

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
SUPPLEMENT TO OSHA PARTS 1910 AND 1926  
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The contractor shall comply with OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) Parts 1910 and 1926, Construction Industry Standards and Interpretations, and with this supplement.

Requests for variances or waivers from this supplement are to be made to the contracting officer in writing supported by evidence that every reasonable effort has been made to comply with the contractual requirements. A written request for a waiver or a variance shall include—

- (1) Specific reference to the provision or standard in question;
- (2) An explanation as to why the waiver is considered justified; and
- (3) The contractor's proposed alternative, including technical drawings, materials, or equipment specifications needed to enable the contracting officer to render a decision.

No waiver or variance will be approved if it endangers any person. The contractor shall not proceed under any requested revision of a provision until the contracting officer has given written approval. The contractor is to hold and save harmless the Natural Resources Conservation Service (Contracting Local Organization in locally awarded contracts) free from any claims or causes of action whatsoever resulting from the contractor or subcontractors proceeding under a waiver or approved variance.

Copies of OSHA Part 1910 and 1926, Construction Industry Standards and Interpretations, may be obtained from:

Superintendent of Documents  
U.S. Government Printing Office  
Washington, D.C. 20402

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
SUPPLEMENT TO OSHA PARTS 1910 AND 1926  
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

GENERAL CONTRACTOR REQUIREMENTS

1.1 SAFETY PROGRAM. Each contractor is to demonstrate that he or she has facilities for conducting a safety program commensurate with the work under contract. The contractor is to submit in writing a proposed comprehensive safety program to the contracting officer for approval before the start of construction operations. The program is to specifically state what provisions the contractor proposes to take for the health and safety of all employees, including subcontractors and rental equipment operators. The program shall be site specific and provide details relevant to the work to be done, the hazards associated with the work, and the actions that will be necessary to minimize the identified hazards.

1.2 PRECONSTRUCTION SAFETY MEETING. Representatives for the contractor are to meet with the contracting officer (CO) or the CO's representative -before the start of construction to discuss the safety program and the implementation of all health and safety standards pertinent to the work under this contract.

1.3 JOINT SAFETY POLICY COMMITTEE. The contractor or designated onsite representative is to participate in monthly meetings of a Joint Safety Policy Committee, composed of Natural Resources Conservation Service (Contracting Local Organization in locally awarded contracts) and contractor supervisory personnel. At these Meetings the contractor's project manager and the Contracting officer will review the effectiveness of the contractor's safety effort, resolve current health and safety Problems, and coordinate safety activities for upcoming work.

1.4 SAFETY PERSONNEL. Each contractor is to designate a competent supervisory employee satisfactory to the contracting officer to administer the Safety program.

1.5 SAFETY MEETINGS. A minimum of one "on-the-job" or "toolbox" safety meeting is to be conducted each week by all field supervisors or foremen and attended by mechanics and all construction personnel at the jobsite. The contractor is to also conduct regularly scheduled supervisory safety meetings at least monthly for all levels of job supervision.

1.6 SAFETY INSPECTION. The contractor shall perform frequent and regular safety inspections of the jobsite, materials, equipment, and shall correct deficiencies.

1.7 FIRST AID TRAINING. Every contractor foreman's work crew must include an employee who has a current first aid certificate from the Mine Safety and Health Administration, American Red Cross, or other state approved organization.

1.8 REPORTS. Each contractor is to maintain an accurate record of all job related deaths, diseases, or disabling injuries. The records shall be maintained in a manner approved by the contracting officer. A copy of all reports is to be provided to the contracting officer. All fatal or serious injuries are to be reported immediately to the contracting officer and every assistance is to be given in the investigation of the incident, including submission of a comprehensive narrative report to the contracting officer. Other occurrences with serious accident potential, such as equipment failures, slides, and cave-ins, must also be reported immediately. The contractor is to assist and cooperate fully with the contracting officer in conducting accident investigations. The contracting officer is to be furnished all information and data pertinent to investigation of an accident.

## FIRST AID AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

2.1 FIRST AID KITS. A 16-unit first aid kit approved by the American Red Cross is to be provided at accessible, well-identified, locations at the ratio of at least 1 kit for each 25 employees. The first aid kits are to be moisture-proof and dust-tight, and the contents of the kits are to be replenished as used or as they become ineffective or outdated.

2.2 EMERGENCY FIRST AID. At least one employee certified to administer emergency first aid must be available on each shift and duly designated by the contractor to care for injured employees. The names of the certified employees shall be posted at the jobsite.

2.3 COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION. Prior to the start of work, the contractor is to make necessary arrangements for prompt and dependable communications, transportation, and medical care for injured employees. At least one stretcher and two blankets shall be readily available for transporting injured employees.

