



# ***Contractor Reference Guide***

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# Contractor Reference Guide

## Introduction

The purpose of this document is to inform contractors of OG&E minimum safety requirements for performing specific tasks and/or using specific equipment. When performing work for OG&E, contractors and subcontractors must follow their own process/procedures that meet or exceed OG&E requirements as listed in this document, unless otherwise specified.

Everyone has the right and responsibility to stop or place a hold on an operation immediately if concerned about health or safety hazards. This right comes with the understanding that such action will not result in repercussions.

## Eight Life-Saving Rules

OG&E has established 8 life-saving rules to protect the lives of individuals who perform work for OG&E. OG&E expects contract personnel to follow these 8 life-saving rules. Any contractor who intentionally violates one of these rules may be asked to leave the facility/work location immediately.

1. The use of electronic devices is prohibited while operating vehicles and equipment on OG&E property.
2. Follow procedures for grounding of lines and equipment.
3. Follow procedures for wearing fall protection equipment.
4. Follow confined/enclosed space procedures.
5. Follow procedures for utilizing safety guards and mechanisms on tools, equipment, and machinery without bypassing, disarming, or otherwise tampering with safety guards, mechanisms, devices, and/or equipment.
6. Follow procedures for permitting, clearances, and lockout/tagout.
7. Follow trenching and shoring procedures.
8. Follow procedures for approach distances to energized conductors and equipment.

## Safety Principles

- Safety is a value
- All incidents and injuries are preventable
- Working safely is a condition of employment
- Management will be a safety role model
- OG&E will partner with contractors to excel in safety performance
- All contractors are expected to promptly stop and report unsafe acts and conditions that they observe
- Living safely requires a personal decision and commitment to be constantly engaged

## Accounting for Personnel, Prior to Energizing or Re-energizing Lines or Equipment

All persons in charge of line and equipment clearances must notify all affected employees prior to releasing clearances and energizing or re-energizing lines or equipment. Persons in charge must ensure all employees are clear of hazards before energizing any line or equipment. Below are the proper procedures for accounting for all persons prior to energizing lines or equipment.

**Preferred Method:** Prior to releasing clearance or energizing lines or equipment, the person in charge must have all affected employees gather in a designated area. The person in charge must physically verify that all persons are accounted for and are clear of hazards. The job briefing must be used to ensure that all persons listed on the briefing form have been identified, notified, and are clear from hazards.

**Alternate Method:** If it is not feasible to have all employees gather in one designated location prior to releasing clearance and energizing lines or equipment, the employee in charge must verify through radio or telephone that all affected employees are notified, identified, and are clear from hazards prior to releasing clearance or energizing lines or equipment. The job briefing form must be used to verify that each employee listed has identified themselves as being clear of hazards. When this method is used, the employee in charge must use 3-part communication and directly speak to each employee to ensure they understand the line or equipment is about to become energized and that the person is clear from hazards. Each employee must identify themselves by name and state their location.

### 3-part communication:

1. The initiator must issue the communication in a clear, concise, and definitive manner.
2. The recipient of the communication must acknowledge the response as correct by repeating the original statement to resolve any misunderstanding:
  - If the recipient does not understand the communication, then he/she must ask initiator for clarification
3. The initiator must acknowledge the original statement as correct or repeat what the recipient has stated to resolve any misunderstanding:
  - If the message is not understood the initiator must indicate that the message is not understood, and the three-part communication process must start over

## Asbestos

Some OG&E locations may have active asbestos work occurring; such areas must be barricaded and labeled "DANGER ASBESTOS". In addition, plant areas may contain other asbestos containing materials (ACM), including but not limited to the following:

- Electrical wiring/cable trays
- Floor Tile
- Gasket material
- Insulation
- Transite
- Blackboards
- Handle asbestos only if trained and qualified to do so.
- Follow the OG&E established asbestos identification method for piping:
  - Red band indicates asbestos containing material is present

- Blue or Green band indicates no asbestos containing material (ACM) is present
  - For non-labeled piping, assume ACM material is present until other tested and reclassified

## Barricades

Barricades are required when necessary to warn and protect personnel against obvious and hidden hazards and may be required on multiple levels. Barricade tags are required. Tags must hang prominently in all locations where entry into the barricaded area is possible and must indicate the nature of the barricaded hazard, the name and contact information of the barricade erector, and the date erected. Remove barricades when no longer needed to identify a hazard.

Barricade tape requirements:

Type	Description
Caution	<p>A hazard that can potentially cause minor to moderate personal injury. A caution hazard requires personnel to increase their situational awareness while operating within the area surrounded by the barricade.</p> <p>Personnel may cross a caution barricade only after:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewing the hazard existing within the area designated, as indicated on the barricade tag, and then taking all appropriate precautions to protect against the hazard</li> </ul> <p><b>Or</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receiving a briefing from the barricade erector about the existing hazard, and then taking all appropriate precautions to protect against the hazard</li> </ul>

Type	Description
Danger	<p>A high-risk hazard that can potentially cause severe personal injury or death. A danger hazard requires a barricade to reduce instances of exposure by restricting access to the hazard and surrounding area.</p> <p>Personnel may cross a danger barricade only after contacting the individual responsible for erecting the barricade and completing all the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informing the barricade erector of the reason for entry</li> <li>• Determining if entry is both necessary and critical</li> <li>• Reviewing the specific hazard within the area</li> <li>• Identifying and implementing the precautions necessary to protect against the hazard</li> <li>• Reviewing the tasks to take place within the area</li> <li>• Receiving verbal permission to enter from the barricade erector</li> </ul>
Radiation	<p>A hazard created using a portable radioactive source, such as a device used for radiography, or the existence of an exposed fixed radioactive source that prohibits entry into the area identified by barricade.</p> <p>Signs with the universal radiation symbol must be displayed on all sides of the area to warn personnel.</p>

### Approved Barricade Materials

- When barricade tape or rope use is not feasible, a combination of two or more safety cones or portable A-frame signs can serve as a minimal means of barricading to identify and establish a boundary for caution hazards only
- Cones must be at least 24" tall. Cones and A-frames must be positioned in a manner that clearly identifies the hazardous area.
- Rope or tape used as a barricade must be positioned approximately 40" above the ground to prevent accidental crossing and so that an individual reaches the rope or tape prior to becoming exposed to the hazard
- Barricade rope is a non-conductor and may be installed near energized conductors, if the installation does not involve hazards



## Beryllium

Contractors who perform work with or around materials containing beryllium (including but not limited to bottom/fly ash), must have an established Beryllium Safety Program that meets the OSHA requirements in 1926.1124 and 1910.1024. This program must include a process/procedure for identifying existing and foreseeable beryllium hazards in the workplace, and an exposure control plan that identifies engineering controls, work practices, and respiratory protection/PPE to protect contractors, as well as housekeeping measures and procedures that will be used to restrict access to work areas and minimize exposure to other contractors and/or OG&E members in the area.

