

Nurse Stucco Inc.

Safety Program Additions

Safety Program Addendum

[Items not required by OSHA standard, may be required by GC or client]

Assured Equipment Grounding Conductor Program

[Not required by OSHA if ground-fault circuit interrupters are used.
Generally required by client or GC in highly hazardous locations]

Job Task Safety Analysis Form

[Not required by OSHA. May be required by client or GC]

Laser Operations

[Low powered lasers used for distance measuring and leveling]

Policy Statement

[Securing the Work Area]

Policy Statement

[Floor Maintenance Procedures and Signage]

Safety Committee

Safety Committee Minutes

Anhydrous Ammonia

Return to Work Policy and Procedures

Nurse Stucco Inc.

Safety Program Addendum

The below initialed items are incorporated into our Safety Program. This Addendum will be conspicuously posted at the job site.

Safety
Director
Initials

Program Addendum

- _____ All personnel will wear hard hats at all times on the job site.
- _____ All personnel will wear eye protection at all times on the job site.
- _____ All personnel will wear steel toes boots at all times on the job site.
- _____ The 6' foot rule will be enforced at all times on this job site meaning that fall protection is required for all persons working six feet or more above a lower level.
- _____ A 2-tier inspection policy is in effect meaning that senior management will conduct and document random, unannounced, inspections of our supervisors.
- _____ An Assured Equipment Grounding Conductor Program is in effect on this job site.
- _____ Job Task Hazard Analysis Form will be prepared for certain tasks on this job site.
- _____ Smoking is not permitted on this job site.
- _____ **[Other]:** _____

- _____ **[Other]:** _____

Blaine L. Nurse
Safety Director

Nurse Stucco Inc.

Assured Equipment Grounding Conductor Program

Test Log

Nurse Stucco Inc.
Assured Equipment Grounding Conductor Program
§2405.4. Ground-Fault Circuit Protection-Construction Site.

Ground fault protection for our employees will be provided by the use of ground fault circuit interrupters or an Assured Equipment Grounding Conductor Program.

As a general rule, the use ground fault circuit interrupters is sufficient for employee protection. However, if we are working within a facility that requires the use of an Assured Equipment Grounding Conductor Program or if the client requires an Assured Equipment Grounding Conductor Program, the following applies.

The provisions of our Assured Equipment Grounding Conductor Program cover all cord sets, receptacles which are not a part of a building or structure, and equipment which is connected by cord and plug for use, or used by, our employees on our construction sites .

A copy of this program will be maintained at all job sites where it is in use and it will be available for review by affected employees as well as inspection and copying by authorized representatives of OSHA.

At least one competent person (one who by virtue of training or experience is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards as they relate to electrical safety and has the authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them) will be designated to implement our program. This person or persons will be identified on our Job Site Form, Designation of Competent Persons, found in our Project Manual.

The designated competent person(s) will ensure that:

- a. each cord set, attachment cap, plug and receptacle of cord sets, and any equipment connected by cord and plug [except cord sets and receptacles which are fixed and not exposed to damage] are visually inspected before each day's use for external defects, such as deformed or missing pins or insulation damage, and for indications of possible internal damage. Equipment found damaged or defective will be disposed of or be tagged out of service and not used until repaired.
- b. the following tests are performed on all cord sets, receptacles which are not a part of the permanent wiring of the building or structure, and cord- and plug-connected equipment required to be grounded:
 - i all equipment grounding conductors will be tested for continuity. Equipment grounding conductors must be electrically continuous.

- ii each receptacle and attachment cap or plug will be tested for correct attachment of the equipment grounding conductor. The equipment grounding conductor must be connected to its proper terminal.
- c. the above tests will be performed:
 - i before first use;
 - ii before equipment is returned to service following any repairs;
 - iii before equipment is used after any incident which can be reasonably suspected to have caused damage (for example, when a cord set is run over); and
 - iv at intervals not to exceed 3 months, except that cord sets and receptacles which are fixed and not exposed to damage will be tested at intervals not exceeding 6 months.

