood.
4. Having a current driver's license is federal law when operating over-the-road vehicles. You are expected to have a valid license before operating any company owned or rented over the road equipment.
5. The use of seatbelts in all vehicles is state law. You are expected to wear them at all times.
6. The use of any company vehicles while using or under the influence of alcohol or drugs is prohibited.

EQUIPMENT

1. Operation of equipment must be handled with care if there is a possibility of overturning, especially in areas like deep fills, cut banks and steep slopes.
2. Be sure that no one is below any equipment when operating.
3. Machinery cannot be adjusted while in operation. Do not attempt to oil moving parts, except on equipment that is designed or fitted with safeguards to protect the person performing the work.
4. Loose clothing is easily caught in machinery. Loose sleeves, torn clothing, rings and other jewelry are taboo on the job. Wear safe clothing.
5. No one but the operator shall ride the equipment.
6. The operator needs to examine his equipment every shift for any evidence of loose gears, keys, runways, cables, etc. Any of these should be fixed immediately.
7. Do not get on or off a vehicle while it is motion.
8. All gasoline motors need to be shut down before refueling.
9. Operators shall take signals from one man only. When taking signals, do not move the equipment unless the signal is fully understood.
10. Having a current driver's license is federal Law when operating over the road vehicles. You are expected to have one before operating any company owned or rented over the road equipment.
11. The use of any company equipment while using, or under the influence of drugs or alcohol is prohibited.
12. Lockout and tag out all vehicles and rolling stock whenever repairs and maintenance are required. Only authorized maintenance personnel are allowed to remove tags, Do not operate or use equipment until tags removed and proper maintenance has been performed.

1. Personal Protections and Related Equipment

- A. Personal protective equipment must be worn as prescribed for each job by the supervisor.
- B. Employees must check with their supervisor regarding any portion of their job that they do not understand.
- C. Goggles, face shields, helmets, and other such safety equipment are required to fit the eye and face protection needs of the employee for each application. Damaged, scratched or poorly fitting eye and face protection should be turned in and replaced immediately.
- D. All employees are required to inspect their hard hats and all personal protective equipment routinely for dents, cracks and deterioration and turn in for replacement whenever necessary. Any hard hat exposed to a heavy blow should be replaced immediately.
- E. Gloves are to be used when handling materials and for protection against acids and other chemicals which could injure employee skin.
- F. Respiratory equipment is needed for protection against toxic and hazardous fumes. Employees must verify with their supervisor which equipment meets the needs for breathing safety.
- G. Safety shoes are recommended to help eliminate toe and foot injuries are required to be slip and puncture resistant.
- H. Sustained exposure to noise at levels higher than 90 decibels can result in permanent hearing loss and employees are required to use ear plugs or hearing protectors when jobsite conditions warrant.
- I. The use of positive fall protection is required when working on elevated work where there is no guardrail protection and on some suspended scaffolds and steep roofs over 8/12 and on any roof above 25 feet above the ground.
- J. Employees are expected to use proper judgment in their personal habits. When they report to work each morning they must be in fit condition to meet the daily obligations.
- K. The use of reflective safety vests is required by all employees anytime that moving equipment is present on the jobsite.

2. Guardrails

- A. Open sided floors and holes such as stairwells, door and window openings elevators and mechanical openings and skylights that have a fall distance greater than 6 feet must be protected by the use of guardrails or covers as soon as the hazard is created.
- B. Install guardrails around openings in floors, at stairways and across openings in walls when the fall distance is 6 feet or more. Be sure the rails can withstand a 200-pound load.
- C. Install guardrails at all doorways not used for access and at all windows with a sill height of less than 36 inches.
- D. Construct guardrails with a top-rail centered at 42 inches high with a mid-rail centered at 21 inches. Intermediate supports must be installed at a maximum of every 8 feet.
- E. Install toe boards when other workers are to be below the work area. As a practical matter, toe boards should be installed in all situations because we cannot predict when other workers may be working below.
- F. Cover floor opening larger than 2 x 2 inches with material to safely support the working load.
- G. Use other fall protection systems such as slide guards, roof anchors, or alternative safe work practices when a guardrail system cannot be used.
- H. Where proper slip-resistant shoes or footwear to lessen slipping hazards.

3. Barricades, Signs, and Hole Covers

- A. Excavations and openings on the jobsite must be protected with barricades or hole covers.
- B. Barricaded and/or signs shall always be provided as a warning of hazards such as overhead work, crane swing, and excavations and Controlled Access Zones. When a hole or floor opening is created during the performance of a work activity, a cover or barricade must be installed immediately.

4. Fire Prevention

- A. When using heat producing equipment, make sure that the area is clear of all fire hazards and that all sources of potential fires have been eliminated.
- B. Do not use a salamander or other open flame devices in a confined or enclosed structure.
- C. Vent heaters to the atmosphere and make sure they are located an adequate distance from walls, ceilings, and floors.
- D. Have fire extinguishers available at all times when using heat-producing equipment. Never store flammable or combustible materials near heat or ignitions sources.
- E. Know the location of fire fighting equipment in the work area and have knowledge of its use and application. Use these devices only in cases of fire.
- F. Turn in all fire extinguishers for recharge after each use. Inspect periodically when not in use.
- G. Insure that leaks or spills of flammable or combustible materials are cleaned up properly.
- H. Store gasoline and other flammable liquids outside and only in approved safety cans that are properly labeled.
- I. Fire extinguishers must be located within 25' of all generators and compressors.