**Note:** Contractors must not rotate workers to different jobs to achieve compliance with the permissible exposure limit.

For Power Supply contractors, a minimum of a Beryllium Awareness program is required.

## Clearance

Clearance procedures are intended to assure a completely reliable de-energization, assure an adequate locking, blocking, and tagging system, safeguard personnel against occasional mental lapses, and guard against heedless, unauthorized re-energizations.

An Operating Clearance is required whenever an energized line or device, under the jurisdiction of an Operating Authority, is temporarily de-energized for work that will require intentional personal contact, or work that could breach minimum approach distance to normally energized high voltage parts by unprotected personnel when boundaries can be clearly established and maintained.

- A clearance must be obtained for:
  - All de-energized work on any feeder exit (under Operating Authority jurisdiction) to the first disconnect or open jumpers
  - All work on transmission lines and substations connected to or near an established system energy source
  - On jobs outside the above criteria, the Operating Authority will be responsible for determining if a clearance is warranted per job scope
    - A clearance holder will be designated to be responsible for the clearance for the entire job. This clearance holder must be the only person communicating with the Operating Authority and must ensure that no one initiates action to re-energize the lines or equipment at a point of disconnection until all protective grounds have been removed and all personnel are clear of the lines and equipment.

**Note:** The clearance holder will complete the Clearance Holder Report, form #9000135, to ensure procedures are correct in the field. The Clearance Holder Report must be retained by contractor supervision for 60 days after the clearance is returned.

- A clearance is an exclusive agreement between an Operating Authority, or delegated agent, and another person. If the clearance holder wishes to transfer responsibility for work being done to another person, that person must request and receive a new clearance, with a new clearance number, from the Operating Authority. The new clearance must be supported by the same request data as the original.
- If the clearance holder must transfer the clearance due to an extended absence, the clearance holder (or their supervisor in emergency situations) must notify the appropriate Operating Authority to transfer the clearance to another designee and all personnel working within the clearance must be notified of the transfer.

**Note:** The new Clearance must be issued before the old Clearance is returned, otherwise all tags must be replaced.

- Each clearance must be returned by the person to whom it was issued by means of direct and intelligible communication with the Operating Authority, or delegated agent, who issued it. The person returning the clearance must be identified by name and clearance number.
- Multiple crews may work under the same clearance only on jobs where all crews are working in a coordinated manner to accomplish a task within the same boundaries. A single job chief must be designated to have sole control of the work and must coordinate the activities of all crew members regarding clearance boundaries. The job chief must maintain effective visual or verbal (e.g., phone, radio) communications with all crews to ensure no one initiates action to re-energize the lines or equipment. The job chief must conduct a tailboard with all the employees involved before they start work to ensure all personnel understand the scope of work and the location of all established boundaries. If these requirements cannot be met, each crew must obtain a separate clearance.

### Tagging for Clearance

The presence of a hold tag does not guarantee a clearance has been issued for the specified boundaries. Work must not be done under the assumption that a hold tag which indicates a boundary is part of an active clearance.

- Tagged Equipment to be permanently removed:
  - If primary connection is removed and there is no way to re-energize, communicate equipment removal with Operating Authority. Because the clearance boundaries will change, a new clearance must be established (if clearance is still needed) and the old clearance must be returned.
- On a common boundary between two Operating Authorities, the common boundary must be tagged for both clearances. A common boundary must have a tag associated with each section to be cleared.

### Compressed Gas Cylinders

Hazards associated with compressed gases include oxygen displacement, fires, explosions, and toxic gas exposures, as well as the physical hazards associated with high pressure systems. Special storage, use, and handling precautions are necessary to control these hazards. Carelessness, abuse, and complacency can result in disaster.

## Storage of Cylinders

- Cylinders must always be secured to a fixed location - a wall, work bench, etc.
- Cylinders must be secured at a point approximately 2/3 of its height, using appropriate material - chain, plastic coated wire cable, commercially available cylinder straps, etc. No 9 wire or cotton/synthetic cordage
- Do not store gas cylinders in public hallways, beneath egress stairways or other unprotected areas
- Cylinders must be secured individually, i.e., one restraint per cylinder
- Cylinders should be segregated in hazard classes while in storage, at the minimum, oxidizers (such as oxygen) must be separated from flammable gases
- Empty cylinders should be isolated from filled cylinders

## Before Use

- Make sure the cylinder is equipped with the correct regulator
- Always use the regulator designed for the material in use, and be especially careful that under no circumstances is grease or oil used on regulator or cylinder valves because these substances may cause an adverse, dangerous reaction within the cylinder
- Place the cylinder so that the valve handle at the top is always easily accessible
- Open the valve slowly and only with the proper regulator in place - the valve should be opened all the way
- Never leave a valve part way open - either open it all the way or close it all the way
- The valve should never be left open when equipment is not in use, even when empty; air and moisture may diffuse through an open valve, causing contamination and corrosion within the cylinder.

## During Use

- Never heat the cylinder to raise the pressure of the gas - this may defeat the safety mechanisms built in by the supplier
- Keep the cylinder clear of all sparks, flames, and electrical circuits. Do not use oxygen in place of compressed air.
- Do not use copper fittings or tubing on acetylene tanks - explosion may result
- Wear PPE appropriate for the hazard potential of the material being worked with

## Transporting Cylinders

- When not in use the valve protection cap must be in place to protect the valve
- Never drag, slide, or roll the cylinder - get a cylinder cart or truck and use it!
- Keep the protective cap covering the valve - never transport with the regulator in place
- Make sure the cylinder is secured to the cart during transport

## Confined Space

- All confined space entries will be coordinated through the OG&E contact
- Contractors are expected to have an established Confined Space Entry procedure. These procedures must be explained and expressed before work begins.

