EAGAN
DESIGN + BUILD

SUBCONTRACTOR

2026 Safety Handbook

SAFETY ORIENTATION

As an EBG Subcontractor, it is imperative you contribute to, and comply with, Eagan Building Group's (EBG) Safety Program. We are always looking for suggestions on how to improve safety in the workplace and on the Job Site.

GENERAL SAFETY

Whenever you start a new job, or you are moved into a new location in the building, the following should be the first priority:

- Where is the nearest exit door and what is the easiest way to get to it? This will be your evacuation route from your work area in the event of an emergency.
- Where is the nearest fire extinguisher?

SUBCONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the responsibility of all subcontractors on EBG jobs to adhere to the following required programs. Some items are outlined in greater detail in this document; others are meant to be reviewed with your onsite management team.

1. **Subcontractor Insurance.** All required insurance paperwork is to be submitted and approved by EBG before the subcontractor starts work onsite.
2. **Site Orientation.** All employees must complete the site orientation before they start work in the field. Report to the EBG jobsite the first day starting on the job with OSHA 10- or 30-hour cards and any other pertinent training/operating certifications.
3. **Permits, Inspections & Audits.** All local, state and federal permits and inspections are to be submitted to EBG before work starts. Each subcontractor is to complete and submit to EBG an jobsite safety audit documenting any jobsite injuries, unsafe conditions/acts, or Near Miss Incidents during work on the project.
4. **Other Site-Specific Requirements.** All subcontractors are required to abide by any other site-specific rules laid out by EBG or the owner of the project. Each subcontractor is responsible for compliance with all local, state and federal safety rules and regulations.
5. **General Safe Work Expectations.** At least 50% of each subcontractor's crews must have OSHA 10-hour training certificates.
6. **Subcontractor Housekeeping.** Each subcontractor is responsible for keeping waste debris and rubbish off the floors, work platforms and lifts. Properly dispose of waste is acceptable containers.
7. **Always** obey all work site rules signs, markings and instructions.
8. **Heavy Lifting.** When lifting heavy materials, use the recommended techniques, and get help when needed.
9. **Material disposal.** Throwing or dropping scrap materials from an upper elevation (not in a designated trash chute) is strictly prohibited.
10. **Never** possess firearms, explosives or other weapons while on an EBG job.
11. **Deliberate** destruction, defacing, marking on, abusing or theft of property owner/company property is prohibited and will be dealt with via local Police.
12. **Restricting** or attempting to restrict production is prohibited.
13. **Fighting,** assaulting and physically or verbally threatening/abusing any employee or resident of EBG jobsite is prohibited.
14. **Falsification** of any records, misrepresentation or withholding of facts to secure the job is prohibited.
15. **Removal** or misuse of any employee lists, blueprints, company records or confidential information is prohibited.
16. **Perform** work in a professional, workmanlike manner. Faulty work, unsafe procedures, methods, or equipment by subcontractors is prohibited.
17. **Presence/working** on an EBG jobsite while under the influence of drugs or alcohol is prohibited.
18. **Never** work on or utilize electrical circuits unless authorized by the GC, or the electrical contractor.
19. **Never** block safety showers, eyewash stations, fire extinguishers, sprinkler heads or fire hose stations.
20. **Never** attempt to fight a fire unless you are trained to do so. Assist in getting everyone out of the building. If a fire alarm is activated and you can confirm a fire, call 911 and validate the alarm.
21. **Always** utilize Caution/Danger tape whenever unique hazards are present. Cover AND identify floor openings as required. Barricade as required (in appendices A and B to OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P. all ground openings left at shift's end. **Never** enter a barricaded area. They are considered danger zones and no one is permitted entry without specific approval of the contractor controlling that zone.