5. Excavations

- A. Have supervisory personnel determine whether excavations, trenches, or cuts more than 4 feet in depth require shoring or some other hold-back means.
- B. Excavations must be checked daily for cracks, slides, and scaling. During rain, snow, and other hazardous weather conditions, checks need to be performed more frequently.
- C. Heavy equipment must be kept back from edges of all excavations.
- D. The access for excavations shall be ladders or steps and should be located within 25 feet of any worker.

6. Compressed Gas Cylinders

- A. All gas cylinders shall have their contents clearly marked on the outside of each cylinder.
- B. Cylinders must be placed and secured in an upright position during storage and transfer.
- C. Cylinder valves must be protected with caps or guards when not in use.
- D. All leaking or defective cylinders must be removed from service promptly, tagged as inoperable, and placed in an open space away from the work area.

- E. All operators are required to inspect equipment prior to use.
- F. Oxygen and gas cylinders placed in storage are to be kept 20 feet apart or have a fire barrier between them
- G. Full and empty cylinders are to be stored separately and protected from excess heat, snow, ice, or physical damage.

7. Housekeeping

- A. Proper housekeeping is the foundation for a safe work environment. It prevents accidents and fires, and creates a business-like work area.
- B. Store material in a stable manner so that it will not be subject to falling.
- C. Rubbish, scraps, and debris shall be removed from the work area as soon as possible to prevent fire and trip hazards.
- D. It is not permissible to leave materials, tools, and supplies in stairways, walkways, near floor openings, or at the edge of the building when exterior walls are not built.
- E. Construction areas, aisles, stairs, ramps, runways, corridors, offices, shops and storage areas where work is in progress must be adequately lighted.

8. Ladders and Scaffolds

- A. Ladders must be adequate for the job and properly maintained. No job site built ladders are allowed. Climbing ladder trusses and wall bracing is prohibited. Use only approved ladders that are properly rated for the task at hand. Keep base and top of ladders and area clear of debris and materials.
- B. Always face the ladder when climbing and maintain 3-point contact when climbing up or down. That means two hands and one foot or two feet and one hand on ladders at all times. Keep your center of gravity between the rails. Never lean to the point where your belt buckle is outside the rails.
- C. Keep ladders and boots clean of mud and any slippery material to avoid slips.
- D. Set extension ladders 1 foot out for every 4 feet up to 4 to 1 rule. This can be estimated if necessary by observing the angle symbol on the side of extension ladders. Another method is that when standing erect with your feet at the base of the ladder, your arms, when fully extended straight out, should just reach the rails.
- E. The top of extension ladders must project 3 feet beyond the top rest and be secured to the structure.
- F. Never use ladders horizontally as scaffold or runways.
- G. Never rest a ladder on it rungs. Ladders must rest on the rails.
- H. Get help when erecting long or awkward, heavy ladders.
- I. Ladders must never be set up in doorways, passageways or areas where they can be struck or knocked over.
- J. Always check for electrical hazards before erecting or using any ladder. All ladders should be positioned a minimum of 10 feet from overhead electric lines.
- K. Never position ladders against flexible or movable surfaces. Only place ladders on solid, level and stable surfaces. They must be dug in or blocked securely at the base to provide a solid, level rest.
- L. Use step ladders only as intended, opened with spreaders locked and never as access to a higher deck.
- M. Never stand higher than the third rung from the top of step ladders and the fourth rung from the top on extension ladders.
- N. All employees are obligated to check ladders prior to use to see that they are free from defects. Remove and tag out any defective ladder immediately upon discovery of any defect.
- O. Ladders must have safety feet.
- P. Straight ladders must be tied off, held, or otherwise secured for stability.
- Q. Erection crews must check each scaffold member during erection. Defective parts are not to be used for scaffold fabrication.
- R. All scaffolds that are more than 10 feet above the ground or floor surface should have guard-rails at 42 and 21 inches, as well as toe boards. If this is not possible, then employees working on the scaffold must wear fall protection.

- S. Planks shall extend over their end supports to not less than 6 inches and not more than 12 inches.
- T. Tube and frame scaffolds shall not exceed four times the base dimension and the casters shall have positive locking devices.
- U. Personnel shall not ride in lift baskets as the scaffold is being repositioned.
- V. Do not overreach when working from scaffolding. Never work from any part of a scaffold other than the platform. Platforms must be fully planked and free of snow, ice, mud and other slippery material.
- W. Keep the front edge of the platform within 12 inches of the face of the work.
- X. Do not place, use or move scaffolds to within 10 feet of overhead power lines.
- Y. Never work in bad weather or high winds unless the competent person decides that it is safe to do so.
- Z. Design all scaffold to withstand 4 times its intended load. Never overload a scaffold or work platform and keep the weight of manpower, tools and materials to a minimum to perform the required task. Restock materials often instead of staging large amounts on scaffolds or platforms.