Employees are not permitted to use any equipment which falls within the scope of this program which has not passed the above tests and inspections noted in paragraphs a., b., and c., above.

The above tests and inspections must be recorded. The test record will identify each receptacle, cord set, and cord- and plug-connected equipment that passed the test and shall indicate the last date it was tested or the interval for which it was tested.

The test record will be kept by logs, color coding, or other effective means. Only the **latest** log must be available at the job site for inspection and review by affected employees or OSHA representatives. Previous logs may be destroyed.

While a written log identifying the equipment and the test date is acceptable, using colored electrical tape on cords, receptacles and equipment indicating the time period of the tests might be easier to accomplish and less confusing.

The competent person will ensure that outlet devices have an ampere rating not less than the load to be served and that they comply with the following:

- a. Single receptacles: a single receptacle installed on an individual branch circuit shall have an ampere rating of not less than that of the branch circuit.
- b Two or more receptacles: where connected to a branch circuit supplying two or more receptacles or outlets, receptacle ratings shall conform to the values listed in below table.

- c. Receptacles used for the connection of motors: the rating of an attachment plug or receptacle used for cord- and plug-connection of a motor to a branch circuit will not exceed 15 amperes at 125 volts or 10 amperes at 250 volts if individual overload protection is omitted.

TABLE: Receptacle Ratings for Various Size Circuits

<u>Circuit rating amperes</u>	<u>Receptacle rating amperes</u>
15	Not over 15
20	15 or 20
30	30
40	40 or 50
50	50

Nurse Stucco Inc.
Assured Equipment Grounding Conductor

Page ___ of ___

Test Log A

[Use Test Log A or B and retain most current log]

Reference 1926.404(b)(iii)(G). As of _____, _____,
(time) (date)

All equipment grounding conductors identified by _____
(color of tape or other means)

have been tested for continuity and are electrically continuous. Additionally, all receptacles and attachment caps or plugs [identified by the same color tape or other means] have been tested for correct attachment of the equipment grounding conductor and the grounding conductor is connected to its proper terminal.

Note: If color coding is used, previous and subsequent tests will use a different color code.

(Competent Person Signature)

(Date)

Test for continuity and electrically continuous

Test Log B

[Use Test Log A or B and retain most current log]

	Pass	Fail and removed from Svc
_____ (Equipment Grounding Conductor Identity)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Test for receptacle and attachment cap or plug for correct attachment of equipment grounding conductor

Note: The equipment grounding conductor must be connected to its proper terminal.

_____ (Receptacle & attachment cap or plug & equipment identity)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Competent Person Signature)

(Date)

Nurse Stucco Inc.

Job Task Safety Analysis

 (Activity being analyzed)

 (Analysis performed by)

 (Trade or craft to perform activity)

 (Date of Analysis)

Instructions: For each activity being analyzed, fill out each of the six (6) sections above and use "N/A" if not appropriate. If more than 1 page is required, use a second sheet and ensure that they are attached together and numbered, i.e., 1 of 2 or 3 of 4

SEQUENCE OF BASIC JOB STEPS		POTENTIAL HAZARDS/ACCIDENTS	
Step No		Step No	
1		1	
2		2	
3		3	
4		4	

RECOMMENDED SAFE JOB PROCEDURE		EQUIPMENT TO BE USED	
Step No		Step No	
1		1	
2		2	
3		3	
4		4	

INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS		TRAINING REQUIREMENTS	
Step No		Step No	
1		1	
2		2	
3		3	
4		4	

Nurse Stucco Inc.

Job Task Safety Analysis

(Activity being analyzed)

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	SEQUENCE OF BASIC JOB STEPS		POTENTIAL HAZARDS/ACCIDENTS
Step No		Step No	
5		5	
6		6	
7		7	
8		8	

	RECOMMENDED SAFE JOB PROCEDURE		EQUIPMENT TO BE USED
Step No		Step No	
5		5	
6		6	
7		7	
8		8	

	INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS		TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
Step No		Step No	
5		5	
6		6	
7		7	
8		8	

Nurse Stucco Inc.