2.4 FIRST AID AND MEDICAL REPORTS. The contractor is to maintain a record system for first aid and medical treatment on the jobsite. Such records are to be readily available to the contracting officer and are to include--

- (a) A daily treatment log listing chronologically all persons treated for occupational injuries and illnesses;
- (b) Cumulative record of injury for each individual;
- (c) Monthly statistical records of occupational injuries, classified by type and nature of injury; and
- (d) Required records for worker's compensation.

2.5 SIGNS AND DIRECTIONAL MARKINGS. Adequate identification and directional markers are to be provided to readily denote the location of all first aid stations.

2.6 EMERGENCY LISTING. A listing of telephone numbers and addresses of doctor, rescue squad, hospital, police, and fire departments is to be provided at all first aid locations.

## PHYSICAL QUALIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES

3.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. Persons employed throughout the contract are to be physically qualified to perform their assigned duties. Employees must not knowingly be permitted or required to work while their ability or alertness is impaired by fatigue, illness, or any other reason that may jeopardize themselves or others.

3.2 HOIST OPERATORS. Operators of cranes, cableways, and other hoisting equipment shall be examined annually by a physician and provided with a certification stating that they are physically qualified to safely operate hoisting equipment. The contractor is to submit a copy of each certification to the contracting officer.

3.3 MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS. Operators of motor vehicles engaged primarily in the transportation of personnel are to be 18 years of age or older and have a valid state operator's permit or license for the equipment being operated. The operators must have passed a physical examination administered by a licensed physician within the past year showing that they are physically qualified to operate vehicles safely.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

4.1 **HARDHAT AREAS.** The entire jobsite, with the exception of offices, shall be considered a hardhat area. All persons entering the area are, without exception, required to wear hardhats. The contractor shall provide hardhats for visitors entering hardhat areas.

4.1.1 **LABELS.** Hardhats shall bear a manufacturer's label indicating design compliance with the appropriate ANSI (American National Standards Institute) standard.

4.2 **POSTING.** Signs at least 3 by 4 feet worded as follows with red letters (minimum 6 inches high) and white background shall be erected at access points to designated hardhat areas:

### CONSTRUCTION AREA - HARDHATS REQUIRED BEYOND THIS POINT

These signs are to be furnished and installed by the contractor at entries to shops, construction yards, and job access points.

## MACHINERY AND MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT

5.1 **SAFE CONDITION.** Before any machinery or mechanized equipment is initially used on the job, it must be inspected and tested by qualified personnel and determined to be in safe operating condition and appropriate for the intended use. Operators shall inspect their equipment prior to the beginning of each shift. Any deficiencies or defects shall be corrected prior to using the equipment. Safety equipment, such as seatbelts, installed on machinery is to be used by equipment operators.

5.2 **TAGGING AND LOCKING.** The controls of power-driven equipment under repair are to be locked. An effective lockout and tagging procedure is to be established, prescribing specific responsibilities and safety procedures to be followed by the person or persons performing repair work.

### 5.3 HAUL ROADS FOR EQUIPMENT

5.3.1 **ROAD MAINTENANCE.** The contractor shall maintain all roadways, including haul roads and access roads, in a safe condition so as to eliminate or control dust and ice hazards. Wherever dust is a hazard, adequate dust-laying equipment shall be available at the jobsite and utilized to control the dust.

5.3.2 **SINGLE-LANE HAUL ROADS.** Single-lane haul roads with two-way traffic shall have adequate turnouts. Where turnouts are not practical, a traffic control system shall be provided to prevent accidents.

5.3.3 **TWO-WAY HAUL ROADS.** On two-way haul roads, arrangements are to be such that vehicles travel on the right side wherever possible. Signs and traffic control devices are to be employed to indicate clearly any variations from a right-hand traffic pattern. The road shall be wide enough to permit safe passage of opposing traffic, considering the type of hauling equipment used.

5.3.4 **DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF HAUL ROADS.** Haul road design criteria and drawings, if requested by the contracting officer, are to be submitted for approval prior to road construction. Sustained grades shall not exceed 12 percent and all curves shall have open-sight

line with as great a radius as practical. All roads shall be posted with curve signs and maximum speed limits that will permit the equipment to be stopped within one-half the minimum sight distance.

5.3.5 OPERATORS. Machinery and mechanized equipment shall be operated only by authorized qualified persons.

5.3.6 RIDING ON EQUIPMENT. Riding on equipment by unauthorized personnel is prohibited. Seating and safety belts shall be provided for the operator and all passengers.

5.3.7 GETTING ON OR OFF EQUIPMENT. Getting on or off equipment while the equipment is in motion is prohibited.

5.3.8 HOURS OF OPERATION. Except in emergencies, an equipment operator shall not operate any mobile or hoisting equipment for more than 12 hours without an 8-hour rest interval away from the job.