9. Fall Protection

- A. All workers exposed to falls of 6 feet or greater must be protected by the use of conventional fall protection by means of guardrails, slide guards or personal fall arrest systems. When conventional personal fall arrest systems are not feasible or would create a greater hazard, alternate safe work practices must be developed and implemented.
- B. All employees will be trained in proper equipment use and procedures and management will insure that the program is followed and that all employees accept their obligations to follow the rules to protect themselves and others.
- C. Only those workers trained in the placement of roof trusses, roof framing and sheathing will be allowed to perform this work.
- D. When staging floor joist, beams, trusses and roof trusses these materials will be received and placed by workman on step ladders, work platforms or scaffold.
- E. Floor members will be erected by workman using step ladders or by trained workman on the walls after the first member has been secured and braced and it is possible to achieve 3 point support by using that member to provide a firm hand hold when tipping up and securing adjacent members.
- F. The first row of floor sheathing must be installed by workman specifically trained in floor sheathing procedures.
- G. The first piece of the floor sheathing must be placed and secured from ladders. Additional pieces of the first row are to be installed by two workmen, one located on the prior sheet that has been installed and one on the outside wall ahead using floor members for support. Upon completion of the first row, these same two workmen will install the second row of sheathing using the first row that has been placed and secured as a walkway. Upon completion of the second row they will use high visibility paint to paint a line 6 feet in from the outside edge to define the working perimeter for additional workers and serve as a warning to proximity of the fall hazard at the outside edge. Only at this point will additional trained workers be allowed to assist in the floor sheathing operations using the first two rows of installed sheathing as work platform.
- H. Sheathing operations will be discontinued in the presence of frost, ice, snow, high winds or other inclement weather until conditions improve or alternative work practices have been adopted after consultation with the competent person that allows work to proceed safely.
- I. All lay out of floor and roof systems will be performed from ladders, work platforms or scaffolding.
- J. It is never permissible to walk or be on the top plates of walls before at least on roof or floor member has been set and securely fastened and braced.
- K. Roof members will be erected by workman using step ladders or by trained workman on the wall after the first member has been secured and braced and it is possible to achieve 3 point support by using that member to provide a firm hand hold when tipping up and securing adjacent members.
- L. When setting roof trusses always set the trusses from a ladder inside of the building when feasible.

- M. The first row of roof sheathing must be installed by workman specifically trained in roof sheathing procedures.
- N. The first piece of roof sheathing may be placed and secured from ladders, a work platform, scaffold or by trained workman standing in the truss webs.
- O. After the first row of roof sheathing has been secured these workman will immediately install a slide guard 16 inches up from the eave and running the entire length of the eave and securely fastened. Slide guards will be constructed of either roof brackets that are perpendicular to the roof plane located a maximum of 6 feet on center with a 2x6 upright or by a site built L guard of a 2x4 flat with a 2x4 upright minimum, securely nailed.
- P. Roofs with a pitch of 4/12 to 6/12 require on slide guard 16 inches up and running the entire length of the eave. Additional slide guards should be installed in jobsite conditions warrant.
- Q. Roofs with a pitch of 6/12 to 8/12 require on slide guard 16 inches up and running the entire length of the eave and additional slide guards at a maximum spacing of every 8 feet up the roof. Additional slide guards should be installed if jobsite conditions warrant.
- R. When working on 8/12 pitch roofs or steeper or on any roof with an eave to ground height greater than 25 feet, safety nets, guard rails or personal fall arrest systems must be used.
- S. Sheathing operations will be discontinued in the presence of frost, ice, snow, high winds or other inclement weather until conditions improve or alternative work practices have been adopted after consultation with the competent person that allows work to proceed safely.
- T. Cover and secure all skylights, roof louvers and hatches or other penetrations or provide guardrails immediately upon creation of the hazard.

10. Rigging

- A. Good rigging is essential for moving construction materials.
- B. Never swing loads over the heads of workers in the area.
- C. Workmen should never work or move under overhead loads and need to be continuously aware of material handling operation in their work area.
- D. Only trained flag men/women and signal men/women are to direct the operation, using the hand signals established as a standard for the industry.
- E. Tag lines must be used to control loads and keep workers away.
- F. Do not overload any part of your rigging. Check loads just off the ground for stability before hoisting.
- G. Never leave a suspended load unattended without securing it.
- H. Never allow loads, booms, or rigging to approach within 10 feet of energized electrical lines rated 50KV or lower. For lines greater than 50KV, follow OSHA regulations.
- I. Always operate cranes on firm, level ground or use mats, particularly for near-capacity lifts.
- J. Rope off or barricade a space 360 degrees around all cranes operating on your jobsite to the extent of the swing radius of the rear of the rotating structure.

11. Welding and Burning

- A. Always clear the area below cutting or welding so that you do not drop slag on hoses, cables or employees.
- B. Use leak proof welding helmets and burning goggles for eye protection and to prevent flash burns.
- C. Use only manual electrode holders specifically designed for arc welding.
- D. Make sure that all parts subject to electrical current are fully insulated against the maximum voltage encountered to ground.
- E. a ground return cable shall have a safe current carrying capacity equal to, or exceeding the specified maximum output capacity of the arc welding unit that it services.
- F. Place cables, leads and connections carefully so that there are no fire or tripping hazards.
- G. Shield all arc welding and cutting operations with non-combustible or flameproof screens wherever practical.
- H. Keep suitable fire extinguishers readily available when welding, cutting or heating on the job.
- I. Be sure that proper ventilation is provided whenever welding, cutting or heating is performed in a confined space.

