

APPENDIX C

Industrial Safety and Health Requirements for:

PR/Contract/Project#: UHHZ 130422

Date: 4 Jan 16

Type Work: Construction, PPE Change Room, Bldg 142, Robins AFB

PART I

Instructions: The contractor Safety and Health Plan (required IAW AFI 91-202 and AFPAM 91-210) shall address in detail the items listed in Part II through Part IV, **as applicable**. Repeating the referenced standard without addressing the company's specific processes or procedures will not suffice. If task specific procedures are incorporated into a company local document, those procedures must be attached to the submitted Safety and Health Plan. Referencing the company's local procedure/document in the Safety and Health Plan is not adequate. If the company's local procedure/document is not attached, the submitted Safety Plan will be returned unacceptable.

PART II

1. Environmental, Safety, And Occupational Health (ESOH): The contractor is solely responsible for compliance with all federal, state and local laws, the Occupational, Safety and Health Act (Public Law 91-596) and the resulting standards, **OSHA Standards 29 CFR 1910 and 1926**, as applicable, and the protection of their employees. Additionally, the contractor is responsible for the safety and health of all subcontractor employees.

2. Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP): The Air Force is part of OSHA's VPP. All contractors are required to familiarize themselves with the requirements of VPP. Information on VPP can be accessed at <http://www.osha.gov>. The intent of the Air Force Safety Program is to prevent injuries and to communicate our safety expectations with potential offerors as well as those contractors awarded a government contract. The Air Force's interest is to protect personnel working in or around contractor operations, and to protect Air Force equipment/property.

3. Contractor Employees: Compliance with OSHA and other applicable laws and regulations for the protection of contractor employees is exclusively the obligation of the contractor. **Note:** The Air Force Occupational Safety Instruction (AFI 91-203) is frequently annotated because many of the Air Force standards exceed the OSHA standard criteria. If a conflict is noted, the most stringent requirement takes precedence. The government shall assume no liability or responsibility for the contractor's compliance or non-compliance with such requirements. The contractor shall furnish to each of his/her employees a place of employment, which is free from recognized hazards. The contractor shall brief his/her employees on the safety requirements of this contract and on hazards associated with prescribed tasks. The contractor is responsible for

compliance with OSHA Public Law and the resultant standards identified within. In addition, the contractor is required to flow down the safety requirements/specification to all subcontractors. This applies to Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Part 12 commercial acquisitions as well. This contract shall in no way require persons to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsafe or dangerous to their health. The contractor must coordinate and perform work so as not to impact the safety of government employees or cause damage to government property. This requires providing personnel with protective equipment and associated safety equipment as may be necessary. The contractor must also protect personnel from hazards generated by the work. If the contractor employs BILINGUAL speaking employees, they must post bilingual signs and have written procedures for specific tasks in applicable languages.

4. Inspections: Air Force Environmental, Safety, Occupational Health and Fire protection officials or responsible Quality Assurance Evaluator (QAE) may periodically enter a contractor's workplace to verify working conditions of Air Force personnel. If an Air Force employee observes improper procedures or unsafe conditions exists which place Air Force personnel or equipment/facilities in jeopardy, the contractor will remove personnel and/or equipment from the unsafe condition and immediately notify the Contracting Officer and the Installation Safety Office. Department of Labor (DoL) **OSHA** inspectors are authorized right of entry to inspect any place of employment operated by an Air Force contractor. They are for the most part, "NO NOTICE" inspections. **Note:** Notify the Installation Safety Office at (478)-926-6271 if an OSHA inspector visits your site unescorted by an Air Force Safety Technician. Noncompliance with safety requirements can result in work stoppage, inexcusable delays, and/or costly fines issued by the DoL. The government shall assume no liability or responsibility for the contractor's compliance or non-compliance with such requirements. Fines and additional costs for violations levied against the contractor as a result of OSHA findings, and/or installation safety, fire, health or environmental are the sole responsibility of the contractor and shall not be passed through to the Government.