#### 5.4 POWER CRANES AND HOISTS (TRUCK CRANES, CRAWLER CRANES, TOWER CRANES, GANTRY CRANES, HAMMERHEAD CRANES, DERRICKS, CABLEWAYS, AND HOISTS)

5.4.1 PERFORMANCE TEST. Before initial onsite operation, at 12-month intervals, and after major repairs or modification, power cranes, derricks, cableways, and hoists must satisfactorily complete a performance test to demonstrate the equipment's ability to safely handle and maneuver the rated loads. The tests shall be conducted in the presence of a representative of the contracting officer. Test data shall be recorded and a copy furnished the contracting officer.

5.4.2 PERFORMANCE TEST - POWER CRANES (Crawler mounted, truck mounted, and wheel mounted). The performance test is to be carried out with outriggers set and with a test load weighing 110 percent of the rated capacity when the boom angle is from 300 to 600 above the horizontal. The test is to consist of raising, lowering and braking the load and rotating the test load through 3600 at the specified boom angle or radius. Cranes equipped with jibs or boom tip extensions are to be tested using both the main boom and the jib, with an appropriate test load in each case.

5.4.3 PERFORMANCE TEST - DERRICKS, GANTRY CRANES, TOWER CRANES, CABLEWAYS, AND HOISTS, INCLUDING OVERHEAD CRANES. This equipment is to be performance tested with a test load weighing 110 percent of the rated load. In testing cableways, the test load is to be traveled to the upstream and downstream limits of travel and thoroughly performance tested in at least three travel positions, including both limits of travel.

5.4.4 BOOM ANGLE INDICATOR. Power cranes (includes draglines) with booms capable of moving in the vertical plane shall be provided with a boom angle indicator in good working order.

5.4.5 CRANE TEST CERTIFICATION. The performance test required by 5.4.2 and 5.4.3 is fulfilled if the contractor provides the contracting officer a copy of the certificate of inspection made within the past 12 months by a qualified person or by a government or private agency satisfactory to the contracting officer.

5.4.6 POSTING FOR HIGH VOLTAGE LINES. A notice of the 10-foot (or greater) clearance required by OSHA 1926.550, Subpart N, shall be posted in the operator's cab of cranes, shovels, boom-type concrete pumps, backhoes, and related equipment.

5.4.7 BOOM STOPS. Cranes or derricks with cable-supported booms, except draglines, shall have a device attached between the gantry of the A-frame and the boom chords to limit the elevation of the boom. The device shall control the vertical motions of the boom with increasing resistance from 830 or less, until completely stopping the boom at not over 870 above horizontal.

5.4.8 SAFETY HOOKS. Hooks used in hoisting personnel or hoisting loads over construction personnel or in the immediate vicinity of construction personnel shall be forged steel equipped with safety keepers. When shackles are used under these conditions, they shall be of the locking type or have the pin secured to prohibit turning.

## 5.5 ROLLOVER PROTECTIVE STRUCTURES (ROPS)

5.5.1 ROLLOVER PROTECTIVE STRUCTURES. OSHA 1926, Subpart W, Overhead Protection, Sections 1000 and 1002 are applicable regardless of the year in which the equipment was manufactured and regardless of the struck capacity of the equipment.

5.5.2 EQUIPMENT REQUIRING ROPS. The requirement for ROPS meeting 5.5.1 above applies to crawler and rubber-tired tractors such as dozers, push-and pull tractors, winch tractors, tractors with backhoes, and mowers; off-highway, self-loaders; and self-propelled rollers and compactors; and water tankers (excluding trucks with cabs). These requirements shall also apply to agriculture and industrial tractors and similar equipment.

5.5.3 EQUIPMENT REQUIRING SEATBELTS. The requirements for seatbelts as specified in OSHA Subpart O, Motor Vehicles, Mechanized Equipment, and Marine Operations, Section 1926.602 shall also apply to self-propelled compactors and rollers, and rubber-tired skid-steer equipment.

## 5.5 LADDERS AND SCAFFOLDING

5.5.1 LADDERS OSHA 1926, Subpart L – Section 450. Ladders shall be used as work platforms only when use of small hand tools or handling of light material is involved. No work requiring lifting of heavy materials or substantial exertion shall be done from ladders.

5.5.2 SCAFFOLDING. OSHA 1926, SUBPART L - Section 451. Scaffolds, platforms or temporary floors shall be provided for all work except that which can be done safely from the ground or similar footing.

5.5.3 SAFETY BELTS, LIFELINES, AND LANYARDS. OSHA 1926 Subpart E, Section 104. Lifelines, safety belts and lanyards independently attached or attended, shall be used when performing such work as the following where the requirements of 5.5.1 or 5.5.2 above cannot be met.

- (a) Work on stored material in hoppers, bins, silos, tanks, or other confined spaces.
- (b) Work on hazardous slopes, structural steel, or poles; erection or dismantling of safety nets; tying reinforcing bars; and work from Boatswain's chairs, swinging scaffolds, or other unguarded locations at elevations greater than 6 feet.;
- (c) Work on skips and platforms used in shafts by crews when the skip or cage does not block the opening to within 1 foot of the sides of the shaft, unless cages are provided.