INTEGRITY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

SITE SAFETY PLAN

DEMOLITION

(Revised 1/2018)

All work practices conducted will be supervised by a competent person, supervisor.

All Integrity Environmental Services, Inc. employees will undergo a pre-employment physical including biological monitoring and pulmonary function test.

All employees will be trained in proper work procedures, respirator use and other applicable Integrity Environmental Services, Inc. training programs.

Safety Checklist:

Prior to beginning work the Project Manager along with the Project Supervisor shall complete the companies Safety Checklist. If at any time the Site Supervisor is replaced the safety checklist shall be reviewed with the new Supervisor. The Site Supervisor is also responsible for filling out the daily checklist and Safety meeting forms.

Fire Protection:

Access to all available firefighting equipment shall be maintained at all times.

All firefighting equipment, provided by the employer, shall be conspicuously located.

Fire suppression systems shall be utilized where torching and or cutting is conducted.

Housekeeping:

During the course of construction, alteration, or repairs, form and scrap lumber with protruding nails, and all other debris, shall be kept cleared from work areas, passageways, and stairs, in and around buildings or other structures.

Combustible scrap and debris shall be removed at regular intervals during the course of construction. Safe means shall be provided to facilitate such removal.

Containers shall be provided for the collection and separation of waste, trash, oily and used rags, and other refuse. Containers used for garbage and other oily, flammable, or hazardous wastes, such as caustics, acids, harmful dusts, etc. shall be equipped with covers. Garbage and other waste shall be disposed of at frequent and regular intervals

Illumination:

All work areas shall be properly illuminated/lighted.

PPE:

Lifelines, safety belts, and lanyards shall be used only for employee safeguarding. Any lifeline, safety belt, or lanyard actually subjected to in-service loading, as distinguished from static load testing, shall be immediately removed from service and shall not be used again for employee safeguarding.

Lifelines shall be secured above the point of operation to an anchorage or structural member capable of supporting a minimum dead weight of 5,400 pounds.

Safety belt lanyard shall be a minimum of 1/2-inch nylon, or equivalent, with a maximum length to provide for a fall of no greater than 6 feet. The rope shall have a nominal breaking strength of 5,400 pounds.

All safety belt and lanyard hardware shall be drop forged or pressed steel, cadmium plated in accordance with type 1, Class B plating specified in Federal Specification QQ-P-416. Surface shall be smooth and free of sharp edges.

All safety belt and lanyard hardware, except rivets, shall be capable of withstanding a tensile loading of 4,000 pounds without cracking, breaking, or taking a permanent deformation

Barricades:

Hand & Power Tools: The use of electric cords for hoisting or lowering tools shall not be permitted.

Hand tools should be inspected daily for defective parts or cords.

Welding & Cutting:

Compressed gas cylinders shall be secured in an upright position at all times except, if necessary, for short periods of time while cylinders are actually being hoisted or carried.

Cylinders shall be kept far enough away from the actual welding or cutting operation so that sparks, hot slag, or flame will not reach them. When this is impractical, fire resistant shields shall be provided.

Torches in use shall be inspected at the beginning of each working shift for leaking shutoff valves, hose couplings, and tip connections. Defective torches shall not be used

Scaffolds:

Scaffolds shall be designed by a qualified person and shall be constructed and loaded in accordance with that design.

Each platform unit (e.g., scaffold plank, fabricated plank, fabricated deck, or fabricated platform) shall be installed so that the space between adjacent units and the space between the platform and the uprights is no more than 1 inch (2.5 cm) wide, except where the employer can demonstrate that a wider space is necessary (for example, to fit around uprights when side brackets are used to extend the width of the platform).

Scaffolds and scaffold components shall be inspected for visible defects by a competent person before each work shift, and after any occurrence which could affect a scaffold's structural integrity.

Scaffolds shall not be moved horizontally while employees are on them, unless they have been designed by a registered professional engineer specifically for such movement Where there is a danger of tools, materials, or equipment falling from a scaffold and striking employees below, the following provisions apply:

The area below the scaffold to which objects can fall shall be barricaded, and employees shall not be permitted to enter the hazard area; or

A toeboard shall be erected along the edge of platforms more than 10 feet (3.1 m) above lower levels for a distance sufficient to protect employees below, except on float (ship) scaffolds where an edging of 3/4 x 1 1/2 inch (2 x 4 cm) wood or equivalent may be used in lieu of toeboards;

A body belt shall be worn and a lanyard attached to the boom or basket when working from an aerial lift. Lift controls shall be tested each day prior to use to determine that such controls are in safe working condition.