© Copyright 2025 Strategic Safety LLC | All Rights Reserved

22. **Treat** any blood or body fluid as contaminated (use universal precautions) and do not come into contact with it unless you are trained to do so. If you do come in contact with potentially contaminated body fluids, notify EBG and your supervisor immediately.
23. **Subcontractors** are responsible for providing safe temporary power supply (extension) cords, ladders, lifts, manual and power hand tools, and PPE to be used by their crews. EBG retains the right to inspect and remove from service any device or equipment deemed unsafe or hazardous.
24. **Powder** actuated tools may not be used on EBG jobsites without prior notice. Many of our worksites are still in use by property owners, and may have restrictions regarding Powder Actuated tools.
25. **Electrical** subcontractor(s) will be responsible for all Lock Out/Tag Out of electrical circuits and systems on EBG jobsites.
26. **All Work** at height (over 6 feet above the ground) requires full fall protection PPE, or, a guard rail system employing a top rail, mid rail and toe board, each complying with OSHA regulations. Subcontractors are required to provide proof of training/certification for employees required to work at height employing Fall Protection.
27. **STILTS** are not allowed on EBG job sites without prior permission of EBG.
28. **Refusal** to follow known and published safety rules and regulations while on an EBG jobsite is prohibited. Multiple/repeat violations of Federal, State or Local regulations may be grounds for being prohibited from the job site.

© Copyright 2025 Strategic Safety LLC | All Rights Reserved

SAFETY RULES

It is the responsibility of each employee to know and follow all safety policies and procedures. Each EBG and subcontractor's employee(s) are responsible for working safely.

1. Wear personal protective equipment (PPE) as required/instructed.
2. No Horseplay, no running on company property or jobsite.
3. High pressure air hoses are dangerous. Do Not use them to clean off clothing, hair or your body. Do not point any air hose at another employee or use it as a propellant.
4. All unsafe conditions should first be reported to the supervisor, a member of maintenance or to the Safety Administrator immediately.
5. Do not walk under suspended loads (by forklift, hoist or crane) and do not distract crane, hoist or lift equipment operators.
6. Only authorized personnel are permitted to operate machines, hoists, cranes, forklifts or other company vehicles or equipment. If you are not sure or not trained, do not operate the device.
7. Machines needing repair and/or adjusting must be completely disconnected from all sources of power. Unless you have been trained as to the correct procedure for repair, DO NOT attempt to repair equipment.
8. Be aware of your surroundings and be alert to conditions in your work space.
9. Safety guards must be in place before machinery is operated. Notify your supervisor if a guard has been tampered with, damaged, or removed. Tampering with or defeating any safety device in any way is grounds for immediate dismissal, or removal from the project.
10. Tuck shirt tails in and roll sleeves down whenever possible.
11. Do not wear jewelry while working near or on machinery with moving parts or while servicing electrical equipment and circuits.
12. Do not use any chemical or compound unless you know what it is. Do not use if for anything other than what it was intended and follow the manufacturer's recommendations.
13. All containers must be labeled as to their contents, and nature of hazard.
14. All personnel must be familiar with fire regulations, including evacuation procedures and the correct use of industrial fire extinguishers.
15. In the event of a power outage, be sure all power switches are turned to the "off" position.
16. Smoking is not permitted on EBG jobsites. You are free to smoke in the designated areas outside during breaks.
17. All fire extinguishers must have current inspection tag. Subcontractors are responsible for providing their own extinguishers.
18. All electrical panels must have a minimum clearance of 36" on both sides and 40" in front.
19. Never place your hands in an area where there is danger of being injured.
20. Observe ALL safety signs and warnings.
21. When operating spindle equipment, do not wear gloves. Keep long sleeves buttoned and avoid loose-fitting clothing. Remove all personal jewelry (rings, necklaces, gloves, watches). Sleeves can get caught and drag you into the machine. Employees must keep long hair tied up or otherwise protected from entanglement.

Observe ALL safety signs and warnings

© Copyright 2025 Strategic Safety LLC | All Rights Reserved

EMPLOYEE "RIGHT TO KNOW" - EMPLOYEE RIGHT TO UNDERSTAND"

(About On-The-Job Chemical Hazards)

On May 25, 1986, the OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard was passed requiring all employers to notify their employees of the different types of hazardous and non-hazardous materials that they may be exposed to under normal working conditions. As part of this regulation, a written Hazardous Communication Standard has been developed. It is designed to help employees understand what potential hazards the employee will be exposed to, and any necessary safety precautions. In 2012 this rule was amended by the Global Harmonization System utilizing Safety Data Sheets (SDS) as replacements for MSDS sheets.