5. Mishap Notification: The contractor shall notify the Installation Safety Office telephonically at (478)-926-6271 during duty hours and (478)-327-2612 after hours, within four (4) hour after initial notification of all mishaps or incidents for damage to DoD property (material plus labor) entrusted by this contract and employee injuries as a result of the contract operation. A follow-up (written or e-mail) of this mishap/incident notification shall be sent within three calendar days to the Government Representative, the Procurement Contracting Officer (PCO) or the Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO) (with a copy to program manager), who will forward it to the Installation Safety Office. The information that is not available at the time of the initial notification shall be provided within 20 calendar days after the mishap. Mishap notification shall contain, as a minimum, the following information:

- a. Contract, Contract Number, Name and Title of Person(s) Reporting
- b. Date, Time and exact location of accident/incident
- c. Brief Narrative of accident/incident (Events leading to accident/incident)
- d. Cause of accident/incident, if known
- e. Estimated cost of accident/incident (material and labor to repair/replace)
- f. Impound Authority Name and Phone Number (as applicable)

- g. Nomenclature of equipment and personnel involved in accident/incident
- h. Corrective actions (taken or proposed)
- i. Other pertinent information

Note: If requested by Government Personnel (PCO/ACO), the contractor shall immediately secure the mishap scene/damaged property and impound pertinent maintenance and training records, until released by the investigating safety office. If the government investigates the mishap, the contractor and the subcontractors shall cooperate fully and assist the government personnel until the investigation is finalized and closed out.

6. Impoundment Procedures: The contractor shall establish written impoundment procedures, as part of their Safety and Health Plan. Impound data must be included in the Mishap Notification Procedures as applicable. As a minimum, the procedures must address:

- a. Appointment of Impound Authority in writing (copy faxed to QAP and Safety Office)
- b. Impound Authority e-mail address and phone numbers
- c. Specific instructions (cordon, facility locked facility, etc.) to secure the site or government asset, to prevent tampering with the aircraft, site or government assets
- d. Specific instructions or measures to ensure only authorized personnel directly involved in management, SAFING, troubleshooting, or repair of aircraft or equipment gain access to the impound site
- e. Additional guidance is located within AFI 21-101, AFMC Supplement 1

7. Contractor Safety and Health Program: The contractor shall establish and maintain an acceptable safety and health program.

a. **Contractor Safety and Health Manager.** As part of the Contractor Safety and Health Program, the contractor shall assign in their plan, by name and phone number, a person who will be the primary point of contact for safety and health issues for the on-site operation.

b. **Contractor's Safety and Health Plan.** Contractor shall prepare a safety and health plan in accordance with **PART I, PART II, and PART III**, incorporating the listed elements **in PART II** and addressing in detail, as applicable, the items below **in PART III of this Appendix**. The plan must be accepted by the government and will be incorporated into the awarded contract. Should a master safety and health plan remain on file with the Installation Safety Office, the contractor must ensure that it is current, updated, and includes all elements below. An addendum to the plan must include the processes noted below:

(1) **Changes to the Plan.** If, during the performance of this contract, changes to the contractor's Safety and Health Plan are required, the contractor shall submit a revised Safety and Health Plan to the Contracting Monitor and/or Contracting Officer's Representative (COR). The same process of review and negotiation (if applicable) involved in the original submission applies to any revision submitted

after contract award. The accepted revised Safety and Health Plan shall then be incorporated by contract modification as an attachment or by reference.

(2) **Tracking Rates.** The Contractor's Safety and Health Plan shall identify how their Total Case Incident Rate (TCIR) and Days Away, Restricted and/or Transferred (DART) rates, or comparable insurance rates or compensation injury rates will be tracked, and the corrective measures to be used if these rates begin to decline. The contractor must also describe the processes and procedures to be used to track their compliance with their Safety and Health Plan and how they will correct any deviations from the plan, when and if identified.