Job Task Safety Analysis

(Activity being analyzed)

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	SEQUENCE OF BASIC JOB STEPS		POTENTIAL HAZARDS/ACCIDENTS
Step No		Step No	

	RECOMMENDED SAFE JOB PROCEDURE		EQUIPMENT TO BE USED
Step No		Step No	

	INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS		TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
Step No		Step No	

Nurse Stucco Inc.

Laser Operations

Nurse Stucco Inc.
Laser Operations
Nonionizing radiation. - 1926.54

Laser devices used in construction for distance measuring and leveling are generally of such low power that they present no recognizable safety hazard except one, severe damage to the eye which is caused only by intrabeam viewing. There are no skin, hearing, explosive, chemical, burn, heat, or any other type of hazard associated with laser devices.

The primary safety rule is: The laser operator must not let the laser beam impact any person's eye and any employee working in an area where laser operations are taking place must never look directly into a laser beam.

Additionally, beam shutters or caps shall be utilized, or the laser turned off, when laser transmission is not actually required. When the laser is left unattended for a substantial period of time—such as during lunch hour, overnight, or at change of shifts—the laser shall be turned off.

Only qualified and trained employees will be authorized to operate laser devices.

At a minimum, training, conducted by a knowledgeable designated individual, will include informing the operator of all hazards associated with laser operations in accordance with the applicable manufacturer's recommendations. This information will be found in the laser's owner/operator manual or literature.

Employees who have received training and are deemed qualified will be authorized to operate Class I, 1A, II, or IIIA type lasers will be issued an Operator Card to be kept on their person when operating the laser equipment.

Class I: cannot emit laser radiation at known hazard levels (typically continuous wave: cw 0.4 μ W at visible wavelengths). Users of Class I laser products are generally exempt from radiation hazard controls during operation and maintenance (but not necessarily during service).

Since lasers are not classified on beam access during service, most Class I industrial lasers will consist of a higher class (high power) laser enclosed in a properly interlocked and labeled protective enclosure. In some cases, the enclosure may be a room (walk-in protective housing) which requires a means to prevent operation when operators are inside the room.

Class IA.: a special designation that is based upon a 1000-second exposure and applies only to lasers that are "not intended for viewing" such as a supermarket laser scanner. The upper power limit of Class I.A. is 4.0 mW. The emission from a Class I.A. laser is defined such that the emission does not exceed the Class I limit for an emission duration of 1000 seconds.

Class II: low-power visible lasers that emit above Class I levels but at a radiant power not above 1 mW. The concept is that the human aversion reaction to bright light will protect a person. Only limited controls are specified.

Class IIIA: intermediate power lasers (cw: 1-5 mW). Only hazardous for intrabeam viewing. Some limited controls are usually recommended.

NOTE: There are different logotype labeling requirements for Class IIIA lasers with a beam irradiance that does not exceed 2.5 mW/cm² (Caution logotype):



and those where the beam irradiance does exceed 2.5 mW/cm² (Danger logotype):



Appropriate laser warning placards will be posted during laser operations

(Operator's Name)
Has demonstrated, this date, the skills & knowledge
necessary to operate a Class II or Class IIIA laser and
is deemed qualified and is

AUTHORIZED TO OPERATE
the below
Lasers

[Make(s)] [Model(s)]

(Date) **Darren L. Nurse**
Safety Program Administrator

(Operator's Name)
Has demonstrated, this date, the skills & knowledge
necessary to operate a Class II or Class IIIA laser and
is deemed qualified and is

AUTHORIZED TO OPERATE
the below
Lasers

[Make(s)] [Model(s)]

(Date) **Darren L. Nurse**
Safety Program Administrator

(Operator's Name)
Has demonstrated, this date, the skills & knowledge
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Lasers

[Make(s)] [Model(s)]

(Date) **Darren L. Nurse**
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[Make(s)] [Model(s)]

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Has demonstrated, this date, the skills & knowledge
necessary to operate a Class II or Class IIIA laser and
is deemed qualified and is

AUTHORIZED TO OPERATE
the below
Lasers

[Make(s)] [Model(s)]

(Date) **Darren L. Nurse**
Safety Program Administrator

Policy Statements

Nurse Stucco Inc.
Policy Statement
Securing the Work Area

Our safety program is designed to protect our employees from job site hazards through hazard assessment, established policies and procedures, physical and administrative controls, personal protective equipment, training, inspection, and enforcement.