- Contractors must provide their own air monitoring equipment when performing confined space entries. Contractors who do not have their own air monitoring equipment must request approval from site management to use OG&E owned air monitoring equipment.
- Contractor personnel involved in confined space entries must have completed training for performing the assigned work and must fully understand the hazards present in the space they must enter
- Contractors must provide their own rescue services. Contractors who do not have their own rescue services must request to use the OG&E's rescue services by doing the following:
  - Obtain form 9000107: Contractor Request for OG&E Confined Space Rescue Services from the assigned OG&E contact
  - Submit form 9000107 for review and approval at least 48 hours in advance of performing work
    - Consider every OG&E confined space to be permit required until the pre-entry assessment has been performed and the space has been reclassified as non-permit required

### Consecutive Work Hours

OG&E recommends that contractors not work more than 13 consecutive days or over 16 hours within a 24-hour period without notifying OG&E prior to exceeding 16 hours. If a contractor works more than 16 hours within a 24-hour period, a rest period of at least 6 hours is recommended before the contractor can return to work.

### Cranes (Mobile & Overhead)

- Contractors are not authorized to use OG&E mobile cranes. Contractors may use overhead and gantry cranes with permission from the applicable site authority.
- All mobile crane operators must have completed training and received certification from a recognized certification body, such as NCCCO or NCCER, or via an approved and recognized employer certification program
- Contractors may use overhead and/or gantry cranes only if they have satisfied the requirements of 9000118: Contractor Verification for Use of Overhead Hoists and Gantry Cranes
- All cranes performing work for or on the property of OG&E must have the annual inspection visually verified that it is current

**Note:** The use of equipment to hoist employees is prohibited except where the employer demonstrates that the erection, use and dismantling of conventional means of reaching the work area, such as a personnel hoist, ladder, stairway, aerial lift, elevating work platform, or scaffold, would be more hazardous, or is not possible because of the project's structural design or work site conditions.

## Verbal Lift Plan

Verbal lift plans are appropriate for lifts that are routine and have the following characteristics:

- Center of gravity is known
- Lift attachment points are located above the center of gravity
- Rigging configurations where slings are greater than a 30-degree angle from horizontal
- The load is easy to balance and secure
- The use of one crane or one hook on the same crane is utilized

The following list outlines individual requirements for verbal lift plans:

- Discuss roles and responsibilities
- Ensure rigging hardware is appropriate for lift
- Ensure no additional technical assistance is required to safely perform lift

## Written Lift Plan

Written lift plans are required for all critical and engineered lifts and in the following situations:

**Note:** Contractors will have a written lift plan available when performing work that meets the criteria in this section.

- Where failure could cause high-value damage
- When long lead times are required to procure items
- When significant impact to plan operations may occur
- When lift attachment points are located below the center of the load
- When the load is difficult to balance or secure
- Where rigging configurations are such that the slings are less than a 30-degree angle from horizontal
- When load handling is difficult and requires emphasis on crane operating skills and experience
- When the load requires exceptional care and handling or other unusual factors

Ensure the following lift plan requirements are met:

- Outline roles and responsibilities
- Calculate stress loads on rigging hardware
- Indicate attachment point locations/dimensions

## Signal Person Requirements

A signal person is required for crane operation when:

- The operator does not have full view of the load placement area
- The lift requires traveling and the direction of travel is obstructed
- Either the operator or the person handling the load determines a signal person is necessary

## Rigging and Equipment Requirements

- Contractor personnel must have completed proper training to perform applicable rigging operations
- Complete a pre-use inspection of equipment before performing any rigging operation
- Adhere to an established process for performing and documenting periodic inspections of all rigging equipment

## Elevated Work

Contractors must adhere to the following requirements when working from an elevated position:

- When contractors are working from an elevated position or a level where they do not have immediate control of the area beneath them they must use tethers, floor coverings, handrail enclosure material (netting) or any combination of these control methods to prevent dropped objects from causing injury to personnel below
- Immediate control of an area is achieved if one of the following conditions is met:
  - The contractor performing the work has a 360-degree line-of-sight around their work area sufficient to identify unauthorized individuals who may potentially attempt to enter the area and the ability to communicate with such individuals to prevent entry
  - A spotter is in a safe position and can prevent access to the work area
  - A danger barricade is used that complies with the barricading requirements
    - Many factors must be considered in the determination of the appropriate size of area to barricade when using a danger barricade to protect against potential falling objects, such as the object size, shape, weight, fall distance, and deflection. The requirements listed below are minimum barricade requirements. The specific factors of potential dropped objects should be considered and, if appropriate, the barricade area expanded.
  - For areas where the possibility of deflection does not exist, the barricade radius shall be no less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  the distance of the potential fall
  - For areas where the possibility of deflection does exist, the barricade radius shall be 2 times (double) the distance of the potential fall (if not feasible, contact project management)

## Dropped Objects

In all industries, dropped objects account for 35% of all safety related incidents and 80% of High Potential Incidents. Even a small object falling from height can result in disability or fatality. The consequences of a Dropped Object can include:

- Personnel Injury/Death
- Damage to Equipment
- Structural Damage
- Environmental Damage

To minimize the potential for dropped objects:

- All tools utilized by a contractor working at heights higher than four feet are required to be tethered.
- Any object weighing more than 5 lbs. must be tethered to a fixed object and not to the contractors' body.

## Emergency Action Plans

Contractor personnel must adhere to an established Emergency Action Plan (EAP) that includes the following, at a minimum:

- Tornado shelter locations

**Note:** For situations in which OG&E does not provide severe weather shelter for contractor personnel, the EAP must include a plan for shutting down operations and exiting a work location when hazardous weather conditions are within the vicinity.

- Evacuation assembly areas
- Emergency contact numbers
- Medical facility locations and contact numbers
- Helipad/Landing zone GPS coordinates if available

## Site Specific Safety Plan

**Note:** Contractors must provide a site-specific safety plan if the requirement is listed in the contract terms and conditions.