PART III

The following items represent a list of required elements, **as applicable**, for performance of this contract. The contractor's safety and health plan **shall** address how compliance with these requirements will be ensured. The safety plan **shall** clearly define company procedures on specific tasks/processes, personnel qualifications, how facilities comply with fire requirements to include the electrical wiring and fire protection systems installed (i.e., fire suppression, fire detection, fire extinguishers, firewall ratings, etc.), required equipment used to accomplish tasks and other necessary requirements to ensure the protection of government personnel and property. The contractor's safety and health plan **shall** meet, but may exceed the referenced standards. The contractor **must** ensure AF Civil Engineering Support Agency (AFCESA) Engineering Technical Letters (ETL) in **PART IV** are incorporated into their safety and health plan as applicable.

1. Pedestrian Crosswalks: All contractor personnel are required to use the closest crosswalk, or traffic controlled intersection when crossing the road. Pedestrians must look both ways to ensure the coast is clear before stepping out into the crosswalk. Pedestrians **do not** have the right of way unless they are already in the crosswalk. Contractor vehicle operators have the same responsibilities as pedestrians, to share the road and mutually observe and yield to pedestrians.

2. Motor Vehicles: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: DoD Directive 5525.4, *Enforcement of State Traffic Laws on DoD Installations*", *, para 3-4; DoDI 6055.4, *DoD Traffic Safety Program*, *, AFI 91-207, *USAF Traffic Safety Program*, *, and AFI 91-207, AFMC Supp 1, *. Each applies to all persons at any time on an Air Force installation and includes all leased, owned, or privatized property including housing areas. In addition: AFI 13-213, *Airfield Management*, *, paras 1.3.6 and 4.4.2.1 and applicable local guidance applies to all contractors, sub-contractors, vendors, commercial delivery companies, and all other private business vehicles who operate anywhere on an Air Force installation, including the airfield (to include the industrial areas and any buildings or hangars located upon the airfield) in support of their mission. **Note:** Installation Commanders of all DoD installations in the United States and over which the United States has exclusive or concurrent legislative jurisdiction are delegated the authority to establish additional vehicular and pedestrian traffic rules and regulations for their installations. All persons on a military installation shall comply with locally established vehicular and pedestrian traffic rules and regulations. A person found guilty of violating, on a military installation, any State vehicular or pedestrian traffic law or local DoD 5525.4, paragraph

3 – 4: Pursuant to the authority established in Enclosure 1, installation vehicular or pedestrian traffic rule or regulation made applicable to the installation under the provisions of this directive is subject to a fine of not more than \$50 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both, for each violation (40 U.S.C., Section 318c (reference d)).

3. Walking/Working Surfaces: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910, Subpart D and NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*. All interior walking and working surfaces which are part of the means of egress shall **remain clear** at all times and comply with the requirements of NFPA 101. Floors shall be kept in good condition and free of defects that can endanger workers or interfere with the handling of materials. Housekeeping – methods and controls are in place to minimize tripping hazards, the accumulation of flammable/combustible materials, etc. Portable metal ladders – methods and controls are in place to ensure inspection and safe use. Open-sided floors/platforms/runways must be protected and not left uncovered to prevent injury.

4. Housekeeping: Housekeeping shall be conducted according to the requirements in OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.141. **Clean as you go** will be enforced. Refuse, trash, and debris will be collected daily and not left on site to prevent hazards during high winds and inclement weather.

5. Personal Protective Equipment: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910.132, 134, 136, Subpart I and 29 CFR 1926.28, 95, 100, 101, 102 and 951. Personnel protective equipment is required to be worn when employees are exposed to a potential hazard, working overhead, falling objects, etc. Contractor's Safety Plan shall also address:

- Eye and face protection
- Head protection
- Foot Protection
- Electrical protective equipment
- Hand protection
- Safety harnesses, life lines, and lanyards.