12. Tools

- A. Inspect all tools regularly for defects. Tag out and remove to the broken tool shelf in the trailer any defective or damaged tool. Never use worn, defective or maladjusted tools.
- B. Follow the manufactures recommendations on the safe and proper use of all tools.
- C. Always wear proper personal protective equipment when using any tool.
- D. It is imperative that the right tool is used for the job and that it is used in the correct manner.
- E. Keep tools in good working condition. Damaged, worn or defective tools can cause injuries, and may not be used.
- F. Do not use tools until you have been properly instructed and authorized to do so.
- G. Never remove machinery or equipment guards. Make sure that all guards are in place and working properly before using any power tool.
- H. Raise and lower tools by their handle. Never by the cord!
- I. Never make repairs to tools or equipment unless authorized by your supervisor.
- J. Powder actuated tools should only be used by trained operators that have been thoroughly trained and hold a qualified operators card. Always wear eye and hearing protection when working with powder actuated tools. Never leave the tool loaded and unattended and always be aware of other workman nearby.
- K. Inspect electrical extension cords and other wiring to be certain that they are properly insulated. Do not use frayed or damaged cords.
- L. Take special precautions when using power tools on a scaffold or other location with limited movement area. Get a good footing, use both hands, keep cords clear of obstructions, and do not over-reach.
- M. Be sure that power tool is off and motion stopped before setting it down.
- N. Never reach under any material being cut. Always wear eye protections when cutting. Stand to the side so you are not in line with the blade. Cut so that the fall off is short part of the board being cut. Maintain a firm grip and well balanced stance at all times. Never cut back handed or across your body and do not reach across your body when setting down a saw. Never wedge or tie the guard open on any saw. Never operate a saw with a defective guard or safety device.
- O. Feed the saw into the material, never place the saw in a fixed position and feed material into it.
- P. Disconnect the tool from power source before changing drills, blades or bits attempting any repairs or adjustment.
- Q. Never leave a running tool unattended.
- R. Never leave cartridges for pneumatic or powder-actuated tools unattended. Keep in a safe place according to manufacturers recommendations and avoid storage in areas of high heat.
- S. Do not use compressed air for cleaning purposes except when pressure is reduced to less than 30 psi and then only with effective chip guarding and proper personal protective equipment. Never use compressed air for cleaning off yourself or other workmen.
- T. Always keep gas compressors outside or in well-ventilated areas to prevent the buildup of carbon monoxide. Store gas away from compressors and keep a fire extinguisher handy. Check hoses and be sure all connections are secure. Turn off compressors and relieve pressure when not in use. Disconnect all pneumatic tools when not in use or unattended. Always insure that hoses are clear of traffic and do not present trip hazards. Always wear eye protection when operating pneumatic tools. Never raise or lower tools by the hose. Never hold the trigger and bump the gun to fire. Always be aware of other workmen and never fire when a ricochet would endanger other workers. Always wear hearing protection. Never tamper with safety devices. Always keep hands away from discharge area.

13. Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Health

- A. Potable water shall be provided at all sites in approved closed containers with disposable cups
- B. toilets shall be provided as required for the number of workers, with self-closing doors, latch and toilet paper.
- C. First aid kits must be provided at each job site, and if a medical facility is not readily accessible, then a person with a valid First Aid Certificate must be present.

- D. Employees must be protected against exposure to injurious sound levels by controlling exposure or by use of the proper personal protective equipment.
- E. Employees must be protected against exposure to ionizing (x-ray, radioactive) and non-ionizing (laser beam) radiation.
- F. Protection against exposure to harmful gases, fumes, dust, and similar airborne hazards must be furnished through proper ventilation or personal respirator equipment.

14. Motor Vehicles and Mechanized Equipment

- A. All equipment left unattended at night adjacent to highways or construction areas shall have lights, reflectors, and/or barricades to identify location of the equipment.
- B. Supervisory personnel shall inspect all machinery and equipment prior to each use and during use to make sure it is safe operating condition.
- C. Rated load capacity and recommended rules of operation shall be conspicuously posted on all equipment at the operator's station.
- D. A fire extinguisher will be carried in all heavy equipment cabs.
- E. When vehicles or mobile equipment are topped or parked, parking brakes shall be set. Equipment on inclines shall have wheels chocked as well as having parking brakes set.
- F. All vehicles or combinations of vehicles shall have in operable conditions at least:
 - 1. 2 headlights.
 - 2. 2 taillights.
 - 3. Brake lights
 - 4. Audible warning device at operator's station.
 - 5. Seat belts properly installed.
 - 6. Seats, firmly secured, for the number of persons carried.
 - 7. Service, parking and emergency brake system.
- G. Operators shall not use motor equipment having an obstructed rear view unless:
 - 1. Vehicle has an audible reverse signal alarm. OR
 - 2. Vehicle is backed up only when an observer says it is safe to do so.
- H. Workers must stay clear of backing and turning equipment and vehicles and equipment with rotating cabs.
- I. Reflective vests will be worn at all time by all workers on the ground and jobsite when vehicles and mobile equipment are in use.
- J. Insure that all off road equipment in use is equipped with roll over protection,
- K. Seat belts are required to be used whenever any mobile equipment is in use.
- L. Maintain a 10 foot clearance from power lines with all equipment.
- M. Know and follow all rated capacities for cranes, boom trucks and telescoping lifts.
- N. Never move any machinery until you know the locations of all work.
- O. Insure that all workmen including hook men and truck drivers are a safe distance away when picking any load so that if the load shifts or swings that everyone is clear.
- P. Never pick a load that is between you and another workman in order to prevent crushing injuries.
- Q. Inspect all cables, slings, hooks and straps regularly and tag out any defective or worn materials for repair or replacement.
- R. Always use a tag line to maintain control of materials being moved by cranes and lifts.
- S. Only trained and certified operators are allowed to operate cranes, boom trucks and telescoping lifts.