The contractor site-specific safety plan must include the following, at a minimum:

- Emergency Action Plan
- Project-specific safety processes/procedures contract personnel will follow
- Project-specific forms/permits contract personnel will use

## Facility Orientation

Contractors must comply with any established facility and/or work location safety orientation before beginning work at that location.

Safety orientation at each location will include:

- General safety processes and procedures
- Emergency action plans
- System information, characteristics, and conditions (i.e. type of environment the contractor is working in)
- Designated smoking areas
- Certified badging for certificates and training

All contractors who have not completed a safety orientation must be accompanied by an OG&E Member upon entering an OG&E facility.

## Fall Protection

All personnel must maintain 100% tie-off always when criteria require the use of fall protection or when on walking/working surfaces that have holes through which an individual could potentially fall.

- All contractor "at-risk workers" (personnel exposed to falling from heights hazards) must have completed proper training
- Use fall protection measures when conducting activities on a walking/working surface (horizontal or vertical) within 6 feet of an unprotected side or edge located 4 feet or more above a lower level
- Use fall protection equipment when 4 feet or above on a ladder without enclosures and unable to maintain three points of contact
- Perform a documented annual inspection on all fall protection equipment
- Adhere to an established process/procedure for approving anchorage points used for attaching personal fall arrest systems

## Grounding Vehicles and Equipment

Any contact between materials or equipment mounted on or connected to a vehicle and an electrically energized item creates a hazard to personnel in the vicinity. Proper grounding of vehicles and equipment reduces the hazard from such contact by causing protective equipment to function (breakers and/or fuses to open) and by reducing the voltage that can exist between the vehicle bed and ground. However, extremely hazardous voltages can still exist between the vehicle (or equipment connected to it) and ground even with the most adequate grounding connection possible. It is important that all personnel in the vicinity avoid contact from ground to vehicle during any part of an operation in which there is a possibility of contact with an energized item.

Therefore, all vehicles and equipment must be grounded to the system neutral. If it is unsafe or impossible to use the system neutral, the following options apply:

1. All contractors must follow OSHA grounding procedures (1926.961 and 1926.962). If any concerns arise, contact OG&E representative for clarification.
2. The pole ground may be used as a point of attachment after verifying secure connection to the system neutral.
3. If the pole ground cannot provide a safe connection to the system neutral, barricade the vehicle as a visual indication of a potential hazard.

## Grounding Vehicles and Equipment during Substation Work

- When aerial vehicles and equipment are positioned and used within the confines of a substation ground grid, firmly connect this equipment to the substation ground grid with No. 2, covered, single conductor cable, with screw-on clamps on each end
- When non-aerial vehicles and equipment are positioned and used within the confines of a substation ground grid and electrically connected to the substation, connect them to the grid by using ½" wide copper braid jumper, or larger copper cable, with screw-on clamps on each end



**Note:** If it is necessary for the operator to stand on the ground to operate the controls to the vehicle or equipment, properly rated rubber gloves must be worn.

- All personnel should avoid contact with the vehicle or equipment during any operation where electrical contact is possible. The vehicle or equipment should be considered as energized

**Note:** Special ground precautions for mobile substations and mobile transformers are covered in the Mobile Substation procedures.

- When operating an aerial device near an energized area, remain on the vehicle or equipment.

## Hand and Power Tools

Tools and equipment shall be kept in safe condition. The following requirements help prevent hazards associated with the use of hand and power tools:

- Keep all tools in good condition with regular maintenance
- Use the right tool for the job
- Inspect each tool for damage before use
- Never use damaged tools - take damaged tools out of service immediately
- Operate tools according to the manufacturers' instructions
- Do not bypass safety devices and/or features
- Use the proper personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Ensure pneumatic tools are fastened securely to the air hose to eliminate disconnection

**Note:** Operators of powdered actuated tools must be certified. Documentation must be available upon request.

The exposed moving parts of power tools shall be guarded. Safety guards must never be removed when a tool is being used. Belts, gears, shafts, pulleys, sprockets, spindles, drums, flywheels, chains, or other reciprocating, rotating, or moving parts of equipment must be guarded. Machine guards must be provided to protect the operator and others from the following:

- Point of operation
- In-running nip points
- Rotating parts
- Flying chips and sparks

## Hazardous Chemicals

Contractors must be informed of all known chemical hazards they may encounter while working on behalf of OG&E. Contractors are required to make themselves and their personnel familiar with and abide by the following:

- The labeling system used for hazardous chemicals
- The measures to use for protection against exposure
- The processes involving hazardous chemicals(s) use
- The safe chemical handling, storage, and disposal requirements and procedures

- The location of SDSs

Contractors must adhere to the following requirements:

- Contractors who bring chemicals to OG&E facilities must provide the OG&E with an SDS for each chemical. Chemicals brought onto OG&E property by contractors are subject to approval.
- Contractors are responsible for providing training for their employees, in compliance with 29 CFR.1910.1200.
- Contractors are responsible for managing all chemicals owned, to include those owned directly by the contractor and those owned by subcontractors, agents, or assignees
- Contractors must store all chemicals in areas designated by an OG&E project manager or his/her designee while on OG&E property
- Within a reasonable amount of time after receiving notification of selection for a job, Contractors must submit to OG&E a list of chemicals proposed for use on each project and an SDS for each proposed chemical. During a pre-work conference with OG&E, contractors must also acknowledge, in writing, that they will use only those chemicals identified on the submitted proposed chemical list.
- Contractors must ensure all chemical containers brought onto OG&E property are labeled in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
- Contractors must remove all chemicals brought onto OG&E property upon completion of each project, unless otherwise agreed upon in writing by OG&E

<b>Note:</b>	If OG&E and the contractor reach an agreement to allow the contractor to leave portions of chemicals brought onto OG&E property, such chemicals must receive approval through OG&E chemical approval process to ensure assignment of a material number, location, and SDS in Sitehawk.
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## Hot Line Hold (HLHO) and One-Shot Order Requirements

Switching Training is required before performing these procedures. It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure the employee making the request has completed the certification.