6. Respiratory Protection Program Elements: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910.134 and 29 CFR 1926.134. Respirators are required to be worn if employees are exposed to inhalation hazard. Contractor's Safety Plan shall also address:

- Training
- Medical evaluation
- Fit tests
- Selection of respiratory equipment
- Storage of respiratory equipment
- Pre-use checks

7. Heat Stress: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1908 - *General Duty Clause* - The employer will provide a safe and healthful workplace for all employees, AFJI 10-220 (DCMAI 8210.1, NAVAIRINST 37.10.1D), *Contractors Flight and Ground Operations*, *, Section E (Procedures), Para 1d. Contractor's Safety Plan shall also address:

- Pre-hydration
- Acclimatization

8. General Environmental Controls: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910, Subpart G, 29 CFR 1910, Subpart J and 29 CFR 1926, Subpart D. Contractor's Safety Plan shall also address:

- Sanitation - toilet and washing facilities
- Accident prevention signs and tags

9. Hearing Conservation Program Elements: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910.95 and 29 CFR 1926.52. **Note:** Noise exposures are based on ACGIH guidelines of 85 dB TWA. Contractor's Safety Plan shall also address:

- Monitoring (survey of noise producing equipment)
- Audiometric testing
- Hearing Protectors
- Training
- Recordkeeping/Access to information and training material

10. Medical and First Aid: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910, Subparts K and Z, and 29 CFR 1926, Subpart C. Contractor's Safety Plan shall also address:

- Adequate first aid supplies
- Trained employee to render first aid
- Recordkeeping
- Reporting and investigating accidents/incidents
- Off-site physician(s)
- Maintenance of and employee access to exposure monitoring data and medical records

11. Confined Space Program Elements: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910.120, 146 and 29 CFR 1926.21 and 353 and AFI 91-203, *Air Force Consolidated Occupational Safety Instruction*, *, Chap 23. A confined space must meet the following three criteria:

- (1) Is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work; and
- (2) has limited or restricted means for entry or exit (for example, tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, and pits are spaces that may have limited means of entry); and
- (3) is not designed for continuous employee occupancy. **Examples:** underground vaults, tanks, storage bins, manholes, pits, silos, process vessels, and pipelines.

Contractor's Safety Plan shall address:

- Hazards of confined space

- Permit and Non-permit confined spaces
- Responsibilities of management, entry supervisor, authorized entrant, and authorized attendants
- Training requirements
- Permit handling and approval
- Emergency and rescue plans
- Testing and monitoring requirements
- Special hazards
- Posting requirements (applicable to subcontractor operated facilities)

12. System Modification Which Alters Form, Fit or Function: Contractor shall comply with: Mil Standard 882D, *Standard Practice for System Safety*, *, and AFI 63-131, *Modification Program Management*, *, for system modifications, which alter form, fit, or function.

13. Protective Barriers/Warning Signs: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1926, Subpart G, Sections 200, 201 and 202 and EM 385-1-1, US Army Corps of Engineers Manual, *Safety and Health Requirements*, *, Sections 4, 8 and 24. Barricades must be provided by the contractor in an area for excavation, open manholes, overhead work, or the protection of personnel from hazardous operations, moving equipment or cranes. Barricades are required to cover holes in the ground properly (e.g.: rigid/protective – 200 pound load capacity for fall protection, red and white rope for warning barricades. The contractor must barricade the area for overhead work to protect personnel from hazardous operations. For crane operations, the barricaded area must encompass one and one half times the longest extended length of the erected boom. Barricades must be erected before the work begins. If the barricades are in a roadway or walkway, blinking lights must be used after dark. When the work is complete, the barricades must be removed from the job site. Kerosene lamps and open flame pots shall not be used for or with warning signs or devices. **Note:** Signage is mandatory for contractors working on an AF installation. A sign will be prominently posted on the contractor's site at the entry/access point and shall contain the following information:

- Company Name, Contract Number, Site Superintendent & Phone Number, Site Safety Rep & Phone Number, QAP/ QAE Monitors & Phone Number.