13. Electrical

- A. Prohibit work on any new or existing electrical circuit until all employees understand the lockout tag out procedures.
- B. Never use frayed or worn electrical cords. Inspect all cords and connections prior to use. Check regularly for defects and tag out any equipment in need of repair or replacement.
- C. Use only 3 wire type extensions cords designed for hard service that are imprinted with S, ST, SO, STO, SJ, SJT, SJO, OR SJTO on the casing.
- D. All cords must have a grounding plug in place and be a minimum of 14 gauge wire. Never us a flat cord. Site built romex cords are not allowed. Electrical tape is not an acceptable repair for breaks and frays. All defective cords must be tagged out and turned in for repair or replacement. Job site repairs are not allowed.

- E. Junction boxes must be weather resistant and rated for construction.
- F. Never raise or lower power tools by the cord.
- G. Plug in and unplug cords and tools at the source and never by pulling on the cords.
- H. Never use power tools in the rain or if standing in water.
- I. Coil cords loosely for storage. Protect cords from abrasion and damage by raising them off the ground or work area to a height and in a location where they will not present an additional hazard whenever practical.
- J. Maintain all electrical tools and devices in a safe condition and tag out and remove any defective or broken electrical tool or device for repair by a competent repairman.
- K. Never bypass any protective system or device.
- L. Do not overload circuits.
- M. Locate and identify all overhead electrical power lines and make sure that ladders, scaffold, equipment and materials never come within 10 feet of electrical power lines.
- N. All circuits whether from permanent power, temporary power or generators must be protected with ground fault circuit interrupters. If no protected circuit is available use portable GFCI device or GFCI extension cord to protect against shocks.
- O. Supervisors are required to check temporary power sources at least weekly to ensure that the panel is properly secured, includes a cover, has a dead front and a working GFCI circuit. Notify the job superintendent to have broken components replaced immediately and use generators until repairs have been made.

Back Care

Lifting, carrying and reaching-its not how much you lift or carry, but how you do it.

1. Keep work up to a comfortable height.
2. Change positions frequently
3. Always keep your feet apart for good balance when working.
4. Wear comfortable shoes

Lifting Techniques

1. Keep head high, chin tucked in and back slightly arched.
2. Keep weight close to body and stand straight
3. Use diagonal lift, (one foot ahead, one foot behind), to get weight in close and maintain a balanced base of support.
4. Don't jerk as you lift; try to lift smooth and easy.
5. Plan ahead; test the load before lifting.
6. Get help when needed.

Hazard Communication Program

Purpose:

Cahills Construction has implemented this hazard communication program/employee right-to know to reduce the exposure and risk of injury to company employees and contracted employees, and to provide information on hazardous chemicals and appropriate protective measures. Cahills Construction Inc. is firmly committed to providing a safe and healthy work environment for all employees as well as subcontractors and suppliers. In order to achieve this commitment, we require all subcontractors and suppliers to be in full compliance with OSHA's Hazards Communication Standard. The major points of the "Hazcom" rule are listed below, although it is the responsibility of each subcontractor and supplier to acquaint themselves with this standard.

Scope:

Each company shall maintain compliance with the elements of this policy at all locations. This policy has been established according to the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), commonly referred to as "Employee Right-to-Know", and state and local requirements.

The requirements of this policy apply when there is exposure to chemicals that pose a physical or health hazard. Products that are generally available as a consumer good are exempted from the requirements of this policy if the product is used for its intended purpose and in similar frequency of exposure as experienced by consumers. If a consumer product is maintained and used at a location in such a manner that it exceeds reasonable consumer exposure, then the requirements of this policy apply.

Requirements:

1. For chemicals purchased and used by the company and its employees.
 - A. The manufacturer or distributor of a chemical is required by law to understand the scientific evidence of a chemical and its hazards, and communicate this information with proper labeling and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).
 - B. Each location shall designate a qualified individual who is responsible to review the chemicals used in the workplace to help ensure that all hazardous chemicals have been identified, are being properly labeled, and have the appropriate MSDS. This individual will also be responsible for ensuring that chemical vendors consistently comply with the regulations outlined in this policy.
 - C. Labeling Requirements MSDS>
 1. The manufacturer or distributor must include labeling on each chemical container. The labeling must include.
 - A. Identification of the chemical, a code number, or trade name.
 - B. Name and address of manufacturer
 - C. The degree of hazard such as "extremely flammable" or "harmful if Swallowed.
 - D. The degree of hazard such as Warning!, Caution!, or Danger!.
 - E. Precautions explaining how to prevent injury or illness.
 - F. Instructions in case of exposure, such as first aid, notes to a Physician, antidotes, etc.
 - G. Instructions for response to fire, spill or leak.
 - H. Handling and storage instruction, including proper personal Protective equipment.
 2. If a hazardous chemical container arrives at a location without appropriate labeling, the manager shall request such labeling from the vendor. Employees shall not use the chemical until proper labeling is secured.
 3. The management is responsible for ensuring container labels are in place, legible, and in compliance, and for replacing any label that is defaced, removed, or illegible.
 4. If a hazardous chemical is transferred from its original container to another container, the new container must also be suitable to safely hold the chemical and must have appropriate labeling.