Refer to the table below to determine if a HLHO is required:

Task	HLHO Requirement
Normal Switching	None
Energized overhead distribution work where the employee maintains 3'6" or more from any energized part	None
Energized work on the load side of a sectionalizer	HLHO/One Shot
Energized work on the load side of a fused cutout	None <sup>1</sup>
Energized work on the load side of a two insulator mounted fuse (SM5, SMU)	HLHO
Energized work on the load side of a non-SCADA operated line recloser or trip saver	One Shot <sup>1</sup>
Energized work on the load side of a SCADA operated line recloser	HLHO
Energized work on the load side of a fused feeder that is fused at the substation bus	Assess <sup>2</sup>
Energized work on a feeder	HLHO
Working downstream from any device that appears to be in an unmaintained condition	Assess <sup>3</sup>
Pulling wire or working over any energized primary conductor	Assess <sup>4</sup>

### Requesting a HLHO

**Note:** For TCC requests, form 446 must have been submitted and approved in the appropriate time frame.

1. Before heading to the job site, contact the appropriate Operating Authority with information on all lines, equipment and device numbers that need to be protected.

**Note:** For 34.5kV and below contact DCC and for 69 kV and above contact TCC.

2. When you arrive at the substation or job site, contact the Operator and inform them you are onsite.
3. Ensure the Operator has accurate contact information (name/phone #, etc.)
4. Perform steps as directed.
5. Receive confirmation from the Operator before proceeding with the work.

### Returning a HLHO

1. Make sure all working personnel are in the clear and warned that a HLHO is being returned.
2. Call the Operator stating you are ready to return the HLHO.
3. Return your HLHO to the Operator.
4. The Operator will given you a sequence of steps to perform or will perform steps by SCADA.
5. The Operator will archive the HLHO.

### Requesting a One Shot

1. Call the DCC Dispatcher when arriving at recloser.
2. The Dispatcher will verify line recloser can be placed on One Shot.
3. Dispatcher will direct switchman to place recloser on One Shot.
4. One Shot Recipient is responsible for placing a Danger Tag on the device.
5. Ensure Dispatcher has all necessary contact information (name, phone #, etc.).
6. One Shot Recipient must stay at the job site until the One Shot is returned.
7. Receive confirmation from the Operator before proceeding with work.

## Returning a One Shot

1. Make sure all working personnel are in the clear and warned that the One Shot is being returned.
2. Call DCC Dispatcher when work is complete.
3. One Shot Recipient will remove their Danger Tag from the device.
4. Dispatcher will direct the Switchman to put recloser on Automatic.

## Hot Work

**Note:** A hot work permit is required when performing any spark producing operations and or open flames process. All hot work permits are valid for one shift, not to exceed 16 hours.

- Obtain hot work permits from the assigned OG&E contact, an OG&E management member, or use an established contractor permit authorized by OG&E
  - Ensure hot work permits remain posted at the hot work location for the duration of work, when conditions allow; ensure hot work permits not posted at the hot work location are readily accessible
  - Inspect hot work areas to ensure all combustible materials are removed from the area
  - Conduct air monitoring when performing hot work in an area where the potential for a hazardous atmosphere exists
  - Ensure a fire extinguisher is available for use at all hot work locations
  - Use a fire watch when performing hot work in all Temporary Designated Areas; all fire watch personnel must have been trained to use manual fire extinguishers, must have the ability to summon emergency assistance, and must adhere to the following:
    - Do not perform any work that distracts from fire watch duties
- Remain at the hot work location for 30 minutes after hot work is complete to monitor for signs of a fire; after the 30 minutes have passed, the fire watch must document the time on the applicable section of the hot work permit, and then return the permit to the applicable site authority for record keeping purposes

## Incident Analysis

When an accident or incident occurs, the contractor is responsible for the following:

- Notifying the OG&E contact as soon as safely possible after all incidents including first aids and close calls
- Submitting an Incident First Report within 24 hours
- Submitting a completed internal incident investigation report within fourteen (14) working days of the incident

**Note:** The investigation report must provide a narrative overview of the incident, for analysis including:

- A detailed description of what happened
- Individuals involved
- Equipment/processes/procedures involved
- The extent of injuries and/or equipment/property damage
- The immediate steps taken to prevent similar events from occurring
- Root cause analysis and causal factors involved
- Corrective actions to eliminate root causes that are identified

## Inclement Weather Conditions

In inclement weather situations, all personnel are expected to use good judgement to ensure personal safety. If operational circumstances arise which pose a greater risk to personnel safety, the environment, or critical equipment than that of contractor exposure to lightning, the supervisor should assist in making the determination of the appropriate actions.

In addition, the following precautions will be taken at all Power Generation facilities when lightning is detected:

- When an outer radius alert (30 mile) is given, personnel working on plant stacks should secure the work site as quickly and safely as possible and then descend the stack
- When an inner radius alert (10 mile) is given, personnel should secure the work site as quickly and safely as possible and cease outside operations until an all clear has been received

**Note:** If you are inside a vehicle you are considered indoors. Short transitions from buildings to vehicles while under lightning alerts are allowed.

- When an inner radius (10 mile) all clear alert is given, personnel may return to their outside work operations excluding those on plant stacks
- When an outer radius (30 mile) all clear alert is given, personnel may ascend plant stacks to perform work

## Job Briefings

A Job Briefing is a group discussion of an assigned task or group of tasks by ALL personnel of the work group which will perform the tasks. Its purpose is to plan the work in such a way that it may be done safely and with maximum efficiency. A job briefing is mandatory and is an integral part of any job.

**Note:** OSHA 29 CFR 1910.269 (c) Job Briefing states:  
 "The employer shall ensure that the employee in charge conducts a job briefing with the employees involved before they start each job. The briefing shall cover at least the following subjects: hazards associated with the job, work procedures involved, special precautions, energy source controls and personal protective equipment requirements."

Perform a documented job briefing:

- Before the start of the first job of each day or shift
- When new hazards are introduced
- Before starting a job again after a long-term interruption that distracts focus from tasks
- Whenever any element of the job changes (e.g. change of location, personnel, duties, etc.)
- Before making changes in procedure caused by weather conditions or revised plans.

Job briefing must, at a minimum must not be limited to, identify the following:

- Each step of the job task
- Hazards associated with the job task
- Steps or methods to mitigate identified hazards
- All necessary work permits required for the job task

## Ladders

Contractors must adhere to the Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry (29 CFR 1910.25-27) and Occupational Safety and Health Standards for the Construction Industry (29 CFR 1926.1053) when using ladders while working for OG&E.