14. Demolition: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1926, Subpart T. Contractor's Safety Plan shall also address:

- Preparatory Operations
- Removal of Materials - walls, floors, and steel construction
- Mechanical Demolition
- Engineering survey by a competent person and service lines shut off

15. Excavations: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1926.651 and Subpart P, Appendix B & C and EM 385-1-1, US Army Corps of Engineers Manual, *Safety and Health Requirements*, *, Section 25. In all excavations where employees are exposed to danger from moving ground, protection shall be provided by means of a shoring system, sloping of the ground or some other equivalent means. All trenches over five feet deep in either hard and

compact or soft and unstable soil shall be sloped, shored, sheeted/braced or otherwise supported. Trenches less than five feet in depth shall also be effectively protected when hazardous ground movement may be expected.

16. Scaffolding: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910, Subpart D and 29 CFR 1926, Subpart L. Scaffolds are used for persons engaged in work that cannot be done safely from the ground or from solid construction. A competent and qualified person must be on site to make decisions on scaffolding operations. Contractor's Safety Plan shall also address:

- Safety requirements for construction (as applicable), operation, maintenance, railings, toeboards, inspections, fall protection, and use
- Rails
- Bracing
- Toeboards
- Fall Protection

17. Powered Platforms, Manlifts and Vehicle-Mounted Work Platforms: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910, Subpart F. Manlifts are used for the purpose of allowing workers to perform duties at elevated levels. A competent and qualified person must be onsite to make decisions on manlift operations. **Note:** Fall restraint is the preferred method for fall protection. Contractor's Safety Plan shall also address:

- Personal Fall Arrest Systems (PFAS) {body harness, lanyard, lifeline, etc., inspections}
- Manlift – maintenance, inspection, and operation

18. Aerial Lift Equipment: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910.66, Subpart F, American National Standards Institute (ANSI) 92.2, ANSI 92.5, ANSI 92.6, and AFI 91-203, *Air Force Consolidated Occupational Safety Instruction*, *, Chap 16. Aerial lifts have inherent risks associated with their use. The Air Force has established procedures to ensure only trained and qualified personnel are operating aerial lifts. In the past, the lifts were identified that did not meet regulatory safety requirements and foreign objects (FO) were found on the equipment. Based on this negative trend and a fatal mishap in years past, the following policies, procedures and processes will be adhered to when aerial lifts are used to support a contractor mission:

- (1) Aerial devices shall include the following types of vehicle mounted aerial devices used to elevate personnel to job sites above ground:
 - Extendible boom platforms
 - Aerial ladders
 - Articulating boom platforms
 - Vertical towers and a combination of any of the above
- (2) Aerial equipment may be made of metal, wood, fiberglass reinforced plastic, or other material; may be powered or manually operated, and are deemed to be aerial lifts whether or not they are capable of rotating about a substantially vertical axis.

Note: Scissor Lifts: OSHA Interpretation letters on file, place scissor lifts in the

above described category regardless of powered or manual.

19. Contractor Aerial Lift Devices: Contractors shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910.67, 29 CFR 1926.453, and ANSI 92.2, *Standards for Vehicle Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms*. Contractors, subcontractors, vendors, commercial delivery companies, and all other private business vehicles will comply with the following requirements while operating any type of aerial lift as described above, while on a DoD installation. This includes contractor owned equipment, leased or rented equipment acquired to support the contractual activities. Unless otherwise provided in this section, aerial devices (aerial lifts) acquired on or after July 1, 1975, shall be designed and constructed in conformance with the applicable requirements of the *American National Standards for Vehicle Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms*, ANSI A92.2 - 1969, including the appendix which is incorporated by reference as specified in 29 CFR 1910.66. Aerial lifts acquired for use before July 1, 1975 which do not meet the requirements of ANSI A92.2 - 1969, may not be used after July 1, 1976, unless they shall have been modified so as to conform to the applicable design and construction requirements of ANSI A92.2 - 1969. Prior to bringing an aerial device on a DoD installation, the contractor will ensure: Aerial devices meet the above 29 CFR 1910.66 and 1910.67 requirements. Aerial devices meet certification and classification for the designated work area. Aerial devices are serviceable, and all safety devices, warning devices, and interlocks operate. Aerial devices (regardless of guardrail, mid-rail or toe board configuration) will have fall protection attach points installed. Aerial devices will contain the manufacturer's manual and operator's safety manual. The applicable ANSI Standard will satisfy the requirement for a safety manual. The contractor and operating employee will be trained and certified on the leased/rental device and provide visual certification upon request. Aerial lifts will not be used to deliver employees to higher levels unless so certified.