D. MSDS

1. The manufacturer or distributor is required to provide an MSDS with its initial shipment of the hazardous product and with the next shipment following any revision of an MSDS.
2. Each MSDS must include the following elements:
 - A. Identifies explaining the source of the MSDS, name of the chemical by formula, chemical family, or trade name.
 - B. A list of the hazardous ingredients.
 - C. Physical data about the chemical's appearances, smell, and physical properties such as boiling point, vapor density, volatility, etc.
 - D. Health hazard data with the signs and symptoms of overexposure and procedures for first aid and medical response.
 - E. Reactivity data regarding the stability of the chemical and what other materials should not come into contact with the other chemical
 - F. Data including the chemical's potential to catch fire or explode.
 - G. Personal protective equipment needed to avoid exposure.
 - H. Proper precautions on how to handle, store, and use the product safely.
 - I. Permissible exposure limits (PEL's) indicating the amount of chemical an employee can be safely exposed to in an eight hour shift.
 - J. How to respond safely to a spill or leak.

E. Maintenance of Records.

1. Each location shall prepare a complete list of all hazardous chemicals on site.
2. Each location is required to maintain a binder containing the following items:
 - A. The list of chemicals, filed in the front of the binder.
 - B. A current MSDS for each chemical on the list.
 - C. If an MSDS does not exist for a chemical, one must be requested from the manufacturer or distributor. In the interim, hazardous materials which are not accompanied by an MSDS may be used only if other satisfactory equivalent hazard information is available.
 - D. The binder shall be maintained in the trailer or break area for easy access by employees.

F. Employee training.

1. Access to information
 - A. The MSDS book shall be available to employees at all times.
 - B. A notice of the location of the book shall be posted
 - C. Copies of any MSDS shall be made available to any employee or employee representative upon request.
 - D. A copy of this policy is available to employees and their representatives upon request to management.
2. Procedures.
 - A. Management is responsible for ensuring each employee is provided with training (as noted below in the training program) for hazardous chemicals to which they may be exposed in the workplace during normal operations or during a foreseeable emergency.
 - B. Each employee shall receive training at the time of hire, annually or prior to the employee being exposed to a new chemical hazard.
 - C. The training program will include, but not limited to:
 1. The actual requirements outlined in this policy.
 2. The name and description of hazardous chemicals found in the workplace.
 3. The potential hazards of these chemicals.
 4. Safe handling procedures.
 5. How to read a label and report a missing or illegible label.
 6. Method to detect the presence of a chemical or chemical spill.

7. Emergency spill response procedures.
 8. Protective equipment and precautions used to avoid overexposure.
 9. Where to get information-location of the plant's MSDS binder.
 10. How to read and understand the contents of an MSDS.
 11. Any special hazards the employee may encounter in the course of his/her work, particularly during non-routine activities such as cleaning.
 12. Any potential exposure to unlabeled pipes in a work area.
- D. Training must be documented.
Whenever a new type of product is introduced into a work area or the chemical composition of a product changes, the subcontractor or supplier will review the above items as they are related to the new chemicals.

G. Contractor Requirements

1. Contractors engaged in work at any company locations shall abide by the requirements outlined in OSHA's HCS and any other state and local "hazard communication" and "right-to-know" laws.
2. The company will provide MSDS's for any hazardous chemical in use in areas where the contractor may be working.
3. The contractor will maintain a copy of this policy and applicable MSDS's in a readily accessible area, and will permit access to his/her employees.
4. The contractor will certify that he/she has met the provisions of applicable federal, state and local laws and has trained his/her employees in compliance with the laws.
5. The contractor will notify the plant manager of any chemicals he/she may use and will provide MSDS's for those chemicals.
6. The plant manager will communicate the information on the contractor's MSDS's to any company employee potentially exposed during normal operations or in the event of an emergency.
7. The contractor will state where the chemicals will be used and stored, and all applicable procedures and precautions for handling and use.
8. Any contractor found not meeting the provisions of the laws or of these contractor requirements may be required to cease work until compliance is achieved.

Emergency Response Plan

The emergency response plan covers designated actions that must be taken to ensure employee safety from fire and other emergencies. However, no set of procedures and instructions can cover all the requirements for coping with every emergency. The application of good judgment and sound management decisions are necessary to implement all procedures. Management shall apply the elements of this program and make appropriate decisions specific to particular job-sites and environment.

This plan is to be used for employee emergency response or evacuation. It is required for emergencies such as: building structural fire, equipment fire, weather related emergencies, structural failure, explosion, major catastrophe, chemical release, bomb threat, and armed robbery.