<b>Note:</b>	Platform ladders are preferred if consistent work will be completed utilizing ladders. OGE has a right to require platform ladders to be used, if hazards are present while contractor performing said work.
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## Lead

Contractors who perform work on surfaces with known or suspected lead coating must have an established Lead Safety Program that is in compliance with the OSHA Lead (1910.1025) and Lead Construction (1926.62) Standards.

This program must include a process/procedure for evaluating exposure; use of engineering controls and work practices, where feasible, to reduce worker exposure; good personal hygiene practices; requirements that workers be provided with protective clothing and, where necessary, with respiratory protection in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134; and a requirement that workers exposed to high levels of lead be enrolled in a medical surveillance program.

## LOTO

<b>Note:</b>	In most cases, OG&E is responsible for identifying energy sources, isolating and removing stored energy, and testing equipment. If the contractor is responsible for the LOTO, the contractor may use their own process/procedure; the contractor process/procedures used must comply with OSHA 1910.147 and/or 1910.269 requirements.
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- All LOTO work taking place at a power generating facility will go through the plant Operating Authority.
  - Perform work involving clearance/LOTO only if trained on clearance/LOTO hazards, control methods, and applicable procedures

- Follow clearance/LOTO procedures when performing construction, maintenance, and servicing equipment to ensure energy sources are controlled and isolated
- Lockout energy isolation devices in accordance with OG&E's clearance/LOTO procedures; prior to performing work, consult with the assigned OG&E contact to determine the method used at the facility/location where the work will take place.

**Note:** OG&E uses padlocks with a tag (danger/hold) or zip ties with a tag (danger/hold) to isolate energy sources

- Verify all applicable clearance/LOTO activities have been completed and adequate control over the lockout has been established prior to performing work
  - Walk the clearance/LOTO boundaries prior to signing onto the clearance/LOTO, whenever possible
  - Verify all clearance/LOTO group personnel are accounted for and removed from the group master sign-on sheet/lock box prior to removing any locks

### Mobile Lifts (Aerial, Extendable Boom, Articulated Boom, Scissor, etc.)

- Prior to operating an OG&E lift, a contractor must present a record of valid lift training to an OG&E representative for review
- Contractors must receive authorization to operate an OG&E mobile lift from a member of OG&E management
- Complete mobile lift pre-use inspections prior to each work shift to verify the equipment is in safe working condition
- Wear fall protection (when required by the manufacturer) at all times when operating mobile lifts
- Follow all manufacturer recommendations

### Operating Authority

DO NOT Operate any equipment without notifying the correct Operating Authority first.

Transmission Control Center (TCC) Operators are responsible for directing the operation of the following equipment:

- All lines, devices, and apparatus in the bulk transmission system, in the voltage range of 69kV and higher
- All interconnections with foreign companies within any voltage range and any switching or operation involving a foreign company require the attention of the OG&E TCC Operator and foreign System Operators
- The TCC area of jurisdiction includes all plant substation electrical equipment that is used for the purpose of conveying power from the generator to the transmission system, usually to the first switch that connects the unit to the transmission system

Distribution Control (DCC) Operators are responsible for directing the operation of the following:

- The distribution system at and below 34.5 kV and distribution feeder control devices
- The high side disconnect devices of substation transformers with low side voltages of 34.5 kV and below
- When agreed upon by the TCC Operator and the foreign System Operators, the DCC Operators may be delegated to deal with a foreign Operating Authority having connections at 34.5 kV and below

## Pandemic Plan

All contractors, vendors or consultants visiting OG&E facilities, except for those which are business critical, have been suspended. Members are encouraged to conduct meetings using remote conferencing capabilities in lieu of face-to-face meetings. Business-critical contractors, vendors, or consultants, including those working within our facilities on a routine basis, will be permitted on a case-by-case basis. Those who are currently on-site can continue on-site until leaving the OG&E service area but must be approved to return.

All contractors, consultants and vendors must self-screen prior to starting their work shift, unless they are working from home. The company requires self-screening whether a member is working at a physical facility or at an outdoor, remote work site.

To self-screen you must take your temperature and complete a questionnaire. The questionnaire can be accessed online using an electronic device. Below, you will find the QR code and hyperlink to the self-screening:



[www.Bit.ly/ogescreeen](http://www.Bit.ly/ogescreeen)

## Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The contractor is responsible for the following:

- Conducting and certifying project/job task hazard analyses to identify the proper PPE required
- Providing contractor personnel with the required PPE
- Training contractor personnel on the proper PPE selection, use, and care
- Ensuring contractor personnel are thoroughly familiar with and understand the limitations of the required PPE
- Ensuring contract personnel properly inspect PPE prior to use
- Ensuring contract personnel wear the required PPE when working
- Adhering to specific PPE requirements as listed in the following sections

**Note:** The PPE requirements listed in this section are not all inclusive for OG&E. Different levels or additional PPE may be required based on a Job Hazard Analysis. Always communicate with the appropriate foreman/supervisor for PPE requirements and guidance.

At any time, OG&E can require additional PPE.



## Eye and Face Protection

- Safety Glasses
  - Safety Glasses and prescription safety glasses must:
    - Meet ANSI Z87.1-2003 Basic Impact Testing requirements
    - Be marked Z87+ on the lens or frame
    - Have side shields
  - Use of dark shaded glasses is not authorized indoors, unless the operation is such that shaded glasses are required
- Safety Goggles must meet ANSI Z87.1-2003 High Impact Testing requirements
- Face shields must meet ANSI Z87.1-2003 High Impact Testing requirements
  - When using a face shield, two levels of eye protection are required. Two levels of protection are achieved by wearing either safety glasses or goggles beneath a face shield.
  - When using a face shield in conditions in which flying particles/debris is present, goggles must be worn beneath a face shield
  - Welding Helmets must meet ANSI Z87.1-2003 High Impact Testing requirements

## Foot Protection

- At a minimum, protective footwear must comply with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard F2413, and meet the following requirements:
  - Leather construction above the ankle
  - Safety toe (steel/composite)
  - Defined heel
  - Electric hazard rated
  - Slip resistant
- Protective footwear (steel/composite toe shoes) is required in all operating areas. Protective footwear is also required in areas where a hazard assessment has identified a foot danger due to falling or rolling objects, piercing objects, chemical hazards, electrical hazards, exposure hazards, etc.
- Canvas shoes or synthetic fiber cloth shoes are not appropriate footwear for operating environments, and therefore are not authorized outside of office areas. An exception to this applies to visitors: individuals wearing non-protective footwear may visit operating areas if escorted by an OG&E member at all times, but only those operating areas where a foot hazard does not exist; however, even with an escort, open toe or high heel shoes are not authorized in any operating area.