20. Personal Protective Equipment For Aerial Lift Devices: To ensure compliance with 29 CFR 1910.66, Subpart F, Appendix C, 29 CFR 1910.133, *Personal Protective Equipment*, 29 CFR 1926.453, *Aerial Lifts*, 29 CFR 1926.104, *Safety Belts, Lifelines & Lanyards*, and 29 CFR 1926.501, *Duty to Have Fall Protection*; the contractor will ensure the following: Contractor employees will use fall restraint on all aerial lift devices unless so certified for fall arrest by the manufacturer. Fall restraint is the preferred standard for DoD installation operations with aerial devices. Fall restraint will consist of a harness (no body belts allowed) and a lanyard shortened to the minimum length to allow work but not allow the employee to leave the platform cage or stand on toe-boards or mid-rails. Energy absorbing lanyards are not authorized for fall restraint. Lanyards will have self-closing; self-locking keepers which remain closed and locked until unlocked and pressed open for connection or disconnection. Contractor employees operating, observing and spotting for aerial devices will wear approved hard hats.

21. General Fall Protection: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910.66, Subpart F, Appendix C, and 29 CFR 1926.500-502, Subpart M – If a person can fall 4 feet or more; fall protection must be provided to prevent injury. Contractor's Safety Plan shall also address:

- Guardrail System (height and load rating)
- Safety Net System (location, inspection, and testing)

- Personal Fall Arrest System (PFAS)- life line, lanyard, component strength, and anchorage
- Fall Protection Plan
- Qualifications of persons

22. Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Elevators and Conveyors: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1926, Subpart N – Cranes are used to move material, simplify materials handling and heavy or bulky supplies and equipment. Load capacities and operating speeds must be posted; special hazard warnings and instructions – visible to operator; hand signals – per ANSI standard for type of crane in use and inspections are performed by a competent person. Personnel must be trained/qualified/certified by a nationally recognized crane certification league to operate these items.

23. Compressed Gas and Compressed Air Equipment: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910.169, Subpart M. Contractor’s Safety Plan shall also address:

- Employee Training
- Inspections
- Storage and Handling

24. Materials Handling And Storage: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1926.250, 953, 957 and 29 CFR 1910.101, Subparts F, H and N; and 29 CFR 1910.178, *Powered Industrial Truck*. Contractor’s Safety Plan shall also address:

- Storage and handling of materials
- Disposal of trash from elevations
- Personnel lifting techniques--proper storage to prevent shifting, for stability, etc.
- Rigging (requirements, inspection, components, and qualifications)
- Equipment (use in handling materials)
- Industrial trucks (training, inspection, maintenance, and safe use)

25. Handling, Storage and Use of Flammable/Combustible Liquids: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, *, NFPA 33 *Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials*, *, DoDI 4145.19-R-1, *Storage and Materials Handling*, *, Chapters 5 & 6, and DoDI 4140.25-M (for POL storage).

26. Hazardous Materials: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910.120, Subpart H – *The Handling and Storing of Hazardous Materials* (chemicals, compressed air, acetylene, etc). When handling the hazardous material the following must be accomplished: Compressed gases – training, handling, storage, use, and PPE; flammable and combustible liquids – training, handling, storage use, and PPE. Contractor’s Safety Plan shall also address:

- Training, handling, storage, use and PPE
- Explosives and blasting agents
- Dipping and coating operations

27. Toxic and Hazardous Substances: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z and 29 CFR 1926, Subpart Z. Contractor's Safety Plan shall also address: A section related to working with toxic and hazardous substances, such as asbestos, benzene, lead, styrene and bloodborne pathogens, where the following areas are addressed:

- Threshold Limit Values (TLV)-Exposure monitoring
- Medical surveillance
- Work practices
- Engineering controls
- Respiratory protection
- Protective clothing (PPE)

28. Hazardous Communications: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910.1200. Contractor's Safety Plan shall also address:

- Written Program-list of hazardous chemicals
- Identify the hazardous chemical(s)-labeling system
- MSDS data sheet location
- Employee information and training-methods used to inform employees of the hazards, and precautionary measures

29. Hazardous Waste Operations: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910.120 and 29 CFR 1926.65. Contractor's Safety Plan shall also address:

- Emergency Response Plan
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Medical Surveillance
- Health and Safety Plan (HASP– required elements have been incorporated)
- Employee Training

30. Welding, Cutting and Brazing: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910.251 thru 255 and 29 CFR 1926.102(b), 153, 453(b), AFI 91-203, *Air Force Consolidated Occupational Safety Instruction*, *, Chap 27, AFMAN 91-201, *Explosive Safety Standards*, *, NFPA 410 *Aircraft Maintenance*, *, and NFPA 51B, *Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work*, *. Contractor's Safety Plan shall also address:

- Welding Permit Required from Fire Department
- Training/worker knowledge
- Equipment inspections, service, and use
- Fire protection and prevention
- Protective equipment & welding shields
- Health protection (PPE)
- Ventilation
- Cylinders and containers
- Cylinder storage

31. Electrical: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910, Subpart S, 29 CFR 1926, Subpart K, AFI 91-203, *Air Force Consolidated Occupational Safety Instruction*, *, Chap 8, and NFPA 70. All electrical wiring must be IAW *National Electrical Code* (NEC) 70. Electrical wiring and equipment shall be a type listed by UL or another recognized listing agent. Contractor's Safety Plan shall also address:

- Selection and use of work practices
- Training (basic electrical safety knowledge)
- Use of equipment (handling, visual inspection, rating of equipment)
- GFCI Protection for outside contractor drops and wet/damp areas
- Arc Flash

32. Hazardous Energy Control Program Elements (Lockout-Tagout): Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910, Subpart S, 29 CFR 1926, Subpart K, AFI 91-203, *Air Force Consolidated Occupational Safety Instruction*, *, Chap 21, and NFPA 70. Contractor's Safety Plan shall also address:

- Purpose of hazardous energy control program
- Employee training
- Lockout/tagout procedures - Removal of locks and tags
- Periodic inspections
- Restoring equipment to normal operations
- Arc Flash
- Portable Fire Extinguishers (proper type, inspection, maintenance, testing, and training)

33. Electronic/Electrostatic Discharge Sensitive Components: An electrostatic discharge program, when applicable, shall be implemented according to MIL-HDBK-263B, *Electrostatic Discharge Control Handbook for Protection of Electrical and Electronic Parts, Assemblies and Equipment (Excluding Electrically Initiated Explosive Devices)*, *, MIL-STD-1686C, *Electrostatic Discharge Control Program for Protection of Electrical and Electronic Parts, Assemblies and Equipment (Excluding Electrically Initiated Explosive Devices)*, *, and T.O. 00-25-234, *General Shop Practice Requirements for the Repair, Maintenance and Test of Electrical Equipment*, *, or the commercial standard ANSI/ESD S20.20, *Electrostatic Discharge Control Program-Protection of Electrical & Electronic Parts, Assemblies and Equipment*, *.

34. Machinery and Machine Guarding: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910, Subpart O. Contractor's Safety Plan shall also address:

- Control of rotating parts, flying chips, and sparks
- Inspection
- Maintenance

35. Hand and Portable Powered Tools and Other Hand-Held Equipment: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: 29 CFR 1910, Subpart P and 29 CFR 1926, Subpart I. Contractor's Safety Plan shall also address:

- Inspection
- Proper use
- Guarding
- Maintenance
- Control of rotating parts, flying chips, and sparks

36. Soldering: Soldering shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements in T.O. 00-25-234, *General Shop Practice Requirements for the Repair, Maintenance and Test of Electrical Equipment*, *, Chapter 3 and 29 CFR 1910.253.