Emergency escape procedures

1. All employees will familiarize themselves with the job-site when they arrive and note the locations of stairways, ladders, and exits.
2. Emergency evacuation of the job-site will be initiated by any employee that recognizes an imminent life-threatening situation.
3. Upon recognition of such a situation, the employee should proceed to the nearest vehicle and honk the horn with five long blasts, fifteen seconds pause, and then five long blasts again. At large job-sites the employee must make sure the signal carries to all parts

of the building. (either by finding another vehicle close to the other side of the building or moving the first vehicle.)

4. When an employee hears this signal they should stop their work immediately call out to anyone nearby to make sure they heard the signal, and exit the building through the nearest available exit.

5. All employees should assemble at the job trailer where the foreman in charge will take roll using that day's timecard. If the job trailer is too close to the building to be a safe assembly point, employees should proceed directly away from the building in line with the trailer until they are a safe distance away.

6. The foreman in charge will contact Emergency Services if necessary.

7. The foreman in charge will contact the office.

FALL PROTECTION PLAN

STATEMENT OF COMPANY POLICY:

Cahills Construction Inc. is dedicated to the protection of its employees from on-the-job injuries. All employees of Cahills Construction have the responsibility to work safely on the job. The purpose of the plan is to supplement our existing safety and health program and to ensure that every employee who works for Cahills recognizes fall hazards and takes the appropriate measures to address those hazards.

This Fall Protection Plan address the use of conventional fall protection at a number of areas on the project, as well as identifies specific activities that require non-conventional means of fall protection. During the construction of residential buildings under 48 feet in height, it is sometimes infeasible or it creates a greater hazard to use conventional fall protection systems at specific areas or for specific tasks. The areas or tasks may include, but are not limited to:

- A. Installation of floor sheathing and joists.
- B. Erecting exterior walls.
- C. Setting and bracing of roof trusses and rafters, and
- D. Roof sheathing operations..

In these cases, conventional fall protection systems may not be the safest choice for builders. This plan is designed to enable employers and employees to recognize the fall hazards associated with this job and to establish the safest 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 will 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 competent person to their concern and have the concern addressed before proceeding.

It is the responsibility of Cahills Construction to implement this Fall Protection Plan. Continual observational safety checks of work operations and enforcement of the safety policy and procedures shall be regularly enforced. The crew supervisor or foreman is responsible for correcting any unsafe practices or conditions immediately.

It is the responsibility of the employer to ensure that all employees understand and adhere to the procedures of this plan and to follow the instructions of the crew supervisor. It is also the responsibility of the employee to bring to managements' attention any unsafe or hazardous conditions or practices that may cause injury to either themselves or any other employees. Any changes to the Fall Protection Plan must be approved by Cahills Construction Inc.

Fall Protection Systems to be used on the job.

Installation of roof trusses/rafters, exterior wall erection, roof sheathing, floor sheathing, and joist/truss activities will be conducted by employees who are specifically trained to do this type of work and are trained to recognize the fall hazards. The nature of such work normally exposes the employee to the fall hazard for a short period of time. This plans details how Cahills Construction will minimized these hazards.

1. Controlled Access Zones.

When using the plan to implement the fall protection options available, workers must be protected through limited access to high hazard locations. Before any non-conventional fall protection systems are used as part of the work plan, a controlled access zone (CAZ) shall be clearly defined by the competent person as an area where a recognized hazard exists. The competent person shall communicate the demarcation of the CAZ in a recognized manner, either through signs, wire, tapes, ropes, or chains.

Cahills Construction Inc. shall take the following steps to ensure that the CAZ is clearly marked or controlled by the competent person:

- A. All access to the CAZ must be restricted to authorized entrants; this includes access for any purpose other than the actual construction activity for which the CAZ is established.
- B. All workers who are permitted in the CAZ shall be listed in the appropriate sections of the plan (or be visibly identified by the competent person) prior to implementation.
- C. The competent person shall ensure that all protective elements of the CAZ be implemented prior to the beginning of work.

2. Safety Monitoring System

A safety monitoring system shall be used when CAZ is in effect. The following guidelines shall be followed for the proper safety monitoring system, during the tasks outlined in the first page of this plan. Installing floor sheathing and joists, erecting exterior walls on any floor elevated six feet or more, setting roof rafters and trusses, roof sheathing operation.

- A. The employer shall designate a “trained and competent person” to monitor the CAZ area. The safety monitor shall not have any other responsibilities other than the responsibility of monitoring the CAZ area, which could take his or her attention from the workers that he or she monitoring.
- B. the safety monitor shall be on the same working surface as the workers in the CAZ area that he or she is monitoring as to be able to keep visual and oral contact at all time while the CAZ are is being used.
- C. The safety monitor person shall have the ability to recognize fall hazards and warn the workers that he or she is monitoring of any hazards they may be subjected to while in this area.
- D. Each worker being monitored shall be directed to comply with warning from the safety monitor.
- E. No mechanical equipment shall be allowed in a CAZ area.
- F. After CAZ area is no longer being used, a proper rail system must be put into place to protect workers from an uncontrolled access zone.