All hazardous chemicals should be represented by a Safety Data Sheet. The SDS will tell you everything you will need to know to use the chemical safely, including what personal protective equipment is required, first aid for a problem, and the proper method of disposing of the used chemical. That information is also found on the label.

You may be exposed to an assortment of paints, thinners, oils, and fumes that can potentially be hazardous without proper PPE or when PPE is used improperly. The Right-To-Know and understand is yours. Become familiar with the products used in your worksite; whether they are flammable, toxic, dangerous to breathe, or dangerous to mix or handle.

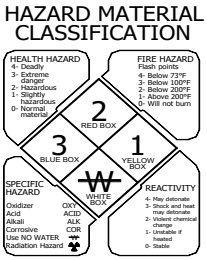
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

- Materials that are considered hazardous are required to be shipped in containers bearing a Hazard Warning Label. This label will give you a quick visual warning of the potential hazards. The label is made up of four boxes, a **RED** box for the fire hazard, a **BLUE** box for the health hazard, a **YELLOW** box for the chemical's reactivity or stability, and a **WHITE** box for specific hazards.

Remember, the Hazard Classifications are different between GHS and NFPA labels.

GHS HAZARD CLASSIFICATION
1 = HIGHEST LEVEL OF DANGER
4 = LOWEST LEVEL OF DANGER

NFPA HAZARD CLASSIFICATION
1= LOWEST LEVEL OF DANGER
4= HIGHEST LEVEL OF DANGER



The **Safety Data Sheets** will be made available to you when requested. *Likewise, each Subcontractor is responsible for making available the SDS covering hazardous materials they bring to the jobsite if requested.*

The information is also printed on the labels of the product. To request a copy of a specific SDS, contact your foreman who will assist you. New ICONS are introduced via the GHS (Globally Harmonized System) on Safety Data Sheets supplied by manufacturers and shippers of hazardous materials. These are a fine, quick-reference and alert to the hazards of the item.

CONFINED SPACES

Confined Spaces are potentially dangerous. A confined space is defined as a space not intended for regular work, has the potential to trap, asphyxiate, engulf or otherwise injure the entrant, or, has potentially dangerous atmosphere. These usually include pits, trenches, plenums. Do not enter a confined space if you are not trained and qualified in Confined Space Entry. If you are not sure, then you are not qualified. Be Sure!

LADDER INSPECTION AND USE

Ladders should be visually inspected before use. The ladder must be positioned properly before being used. Never stand on the top two steps of an extension ladder; be sure that the top of an extension ladder projects about 3-feet beyond the level you intend to work on. Extension ladders should be erected at a 4 to 1 ratio. For every 4 feet of elevation, the ladder base should be one foot from the wall. OSHA guidelines are very specific about ladder positioning. Follow them.

LIFTING HABITS

Correct lifting habits are important to your work habits. Do not lift more than you are capable of lifting safely. For a general rule, anything heavier than 75 lbs. should require two (or more) to safely lift the object. Larger, bulker objects weighing less than 75 lbs. may also require 2 people. Keep your back straight, bend at the knees, keep your head up and LIFT WITH YOUR LEGS. If your work day begins with heavy lifting, consider a short stretch session for the each of the primary muscle groups**;** stomach, back shoulders and legs. Some days are like a marathon, and no one runs a marathon without getting loose first.

© Copyright 2025 Strategic Safety LLC | All Rights Reserved

FALL PROTECTION

Fall protection equipment must be used whenever the employee is working six feet or more above the floor and there is no safety railing provided. Inspect and properly wear your safety harness for each use.

Attach your safety lanyard to a secure point about shoulder height to limit how far you can fall. Proper lanyard length is critical to your safety. A six-foot lanyard is no good to you if you are working six feet off the ground. Inspect the harness, hook, and lanyard before every day's use, and report any defects immediately and ensure the device is removed from service. Subcontractors are responsible for providing individual training to employees that will be using fall protection on EBG jobsites, and providing certification of completed training.