37. Painting and Paint Removal: Painting and paint removal shall be accomplished according to: T.O. 1-1-8 *Application and Removal of Organic Coatings, Aerospace and Non-aerospace Equipment*, *; NFPA 33, *Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials*, *, and NFPA 410, *Aircraft Maintenance*, *.

38. Severe Weather Plan: Contractor shall comply with the standards in NAS 3306, AFJI 10-220, *Contractor's Flight and Ground Operations*, *, paras 5.1.2.25 – 5.1.2.25.6. Contractor's Safety Plan shall also address instructions for personnel, equipment and debris.

39. Fire Protection for Facilities: Contractor's procedures shall comply with NFPA 10, *Portable Fire Extinguishers*, *; NFPA 13, *Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, *; NFPA 33, *Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials*, *; NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*, *; NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*, *; NFPA 91, *Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids*, *; NFPA 409, *Aircraft Hangars*, *; NFPA 410, *Aircraft Maintenance*, *; NFPA 418, *Fire Protection for Heliports*, *; NAS 3306, *Facility Requirements for Aircraft Operations*, *, and RAFBI 32-2001 (if on Robins AFB), *The Fire Protection Operations and Fire Prevention Program*, *, para 2.5, and Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency (AFCESA) Engineering Technical Letters (ETL) listed in PART IV.

40. Lawn/Ground Services: Contractor furnished landscaping and lawn equipment must comply with the standards in 29 CFR 1910.243, AFI 91-203, *Air Force Consolidated Occupational Safety Instruction*, *, Chap 15, *Civil Engineering*, *, Chapter 3, *Landscape and Ground Maintenance Care and Mowing Safety Guidance*, and T.O. 47C1-1, *Safety Instructions for Lawn Care Equipment*.

41. Foreign Object Damage (FOD) Awareness, Prevention And Responsibilities: Contractor shall comply with the standards in: AFI 21-101 AFMC Supp 1, *Aircraft and Equipment Maintenance Management*, *, paragraphs 14.19 - 14.19.10.1.13; National Aerospace Standard (NAS) 412, *Foreign Object Damage/Foreign Object Debris (FOD) Prevention Program*, *; AFI 91-203, *Air Force Consolidated Occupational Safety Instruction*, *, Chap 24, and all applicable local guidance. The FOD program must be integrated into the day-to-day operations to reduce/eliminate FOD incidents. Programs will include covering waste dumpsters, waste hauling trucks, barriers in place to stop migrating FOD from dirt and gravel piles, and end of shift or daily clean-up. The contractor will brief their personnel at least weekly on any FOD requirements. All contractors, subcontractors performing maintenance in a FOD-potential area will receive and have documented initial FOD Awareness and Prevention training. For AFMC

organizations, Course number **MHPMAS00001300** may be used to satisfy this requirement. Subject training will be given during Flight Line Drivers Training by the host Base Operations Flight. All vehicle operators are responsible for performing a Foreign Object (FO) inspection on their vehicles including all towed equipment, vehicle tires and open cargo areas of vehicles prior to entering the marked runway, taxiway, flight line, and aircraft parking ramps and other areas as directed by the Installation FOD Awareness and Prevention Officer. All “open-air” delivery vehicles must be free of loose items/debris that could potentially fall from the vehicle and cause a FOD hazard. The cargo beds of pickups truck must be clean or covered prior to entering the airfield. Vehicles will be subject to inspection and denied entry if found unacceptable. Contractors and site/operations evaluators will ensure tools; equipment, rags, residue and hardware are properly stored and accounted for. **“Clean as you go” methods are required.**

* denotes current version/edition of stated instruction/standard/technical order, etc.

PART IV

Air Force Civil Engineering Center (AFCEC) Engineering Technical Letters (ETLs). Offerors should contact AFCEC, 1-888-232-3721, DSN 523-6995, to request access to the current listing of all applicable ETLs.