Beyond employee safety, yet important in a broader sense, is the need to protect our interests while a project is on-going and **all our employees are away from the work area.**

The other contractors [and the general public] will be protected by:

- a. policing the area to the extent possible and removing all fire hazards.
- b. ensuring our equipment is secure by locks, fencing, suspending in the air, or other appropriate means.
- c. ensuring flammable liquids and all other job site chemicals are properly secured.
- d. ensuring all holes are covered and all tripping or falling hazards are removed.
- e. ensuring all appropriate hazard warning signs are in place.

At the end of the work day, as a matter of policy, the supervisor will ensure the above is accomplished or designate a specific employee to perform this task.

Blaine L. Nurse
Safety Director

Nurse Stucco Inc.

Policy Statement

Floor Maintenance Procedures and Signage

During floor mopping, stripping, or waxing operations, only authorized persons will be allowed in the work area.

Appropriate signage will be utilized. At a minimum, a caution sign reading: "Slippery When Wet" will be in place and remain in place until the floor is dry and ready for traffic.

Blaine L. Nurse
Safety Director

Safety Committee

Nurse Stucco Inc.

Safety Committee

We have established a joint labor-management safety committee as an integral part of our safety effort. The initial safety committee formation is required when we exceed 10 employees. When our employees number 11-20, the safety committee will consist of at least one management person and at least one employee. When our employees number over 20, the committee will consist of at least 4 members, 2 from management and 2 from labor. The employee members will be elected by the employees and serve for at least one year. Regular wages will be paid for attendance at our meetings..

The Safety Committee will convene at least monthly at a time and place to be announced.

1. The Safety Committee will review the following:
2. All citations.
3. All Enforcement Procedures.
4. All accidents, injuries, and near-misses.
5. The effectiveness of our safety effort.

Employees are to bring to their representatives safety concerns for discussion.

The minutes of the Safety Committee will be recorded on the attached form and will be posted or otherwise conveyed to the employees.

Minutes will be retained for three years.

Nurse Stucco Inc.
Safety Committee Minutes

Date: _____

Time: _____

Location: _____

Chairperson: _____

Recorder: _____

Members Present: _____

Members Absent: _____

Subject/Speaker	Key Items/Recommendations	Action/Follow-up

The above minutes are approved.

Chairperson

Page ___ of ___

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

Nurse Stucco Inc.

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

29 CFR 1910.111, Storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia

The term “anhydrous ammonia”, as used in OSHA standards, refers to the compound formed by a combination of two gaseous elements, nitrogen and hydrogen, in the proportion of one part nitrogen to three parts hydrogen by volume. Other names for anhydrous ammonia are nitrogen trihydride and trihydrogen nitride, however, these names are not normally used. Persons who work with anhydrous ammonia must know its physical properties:

Molecular symbol:	NH³
Molecular weight:	17.032
Boiling point at one atmosphere:	-28°F
Melting point at one atmosphere:	-107.9°F
Critical temperature:	271.4°F
Critical pressure:	1657 psia
Latent heat at -28°F and one atmosphere:	589.3 BTU per pound
Relative density of vapor compared to dry air at 32°F and one atmosphere:	0.5970
Vapor density at -28°F and one atmosphere:	0.0555 lb./cu. ft.
Specific gravity of liquid at -28°F compared to water at 39.2°F:	0.6819
Liquid density at 28°F and one atmosphere:	42.57 lb./cu. ft.
Specific volume of vapor at 32°F and one atmosphere:	20.78 cu. ft./pound
Flammable limits by volume in air at atmospheric pressure:	16% to 25%
Ignition temperature (in a standard quartz container):	1562°F
Specific heat, gas, 15 c, one atm at constant pressure, C_p:	0.5232 Btu/lb. degree °F
at constant volume, C_v:	0.3995 Btu/lb. degree °F

The safety data sheet for anhydrous ammonia will be readily available and it must be reviewed by all affected personnel.