3. Installation of Floor Joists and Sheathing.

During the installation of floor sheathing/joists (leading edge construction), the following steps shall be taken to protect workers:

- A. Materials for the operations shall be conveniently staged to allow for easy access to workers.
- B. The first joists or floor trusses will be rolled into position and secured either from the ground, ladders or sawhorse scaffolds.
- C. Each successive floor joist or truss will be rolled into place and secured from a platform created from a sheet of plywood laid over the previously secured floor joist or truss.
- D. Except for the first row of sheathing which will be installed from ladders or the ground, workers shall work from the established deck.
- E. All holes and stairwell openings will have guardrails, or covered and clearly marked.
- F. Any workers not assisting in the leading edge construction while leading edges still exist shall not be permitted within six feet of the leading edge under construction.

4. Erection of exterior walls

During the construction and erection of exterior walls, employers shall take the following steps to protect workers.

- A. A painted line six feet from the perimeter will be clearly marked prior to any wall erection activities to warn of the approaching unprotected edge.
- B. Materials for operations shall be conveniently staged to minimized fall hazards.
- C. Workers constructing exterior walls shall complete as much cutting of materials and other preparation as possible away from the edge of the deck.

Cahill's Construction shall take the following steps to protect workers who are exposed to fall hazards while working from the top plate installing trusses/rafters.

- A. Workers shall have no other duties to perform during truss/rafter erection procedures.
- B. All trusses/rafters will be adequately braced before any worker can use the truss/rafter.
- C. Workers will remain on the top plates using the previously stabilized truss/rafter as a support while other trusses/rafters are being erected.
- D. Workers will leave the area of the secured trusses only when it is necessary to secure another truss/rafter.
- E. The first two trusses/rafters will be set from ladders leaning on the side walls at points where the wall can support the weight of the ladder and worker leaning against them.
- F. A worker will climb onto top-plate via a ladder to secure the peaks of the first two trusses/rafters being set.

The workers responsible for detaching trusses from cranes and/or securing trusses at the peaks traditionally are positioned at the peak of the trusses/rafters. There are also situations where workers securing rafters to ridge beams will be positioned on the top of the ridge beam.

5. Roof sheathing operations

Workers typically install roof sheathing after all trusses/rafters and any permanent truss braces are in place. Roof structures are unstable until some sheathing is installed, so workers installing roof sheathing cannot be protected from fall hazards by conventional fall protection systems until it is determined that the roofing system can be used as an anchorage point. At that point, employees shall be protected by a personal fall arrest system.

Trusses/rafters are subject to collapse if a worker falls while attached to a single truss with a harness. Nets could also cause collapse, and there is no place to attach guardrails.

All workers will ensure that they have secure footing before they attempt to walk on the sheathing, including cleaning shoes/boots of mud or other slip hazards.

To minimize the time workers must be exposed to a fall hazard, material will be staged to allow for the quickest installation of sheathing. All employees will take the following steps to protect other workers who are exposed to fall hazards while installing roof sheathing.

- A. Once roof sheathing begins, workers not involved in that activity shall not stand or walk below or adjacent to the roof opening or exterior walls in any area where they could be struck by falling objects.
- B. The competent person shall determine the limits of this area, which shall be clearly communicated to workers prior to placement of the first piece of roof sheathing.
- C. The bottom row of roof sheathing may be installed by workers standing in the truss webs.
- D. The use of a forklift and workers positioned on a work platform will also be used whenever it is feasible to install the first row's of roof sheathing.
- E. After the bottom row of roof sheathing is installed, a slide guard extending the width of the roof shall be securely attached to the roof. Slide guards are to be constructed of no less than nominal 4" height and capable of limiting the uncontrolled slide of workers. Workers should install the slide guard while standing in the truss webs and leaning over the sheathing, or may be installed from the work platform on the forklift.
- F. Additional rows of roof sheathing may be installed by workers positioned on previously installed rows of sheathing. A slide guard can be used to assist workers in retaining their footing, during successive sheathing operations.
- G. Slide guards or personal fall arrest systems may be used on low-slope roofs with pitches of 4 in 12 or less, where the falling distance is less than 25 feet measured from eaves to ground.
- H. On roofs with a pitch greater than 4 in 12 and up to 6 in 12 with an eave height of 25 feet or less, one continuous slide guard shall be installed and at 13 foot intervals up the roof.
- J. On roofs with a pitch greater than 6 in 12 to 8 in 12 with eave heights of 2 feet or less, one continuous slide guard shall be installed at 8 foot intervals up the roof.
- K. On roofs with a pitch of 9 in 12 or greater slide guards shall also be placed at 4 foot intervals up the roof.
- L. On roofs with a pitch greater than 8 in 12 and on roofs with slopes greater than 4 in 12 where the eave to the lower level fall distance is more than 25 feet, employees shall have workers use slide guards and one of the conventional methods of fall protection.

- K. When wet weather or strong winds are present roof sheathing operations shall be suspended until safe footing is established or windbreakers are erected.

Accident investigation

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 the cause and means of prevention can be identified to prevent a re-occurrence.

In the event that an employee falls or there is some other related, serious incident occurring, this plan shall be review to determine if additional practices, procedures, or training needs to be implemented to prevent similar types of falls or incidents from occurring.

Changes to Plan

Any changes to the plan will be approved by Cahill's Construction In. A qualified person shall review the plan as the job progresses to determine if additional practices, procedures, or training needs to be implemented by the competent person to improve or provide additional fall protection. Workers shall be notified and trained, if necessary, in the new procedures. A copy of this plan and all approved changes shall be maintained at the jobsite.