AERIAL LIFTS

- ALWAYS complete a documented lift inspection before each use. The inspection log will be supplied by vendor on rental equipment and shall be completed daily.
- Employees using aerial lifts must be trained in their use and have a copy of the training record on file.
- 100% tie-off is required when operating boom lifts, man baskets, snorkels, cherry pickers, scissors lifts, etc. at any height.
- All Aerial lifts must be wrapped in nonflammable orange safety mesh to prevent items from being dropped out of the basket. Mesh holes to be ½" or smaller.
- Use of retractable devices in lifts must not extend greater than 10ft. Length of standard lanyard must not exceed 4 ft. Six-foot lanyards are not allowed for use in any aerial lift.
- NEVER work off handrails, etc., to raise your work position. Manufacturer's approval is required for special circumstances.
- Whenever an aerial lift is being moved, the lift must be lowered to create a minimum of 10' clearance between the joists and the operator's head to prevent contact with nearby objects.
- Scissor lifts are usually either electric or propane powered. They also utilize hydraulic pressure for steering and lifts. Always be alert for and report any oil leaks, and clean up oil spills immediately.

FLOOR AND WALL OPENINGS

- Always guard floor openings with a hard barricade or fully cover floors, gratings and other structures where holes are created.
- All hole covers must be mechanically secured to prevent accidental displacement, and must be labeled "HOLE" and made of minimum ¾" thick plywood.

PREVENTING SLIPS, TRIPS AND FALLS

- Ensure construction waste is picked up and does not create a trip hazard.
- Any change in elevation 19 inches or more requires the use of a ladder, stair, ramp or similar device to "bridge" the two elevations.
- Maintain safe access/egress points from buildings. Clearly mark/flag areas where you expect people to walk.
- Maintain safe walking surfaces during inclement weather (water, snow/ice, mud).
- At the end of each shift, All EBG employees and subcontractors are equally responsible for maintaining housekeeping to ensure a safe workplace free from slip, trips, and fall risks.

MACHINE GUARDING

- Equipment/machinery should not be operated unless all guards are in place and in working condition.
- NEVER put your hands or any body part near the point of operation, or pinch points on unguarded operating machinery.
- One or more methods of machine guarding **shall** be provided to protect you from hazards associated with pinch points, rotating parts or flying chips/sparks.

© Copyright 2025 Strategic Safety LLC | All Rights Reserved

HOT WORK

- A hot work permit is required when creating an ignition source such as cutting/brazing/welding/heavy grinding.
- When welding or burning, always use proper shaded goggles or face shield, welding gloves and jacket (if necessary), shaded safety glasses, face shield or helmet and ensure flash shields/barriers are in place.
- Always wind-up weld leads, hoses and power cords when your work with that equipment is complete.
- Establish a **fire watch** for a minimum of 30 minutes after the work is complete.
- Do not use job site fire extinguishers for hot work activities, and subcontractors must supply their own.
- Hot work permits are provided by EBG management.

FIRE SAFETY

- Never engage fire unless you are trained to operate fire-extinguisher devices. Immediately notify the fire department and/or pull the local fire alarm.
- Note: After pulling the local fire alarm it is always a good idea to notify the fire department verbally by phone and confirm there is a fire and provide answers to their questions.
- Fire extinguishers are to be located in key areas throughout the work areas. They should be visually inspected and documented every month.
- Fire extinguishers that have been discharged must be reported and inspected/refilled. *A full incident report should be submitted to EBG project manager any time a fire extinguisher is used to extinguish a fire.*

LOCKOUT /TAG OUT PROCEDURES

Lock Out/Tag Out procedures are designed to protect workers and others from the accidental or unintentional release of stored energy. Stored energy comes in many forms, including mechanical (springs, rotating parts, etc.), radiation, Magnetic, Gravity, Electrical, Hydraulic, Pneumatic, Thermal, Chemical, or Steam. If you are not trained, never install or remove a Lock Out/Tag Out Device. A Lock Out procedure exists for your protection and safety. Lock Out procedures in construction environments are designed to protect *everyone on the job site from the hazards listed above*. The procedure requires that a designated individual, known as the "authorized person" turns off and disconnects the equipment from its energy source, discharges or blocks off any stored energy and locks and tags the machine to prevent release of any stored energy while repairs are made. The procedure also identifies the *AFFECTED EMPLOYEE* as those employees that may be affected by lockout/tagout procedures. Affected employees are not allowed to apply or remove lockout/tagout devices. Lastly, the procedure identifies "*OTHERS" as* those employees that are not authorized or affected, but should know the importance of the procedure. The very basic steps of LockOut/TagOut are:

1. Identify all potential energy sources.
2. Inform affected employees that lockout/tagout is being done.
3. Remove affected employees from the immediate area.
4. Shut down equipment using normal procedures.
5. Isolated energy sources.
6. Apply locks and tags.
7. Test that all stored energy is dissipated.
8. Lock out/block moving parts to a neutral position.
9. Turn on equipment to validate safe conditions.

These requirements are minimal protection against serious injury or death from stored energy and, must be followed at all times. A full policy covering the details of this procedure, and specific training on the topic are reviewed annually by EBG.

CRYSTALLINE SILICA

Respirable crystalline silica – very small particles at least 100 times smaller than ordinary sand you might find on beaches and playgrounds – is created when cutting, sawing, grinding, drilling, and crushing stone, rock, concrete, brick, block, and mortar. Activities such as abrasive blasting with sand; sawing brick or concrete; sanding or drilling into concrete walls; grinding mortar; manufacturing brick, concrete blocks, stone countertops, or ceramic products; and cutting or crushing stone resulting in worker exposures to respirable crystalline silica dust.

© Copyright 2025 Strategic Safety LLC | All Rights Reserved

About 2.3 million people in the U.S. are exposed to silica at work. Workers who inhale these very small crystalline silica particles are at increased risk of developing serious silica-related diseases, including:

- Silicosis, an incurable lung disease that can lead to disability and death.
- Lung cancer.
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); and
- Kidney disease.

WORKING IN HEAT CONDITIONS

HEAT STRESS occurs from exertion in hot environments, and places workers at risk for illnesses such as heat stroke, heat exhaustion, or heat cramps.

HEAT STROKE SYMPTOMS: High body temperatures, confusion, loss of coordination, hot/dry skin or profuse sweating, headache and can result in seizures and coma.

HEAT STROKE TREATMENT: Request immediate medical assistance, move worker to cool, shaded area and apply cool water to their body (behind neck, under arms, between legs).

HEAT EXHAUSTION is the body's response to excessive loss of water and salt from heavy sweating in hot work environments.

HEAT EXHAUSTION SYMPTOMS: Rapid heartbeat, heavy sweating, weakness and fatigue, dizziness, nausea/vomiting, irritability, fast shallow breathing, and slightly elevated body temperature.

HEAT EXHAUSTION TREATMENT: Rest in a cool/shaded area, drink plenty of water or COOL beverages (avoid ice water) apply cool cloths to body

HEAT CRAMPS affect workers who sweat a lot during strenuous activity in hot work environments by depleting the body's salt and moisture content.

Symptoms: Muscle cramps, pain or spasms to the abdomen arms, or legs.

Treatment: Stop activity and move to a cool, shaded place, drink juice or sports beverage, drink plenty of water and light food. No salt tablets! Seek immediate first aid if patient has history of heart problems, or if cramps do not subside. And remember, heat related illnesses are not limited to your work with EBG.

In all hot working conditions hydrate regularly with cool water. Avoid ice water.

WOKING IN COLD WEATHER

Cold weather presents similar challenges to workers when exposed to the elements for extended periods. All employees will participate in tool box safety talks dealing with weather extremes. Cold weather work includes the need for caution from risks associated with slips, trips and falls from icy surfaces and conditions. Contractors should provide safe walkways/paths to and in the construction site. Workers should be alert for uneven ground and work surfaces hidden by snow or ice. Dress warmly in layers of clothing, keeping in mind as you work you may find it necessary to remove some layers to avoid sweating in the cold.