## FR Clothing

FR clothing requirements vary based on hazard assessments for the location and/or work performed. Contractors must be aware of the requirements prior to beginning a job.

FR clothing shall be the outermost layer of the contractor's clothing when working in areas that have the potential for arc flash or flash fire exposure.

Contractors shall wear their FR clothing with sleeves and pant legs fully extended, button or snap style shirt sleeves fastened at the wrist, shirts fully buttoned and tucked in.

To minimize harm from fabrics melting and adhering to the skin, contractors shall wear 100% cotton undergarments while wearing FR clothing and working in environments with the potential for flash fire or arc flash.

Any clothing, including belts, consisting of fabrics or zipper tapes made from flammable synthetic materials that melt such as: acetate, acrylic, nylon, polyester, polyethylene, polypropylene and/or spandex, either alone or in blends, shall not be used. NFPA70E allows for an incidental amount of elastic in undergarments.

- For Power Supply locations, 8 calorie minimum or NFPA 70E HRC level 2 clothing is required in all operating areas.

**Note:** All areas other than administrative areas are operating areas.

- For locations where employees are working on the transmission and distribution system, anyone not using the appropriate FR clothing system must maintain the appropriate minimum approach distance (MAD) from all energized lines and exposed energized parts.

### Hand Protection

- Work gloves are recommended in all areas; work gloves are required in any area where a hazard assessment has identified a hand danger, such as sharp, piercing objects, burn, chemical, and electrical hazards, exposure to temperature extremes, etc.
- Specialty gloves, such as those used to protect against chemicals, must be approved for protection against the specific type of hazard
- Rubber gloves and sleeves must comply with ASTM D120, IEC 903, and NFPA 70E
- Rubber gloves are required when working on or near energized parts and energized conductors and must be used in conjunction with leather protectors. Rubber glove use must adhere to the following:
  - For 750 volts and less, phase-to-phase, Class 0 gloves are required
  - For 751-15,000 volts, phase-to-phase, Class 2 gloves are required
  - For 15,001-34,500 volts, phase-to-phase, Class 4 gloves are required
- Rubber Sleeves must be worn in addition to rubber gloves when taking any conductive object within MADs to exposed energized parts at a nominal voltage of 600V or greater, unless:
  - exposed energized parts are insulated
  - installing insulation from a position that does not expose his or her upper arm to contact with other energized parts
  - Rubber gloves and/or sleeves must be put on from a position where the contractor cannot inadvertently reach into the MAD and must not be removed until the contractor is in a position where he or she cannot reach into the MAD

### Head Protection

- Visitors may wear Type 1 Class G head protection in areas where they are not exposed to voltage greater than 2200 volts

- Type 1 Class E and G head protection use is required in areas where a hazard assessment identifies a head danger due to the possibility of falling object(s) and/or overhead hazards; Type 1 Class E and G head protection is recommended in all areas other than administrative offices.
- Class C helmets provide no electrical protection. Avoid exposure to live electrical conductors.
- At a minimum, head protection must comply with ANSI Z89.1-1197.
- All head protection must be worn with the suspension in the correct direction
- The shell of head protection equipped with the reverse donning symbol may be worn in reverse
- Chin straps or hard hat tethers are required at all times in power generating facilities

### Hearing Protection

- Hearing protection is required in all posted areas and known high-risk noise areas; high-risk noise areas are those areas where a hazard assessment has identified sound levels of at least 85 dBA.
- Hearing protection is required when passing through high-risk noise areas to reach a non-risk noise area (sound level less than 85 dBA)
- Hearing protection should be worn as often as possible in noisy areas, even if the sound levels are less than 85 dBA
- Double hearing protection is required in areas with sound levels over 100dBA

### PPE When Exposed to Vehicular Traffic

Reflective or highly visible safety vests and/or apparel are required when working on right of way for public roads, streets, alleys, parking lots, highways, and whenever exposed to traffic.

High-visibility apparel and vests must meet the following minimum requirements:

- Class II apparel is required in areas where work occurs in proximity to vehicles moving at speeds between 0 and 50 mph
- Class III apparel is required in areas where work occurs in proximity to vehicles moving at speeds greater than 50 mph or at night
- Arc rated vests are required when working in areas when working on or within 10 feet of energized equipment and whenever the potential for arc flash exists
  - Only arc rated high-visibility apparel may be worn over FR clothing
  - Yellow-green color indicates the vest is arc rated. The vest user is responsible for verifying the arc rating by checking the vest for proper arc labeling.

### Respiratory Protection

The contractor is responsible for the following:

- Providing personnel with appropriate respiratory protection for the job
- Establishing and maintaining a respiratory protection program, in accordance with the requirement of paragraph (c) of CFR 1910.134, to include providing all required physicals, fit testing, training, and documentation. The program must cover all employees required to use respiratory protection.

## Powered Industrial Trucks

Contractor must have completed a PIT competency evaluation within the last three years for the specific type of PIT that will be operated. Evaluations must be in compliance with OSHA CFR 29 1910.178 (I).

Contractor PIT operator must have documentation readily available to show that they have been trained/certified.

Contract operators must also:

- Be informed of site-specific PIT operating instructions
- Acknowledge site specific hazards according to the "OG&E PIT Site Familiarization Plan" annually via ISNetworld
- Receive initial approval from site leadership prior to operating PIT(s)
- Never rig or lift using a choker or sling on a bare fork. Only approved rigging equipment should be used

**Note:** Providing an ISNetworld badge that can be scanned to acquire training records. This is only an option if the PIT Program, Training and Certification(s) have been uploaded to ISNetworld by the contractor for the operator.