Ammonia gas irritates the skin and mucous membrane and should be handled only by trained personnel. The maximum allowable concentration for an 8 hour working exposure is 50 ppm. Fortunately, at 50 ppm, ammonia serves as its own warning agent due to its odor. At 5000 ppm, ammonia is rapidly fatal. Because ammonia is lighter than air, adequate ventilation will prevent accumulation.

The common metals are not attacked by dry ammonia. Zinc, copper and copper base alloys such as brass are subject to rapid destructive action by ammonia in the presence of water.

Anhydrous ammonia is a very stable compound under normal conditions and is hard to ignite. The US Department of Transportation classifies it as a nonflammable compressed gas for the purpose of transportation.

The concentration of ammonia vapor in air can effectively be reduced by the use of adequate volumes of water applied through spray or fog nozzles. Water should be used on liquid ammonia spills only if sufficient water is available, specifically: 100 parts of water to one (1) part of ammonia. Care should be taken to avoid warming an ammonia container and aggravating a leak.

From the physical properties, you will note that ammonia can be shipped and stored under pressure as a liquid. If ammonia is refrigerated to or below its normal boiling point (-28°F), it may be stored as a liquid at atmospheric pressure.

Only trained personnel will deal with ammonia emergencies. If a leak occurs in an ammonia system, personnel not required to deal with the emergency will be evacuated.

Those dealing with the emergency will put on suitable respiratory protection, as well as gauntlet type plastic or rubber gloves and suits in heavily contaminated atmospheres. The appropriate valves will be shut off. Storage systems will have at a minimum:

- 1 - full face gas mask with anhydrous ammonia refill canisters
- 1 - pair of protective gloves.
- 1 - protective slicker and/or protective pants and jacket.
- 1 - easily accessible shower and/or at least fifty gallons of clean water in an open top container.
- 1 - pair of tight fitting vented goggles or one full face shield.

All protective equipment must be impervious to ammonia.

Return to Work Policy and Procedures

Nurse Stucco Inc.

Return to Work Policy and Procedures Restricted Work – Light Duty Work

In the event of an occupational injury or illness, the first priority is to ensure our employees are presented to a healthcare provider in a timely manner so that the healing process may begin.

If the healing process of the employee who has suffered an occupational injury or illness is such that he/she is not capable of performing his/her regularly assigned duties, but may perform restricted or light duty work, every effort will be made to allow this to take place.

Specific procedures:

The physician or healthcare facility case manager will be provided a detailed description of the employees assigned duties including the physical demands of the job as well as the environmental conditions such as heat, cold, atmospheres that require respirator wear, etc., so that the physician or case manager may make reasonable recommendations as to what duties the employee may or may not perform consistent with his/hers medical condition.

Technically, an employee's assigned duties (which will be provided to the physician or case manager) are defined as, "the duties he or she would have performed at least once per week before the injury or illness."

If work is available that meets the criteria of the physician or case manager, the employee will be permitted to perform that work.

If the physician or case manager approves restricted work and no such work is available, no work will be provided.

Our policy is consistent with Cal/OSHA *Employer Records of Occupational Injury and Illness*.

The downside to this policy is that the employee may not be able to return to work sooner. The upside to this policy is that if an employee does return to work, he/she will know that his/her services are required.

It should be noted that if the work restriction is limited to the day of the injury or illness, and none of the other recording criteria are met, the case is not recordable on the OSHA 300 Log. The time away from work starts the day after the injury or illness.