Only authorized persons shall operate an aerial lift.

Material Handling Equipment:

Only trained personnel shall operate material handling equipment

Seatbelts to be worn at all times.

All skidloaders, forklifts, etc. are to be inspected daily.

Chutes:

No material shall be dropped to any point lying outside the exterior walls of the structure unless the area is effectively protected. A substantial gate shall be installed in each chute at or near the discharge end. A competent employee shall be assigned to control the operation of the gate, and the backing and loading of trucks.

When operations are not in progress, the area surrounding the discharge end of a chute shall be securely closed off.

Any chute opening, into which workmen dump debris, shall be protected by a substantial guardrail approximately 42 inches above the floor or other surface on which the men stand to dump the material. Any space between the chute and the edge of openings in the floors through which it passes shall be solidly covered over.

Where the material is dumped from mechanical equipment or wheelbarrows, a securely attached toeboard or bumper, not less than 4 inches thick and 6 inches high, shall be provided at each chute opening.

Chutes shall be designed and constructed of such strength as to eliminate failure due to impact of materials or debris loaded therein.

Removal of walls, floors and material with equipment: Masonry walls, or other sections of masonry, shall not be permitted to fall upon the floors of the building in such masses as to exceed the safe carrying capacities of the floors.

No wall section, which is more than one story in height, shall be permitted to stand alone without lateral bracing, unless such wall was originally designed and constructed to stand without such lateral support, and is in a condition safe enough to be self-supporting. All walls shall be left in a stable condition at the end of each shift.

Employees shall not be permitted to work on the top of a wall when weather conditions constitute a hazard.

Structural or load-supporting members on any floor shall not be cut or removed until all stories above such a floor have been demolished and removed. This provision shall not prohibit the cutting of floor beams for the disposal of materials or for the installation of equipment, provided that the requirements of 1926.853 and 1926.855 are met.

Floor openings within 10 feet of any wall being demolished shall be planked solid, except when employees are kept out of the area below.

In buildings of "skeleton-steel" construction, the steel framing may be left in place during the demolition of masonry. Where this is done, all steel beams, girders, and similar structural supports shall be cleared of all loose material as the masonry demolition progresses downward.

Walkways or ladders shall be provided to enable employees to safely reach or leave any scaffold or wall.

Walls, which are to serve as retaining walls against which debris will be piled, shall not be so used unless capable of safely supporting the imposed load.

Ladders:

Ladders shall be maintained free of oil, grease, and other slipping hazards.

Ladders shall not be loaded beyond the maximum intended load for which they were built, nor beyond their manufacturer's rated capacity.

Ladders shall be used only for the purpose for which they were designed. Ladders shall be used only on stable and level surfaces unless secured to prevent accidental displacement.

Ladders shall not be used on slippery surfaces unless secured or provided with slip-resistant feet to prevent accidental displacement. Slip-resistant feet shall not be used as a substitute for care in placing, lashing, or holding a ladder that is used upon slippery surfaces including, but not limited to, flat metal or concrete surfaces that are constructed so they cannot be prevented from becoming slippery.

Ladders placed in any location where they can be displaced by workplace activities or traffic, such as in passageways, doorways, or driveways, shall be secured to prevent accidental displacement, or a barricade shall be used to keep the activities or traffic away from the ladder.

The area around the top and bottom of ladders shall be kept clear.

Ladders shall not be moved, shifted, or extended while occupied.

The top or top step of a stepladder shall not be used as a step.

Ladders shall be inspected by a competent person for visible defects on a periodic basis and after any occurrence that could affect their safe use.

Portable ladders with structural defects, such as, but not limited to, broken or missing rungs, cleats, or steps, broken or split rails, corroded components, or other faulty or defective components, shall either be immediately marked in a manner that readily identifies them as defective, or be tagged with "Do Not Use" or similar language, and shall be When ascending or descending a ladder, the user shall face the ladder.

Each employee shall use at least one hand to grasp the ladder when progressing up and/or down the ladder.

An employee shall not carry any object or load that could cause the employee to lose balance and fall.