

DRIVEN BY VALUE



Monthly Contractor Safety Meeting

January 2019

Meeting Agenda

- Facilities
- Emergency Exits/Meeting Point
- Cell Phones
- Safety Share
- This months focus
 - Special Presentation
 - Dominick Giacoletti – Jay's Construction
 - Environmental Share
 - The Cost of Waste Disposal
 - Contractors Health and Safety Manual
 - Section 5.17.9.3 Rigging Requirements
 - PFE's 2018 22, 23 and 25
 - SA's 2018 21 and 22

Manpower Reports

Please have your manpower reports in by the 10th of each month.

Thanks,

Environmental Share

Sump's Part 1 of 2 - Design and Construction

Sump Guidance

If sumps are not designed, operated and maintained properly, they may potentially be regulated by both the Aquifer Protection Program and Underground Storage Tank Program.

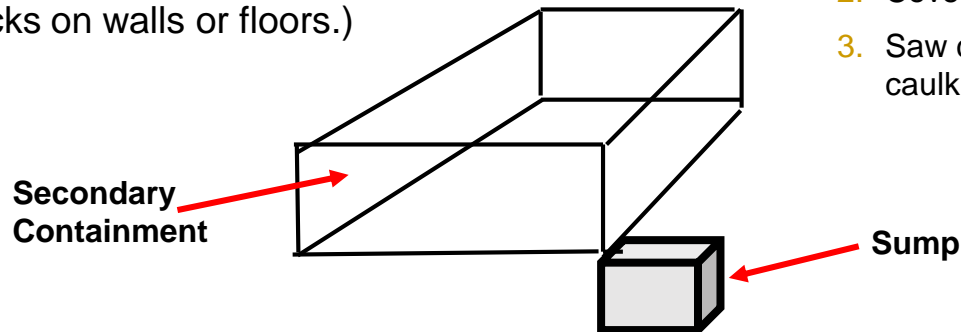
In order to maintain “exempt” status the following must be met:

Underground Storage Tanks (UST):

In order to prevent sumps from being considered UST's they **must** comply with one of the following exceptions:

1. Be less than 110 gallons
2. Be flow through sumps and/or
3. An emergency sump:
 - the sump is only used during an emergency or maintenance activities and is pumped out within 48 hours of discovery of solution or release.

All sumps **must** be operated and maintained (repaired) to ensure that they are in good working condition (no visible cracks on walls or floors.)



Aquifer Protection Permit:

Sumps **must** be constructed of concrete, steel, plastic, fiberglass, or other non-earthen material that provides substantial structural support and that is designed to contain an accumulation of solid or liquid materials.

Sumps **must** be designed and constructed not to discharge and built on an impermeable barrier that can be visually inspected for leakage.

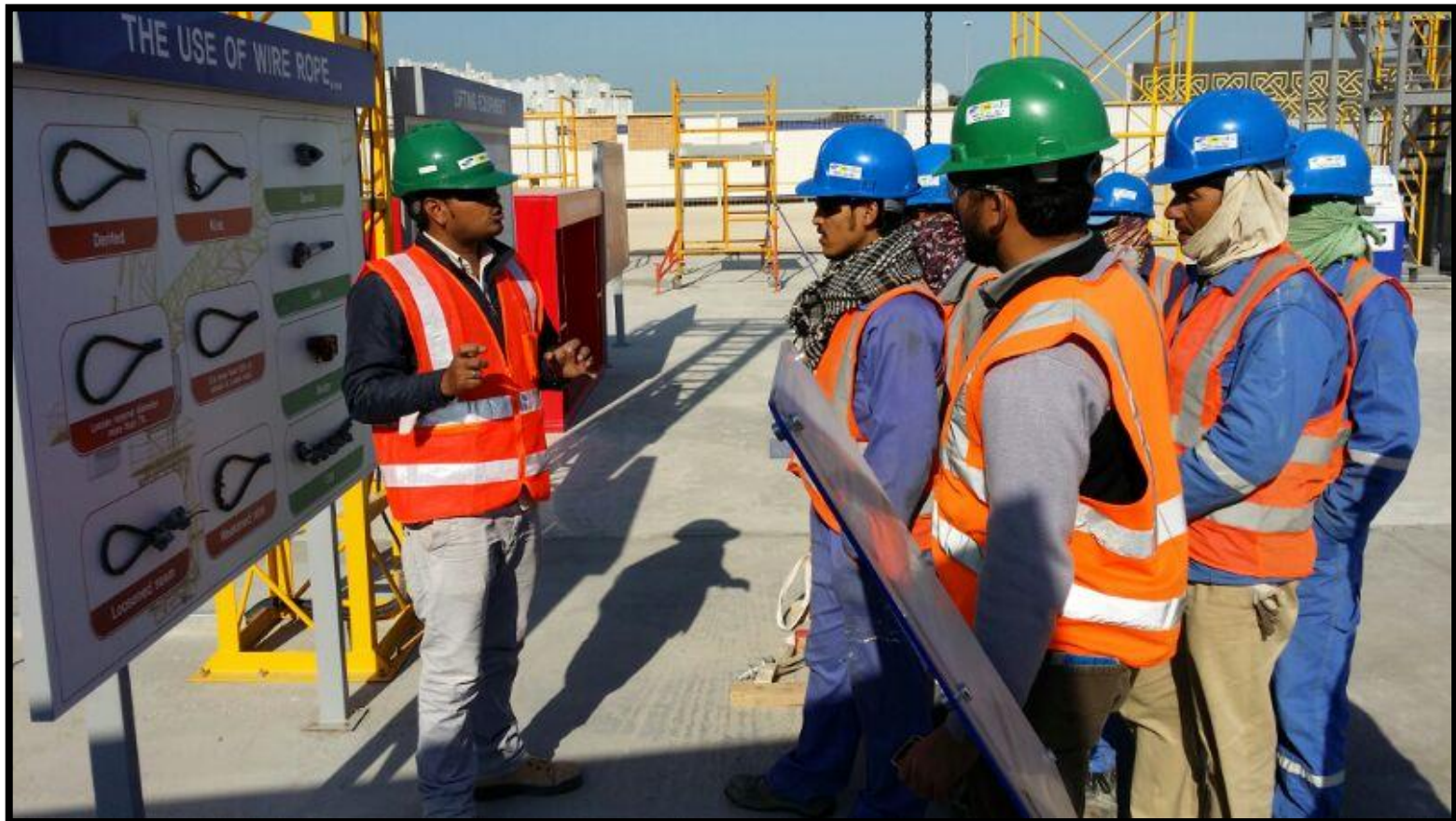
Examples of non-discharging design/construction:

1. Filling expansion joints with acid resistant caulking
2. Covering water stops in the construction joints
3. Saw cut control joints are filled with acid resistant caulking

January 2019

5.17.9.3 Rigging Requirements

Rigging will only be completed by competent individuals who have received training on proper rigging techniques. Evidence of such training must remain with riggers during working hours.



5.17.9.3 Rigging Requirements

All rigging equipment shall be inspected prior to each use. Damaged or defective slings shall be immediately removed from service and destroyed.



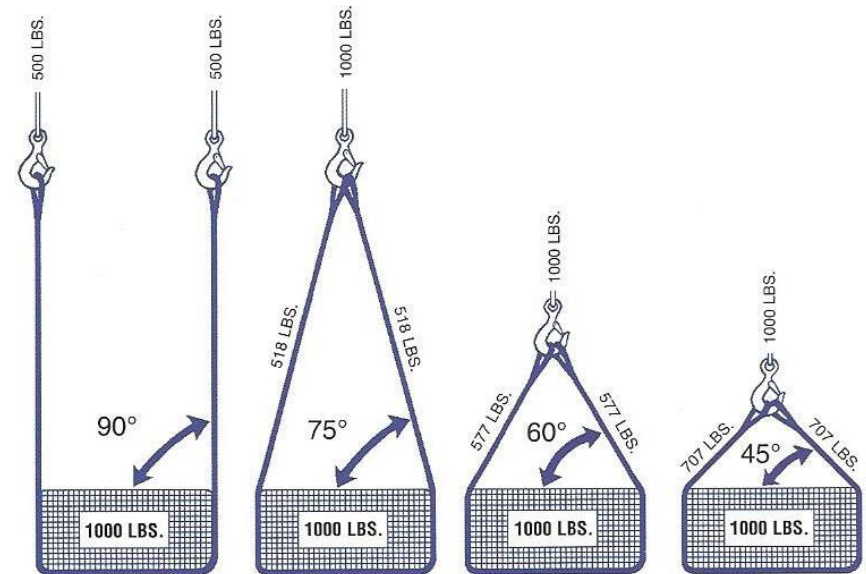
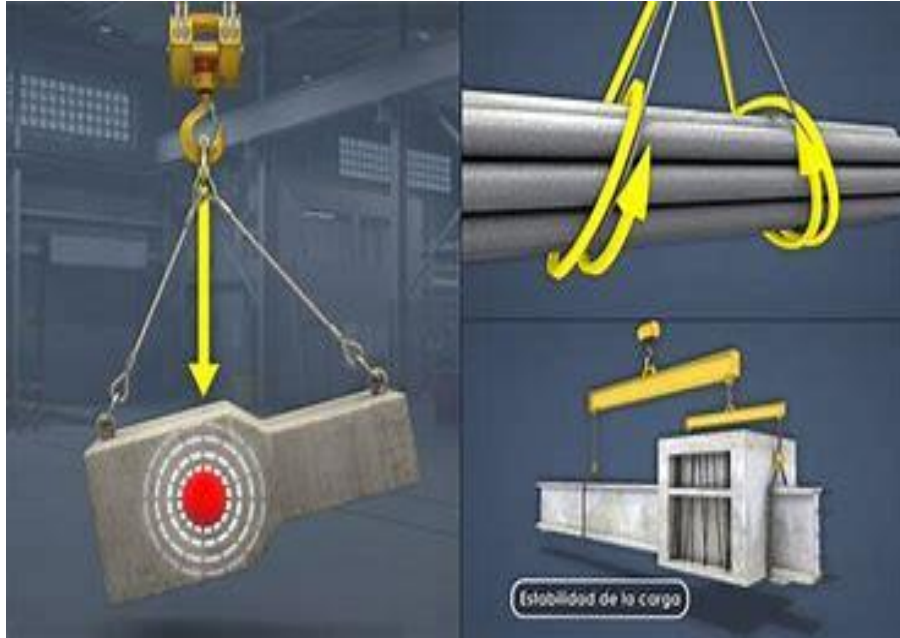
5.17.9.3 Rigging Requirements

“Shop-made” grabs, hooks, clamps or other lifting devices are prohibited.



5.17.9.3 Rigging Requirements

All rigging equipment shall have a safety factor of **five**.



Rigging – General Safety

- **Double and triple check the rigging being used.**
- **Ensure the best possible rig set-up is used.**
- **Stay clear of the load in case it fails. Think about when it may fall if just one of the legs fail. Will it bounce?**
- **Ask for an experienced rigger to take a look.**
- **Show an inexperienced rigger how to do it better.**

3 Prioritized Safety Goals

- 1.Prevent Fatalities*
- 2.Reduce Incident Severity*
- 3.Improve Continuously*

What has been noticed this lately?



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