FIRST AID

If you have been trained and have certification as a first aid responder, you have an obligation to assist those in need of basic first aid. If you have certification as an EMT or other advanced medical aid provider certifications, you must respond to those in need of medical attention. Lacking those certifications, you should notify trained personnel (or call 911) to assess and treat an injured person. See Blood Borne Pathogens.

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS (BBP)

© Copyright 2025 Strategic Safety LLC | All Rights Reserved

Bloodborne pathogens are infectious microorganisms in human blood that can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B (HBV), hepatitis C (HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Needlesticks and other sharps-related injuries may expose workers to bloodborne pathogens. Workers in many occupations, including first responders, housekeeping personnel in some industries, nurses and other healthcare personnel, all may be at risk for exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

In order to reduce or eliminate the hazards of occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens, an employer must implement an exposure control plan for the worksite with details on employee protection measures. The plan must also describe how an employer will use engineering and work practice controls, personal protective clothing and equipment, employee training, medical surveillance, hepatitis B vaccinations, and other provisions.

EBG does employee awareness training to make its employees aware of the risks and hazards associated with coming in contact with body fluids that may be infected with BBP. Notify your foreman or supervisor of any body fluid spills. Rope off the area and keep/move other personnel out of the area until proper cleanup can be done. For cleanup purposes and to disinfect spills, a 1:4 mix of common bleach and water sprayed or poured on the spill is an effective disinfectant.

USING A PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER: THE "PASS" SYSTEM

Fire requires three things to exist: heat, fuel, and oxygen. If you remove any one of the three elements, the fire can no longer exist. A multi-purpose dry chemical extinguisher works by smothering the fuel and preventing oxygen from getting to the fuel. A CO2 extinguisher both eliminates the oxygen and cools the fuel, but is not effective in a windy environment, and is dangerous in a closed area.

- Class A: Ordinary combustible material fires.
- Class B: Flammable liquid, gas or grease fires.
- Class C: Energized-electrical equipment fires.

Find a place to stand where you can escape the area in case the fire gets out of control. Stand about 8 to 10 feet away from the fire and follow the four step
P-A-S-S procedure:
Pull the pin: This unlocks the operating lever and allows you to discharge the extinguisher.

Aim low: Point the extinguisher hose (or nozzle) at what is burning, not at the flames.
Squeeze the lever: This discharges the extinguishing agent. Releasing the lever will stop the discharge.
Sweep from side to side: Moving carefully toward the fire, keep the extinguisher aimed at the base of the fire, and sweep back and forth until the fire is extinguished.
Watch the fire area, if the fire re-ignites, repeat the process.
NOTIFY YOUR SUPERVISOR OR SAFETY COMMITTEE MEMBER ABOUT THE DISCHARGED EXTINGUISHER.

PULL the pin out: This unlocks the operating lever and allows you to discharge the extinguisher. Some extinguishers have other devices that prevent inadvertent operation.

AIM low: Point the extinguisher nozzle (or hose) at the base of the fire.

SQUEEZE the lever below the handle: This discharges the extinguishing agent. Releasing the lever will stop the discharge. Some extinguishers have a button that you press.

SWEEP from side to side: Moving carefully toward the fire, keep the extinguisher aimed at the base of the fire and sweep back and forth until the flames appear to be out. Watch the fire area. If the fire re-ignites, repeat the process.

© Copyright 2025 Strategic Safety LLC | All Rights Reserved

COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS

- Compressed gas cylinders shall be used and/or stored in a secure upright position.
- Flash back arrestors are required on all gauges, unless the arrestor is built into the torch handle.
- The valve protection caps shall be secured in place whenever cylinders are not in use, at the end of the shift, when cylinders become empty/in storage, or anytime the cylinder is being moved. Cylinders in use must be secured in an appropriate cart.
- Empty cylinder shall be removed from the work area to the designated storage area, marked as empty and secured from falling.
- Oxygen cylinders must be stored a minimum of 25 feet from any fuel gas (Acetylene, etc.). Storage of these gasses must be closely monitored and protected from damage.
- Inside buildings, cylinders shall be stored in a well-protected and ventilated area. Store cylinders away from elevator shafts, stairs, gangways, trash chutes and protected from being knocked over or damaged by falling debris.

TOOL USE

Do not attempt to repair tools or equipment (unless you have been designated as a “qualified person”). If you are not sure you are a qualified person, you ARE NOT. Report any defect to your supervisor. Use DEFECT TAGS!

- Always use the proper tools and equipment for the job; do not modify or redesign the tool to fit the job.
- Never misuse tools or equipment by circumventing safety guards/devices.
- Never use makeshift or "jerry-rigged" tools or equipment to perform your job.
- Report all defective equipment to your supervisor immediately.
- All electrically powered tools (except battery-powered) are to be double insulated.
- Manual post drivers are not permitted on EBG jobs. Any post driving is to be done with a powered (gas or electric) driver.
- It is highly recommended to use only knives that have self-retracting or folding blades. The use of fixed-blade knives is not recommended.
- All tools shall be tethered to personal harnesses or on a lift for any work over 6’ above ground and/or when working over holes, stair or elevator floor openings.

HAND TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

- Are all tools and equipment (both, company and employee-owned) used by employees at their workplace in good condition?
- Are hand tools such as chisels/punches, which develop mushroomed heads during use, reconditioned or replaced as necessary?
- Are broken or fractured handles on hammers, axes and similar equipment replaced promptly?
- Are worn or bent wrenches replaced regularly?
- Are appropriate handles used on files and similar tools?
- Are employees made aware of the hazards caused by faulty or improperly used hand tools?
- Are appropriate safety glasses, face shields, and similar equipment used while using hand tools or equipment that might produce flying materials or be subject to breakage?
- Are jacks checked periodically to assure they are in good operating condition?
- Are tool handles wedged tightly in the head of all tools?
- Is tool cutting edges kept sharp so the tool will move smoothly without binding or skipping?
- Are tools stored in dry, secure location where they won't be tampered with? • Is eye and face protection used when driving hardened or tempered studs or nails?

POWDER ACTUATED TOOLS

- Employees who operate powder actuated tools must be trained. If you are not sure, see your foreman.
- Powder actuated tools must be certified.
- These tools MUST be left unloaded until they are to be put to use.
- You must wear appropriate PPE (face/eyes/hands/hearing) protection to use these tools.
- Note: Not all Property Owners allow use of Powder actuated tools.

HEARING CONSERVATION

- When working in areas where continuous noise levels exceed 85 dBA, approved hearing protection must be worn.

© Copyright 2025 Strategic Safety LLC | All Rights Reserved

- All hearing protection related PPE must be approved by EBG management.
- Radio headphones/plugs/buds are not considered hearing protection.

REQUIRED INCIDENT REPORTING

All EBG Subcontractors are required to provide EBG copies of reports on any incident resulting in an OSHA Recordable Injury, property damage or loss, Environmental incidents (chemical leaks/spills/releases), Vehicle accidents, and/or Theft/vandalism.

© Copyright 2025 Strategic Safety LLC | All Rights Reserved

Subcontractor Submittals

The following list of documentation submittals is necessary to provide for a safe workplace for all personnel on any EBG worksite. These site-specific documents will be maintained for the life of the work at:

_____ _____
Site Name Subcontractor's Name

_____ _____ _____ _____
Site Address City State Zip Code

Submitted By_____ _____
(Subcontractor's Authorized Manager/Project Mgr.) Date

SIGNATURE_____
Subcontractor's Authorized Manager/Project Mgr. Signature

Subcontractor Submittals

All pertinent insurance certificates

Workers Comp	_____	_____	_____
Liability	_____	_____	_____
Vehicle	_____		

Other site-specific certifications/approvals

Ground Disturbance _____

Training Certifications

Lock Out/Tag Out	_____	First Aid/CPR	_____
Confined Spaces	_____	Fall Protection	_____
Qualified Rigger	_____	Hoist/Crane Operator	_____
Hot Work Permit	_____	First Responder	_____
PPE	_____	Scaffolding	_____
Haz Com (SDS)	_____	Trenching/Shoring	_____
Silica training	_____	Critical Lift/Controlled Access Zone	_____

© Copyright 2025 Strategic Safety LLC | All Rights Reserved