## Public Safety Boundary

The public safety boundary is the distance required for unqualified personnel to stay away from energized conductors. Unqualified personnel include anyone who is not OSHA 1910.269-qualified. They must stay at least 10 feet away from energized conductors that are 50kV or less. For voltages above 50kV is 10 feet plus 4 inches for every 10kV over 50kV.

**Note:** The following are safe work distance requirements for use of cranes, aerial devices and/or derricks near energized conductors:

- Oklahoma law prohibits anyone from working within six feet of any high voltage line until required safety measures have been taken
- Arkansas law prohibits anyone from working within ten feet of any high voltage line until required safety measures have been taken
- Federal law required a minimum clearance of 20 feet for all crane or derrick equipment

## Rigging

Contractors must use qualified riggers during hoisting activities for assembly and disassembly work (1926.1404(r)(1)). Additionally, qualified riggers are required whenever workers are within the fall zone and hooking, unhooking, or guiding a load, or doing the initial connection of a load to a component or structure (1926.1425(c)).

A qualified rigger is a rigger who meets the criteria for a qualified person. Contractors must determine whether a person is qualified to perform specific rigging tasks. Each qualified rigger may have different credentials or experience. A qualified rigger is a person that:

- possesses a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or

- has extensive knowledge, training, and experience, and
- can successfully demonstrate the ability to solve problems related to rigging loads

The person designated as the qualified rigger must have the ability to properly rig the load for a particular job. This does not mean that a rigger must be qualified to do every type of rigging job. Each load that requires rigging has unique properties that can range from simple to complex.

## Scaffolding

- Design, build, secure, and inspect all scaffolding in accordance with OSHA 29CFR 1910.28, 29CFR 1926 and 1926.451
- All scaffolding erected, moved, altered, and dismantled must use the following tagging system provided by the contractor.
  - All scaffolds will have one of three types of tags:
    - Green Tag: The scaffold meets or exceeds all applicable regulations and is safe to use
    - Yellow Tag - Warning: The scaffold is safe to use but has either limitations or hazards the scaffold erector has identified. The scaffold user should be aware of these hazards.
    - Red Tag - Danger: Do not use the scaffold. Unstable scaffolds and scaffolds in the dis-mantling process must be marked with a red tag.
      - After the contractor has tagged the scaffold (green or yellow), an OG&E competent person must inspect the scaffold and hang the Daily Scaffold Inspection Tag (1066107) beside the contractor tag
      - If a contractor modifies an erected scaffold at any time, an OG&E competent person must re-inspect the scaffold and initial the Daily Scaffold Inspection Tag (1066107) before allowing contractors to use the modified scaffold to perform work
      - All scaffold ladders used over 24' high then a fall arrest system must be in place and used

## Silica

Contractors who perform work with or around materials containing silica (including but not limited to coal dust and bottom/fly ash, and cutting, sawing, grinding, drilling, or crushing stone, rock, concrete, brick, block or mortar), must have an established Silica Safety Program that meets the OSHA requirements in 1926.1153 and 1910.1053.

This program must include a process/procedure for identifying existing and foreseeable respirable crystalline silica hazards in the workplace, and an exposure control plan that identifies engineering controls, work practices, and respiratory protection to protect contractors, as well as housekeeping measures and procedures that will be used to restrict access to work areas and minimize exposure to other contractors and/or OG&E members in the area.

## Sub-Contractors

When utilizing sub-contractors, the primary contractor must ensure their sub-contractor follow the same procedures and meet the requirements as the primary contractor. In addition, if an incident occurs, the primary contractor must assume the role of incident management and provide all documentation necessary to OG&E.

Primary contractor and sub-contractor must have a safety program for all identified hazards associated with work being performed. It is the responsibility of either contractor to provide recognized hazard eliminating procedure(s) that the working contractor must comply.

## Switching

- If your job includes the following, switching may be required.
  - Pole Replacement
  - Installation or replacement of Padmount Transformers
  - Replacement of UG Primary Cable
  - Installing or adding new UG or Overhead Primary to an existing feed in the field
- Changing circuit configuration
  - If an individual is observing within 10 feet of a switching operation, the individual must adhere to the same PPE requirements for the individual performing the switching
  - If a switching operation is performed in an enclosed space or excavation, all individuals in the space must adhere to the same PPE requirements for the individual performing the switching

## Requesting Switching through the DCC

**Note:** All TCC switching will be coordinated through the project manager or project coordinator. All Transmission clearance will be conducted by certified OG&E personnel. Contractors are not allowed to switch on the OG&E Bulk Electric System (BES). All switching on the Downtown Underground Network will be handled by the OG&E Underground Network Group.

To request switching, contact your Coordinator or make an appointment with the DCC 405-553-5757. Use the following steps to request switching:

**Note:** The DCC requires a 72-hour notice, excluding weekends and holidays, to write and approve switching.

1. DCC will write switching and fax or e-mail approved switching to switchman or coordinator.
2. When arriving at the switching site & ready to begin, call proper Operating Authority.
  - D Switching (single circuit)- 405-553-8122
  - M Switching (multi circuit or substation)- 405-553-8106 is multi circuit switching or substation switching
3. Read request # to Operating Authority and state "Ready to begin switching."
4. Dispatcher will read steps of switching you need to perform; switchman will repeat steps exactly as given using 3-Part communication.
5. After performing switching steps call the proper Operating Authority to report times.
6. Report times, read request # and steps to Operating Authority.

## Additional Information

- DO NOT Operate any equipment without notifying the correct Operating Authority first
- If any discrepancies, STOP immediately and call the Operating Authority

- If voltage regulation is required, OG&E personnel will assist. This will need to be organized by the Coordinator of the job before switching begins.
- Danger tag will be required
- On ALL Planned Outages, Call the DCC 405-553-8122  
Contractors involved, but not performing the switching, must be 10' away from the potential line of fire surrounding or in the direct way of, an air switch or bus work attached to the switch.

## Trenching and Excavation

Conduct excavation and trenching work in accordance with OSHA regulations 1926.650, 1926.651, and 1926.652.

A contractor representative must be a competent person when the contractor is to perform work in an excavation or trench. A competent person is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings, and working conditions which are considered unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to personnel.

A competent person is also authorized to take prompt and corrective measures to eliminate them.

The minimum requirements for trenching and excavation are:

- 4' requires means of access/egress every 25' (i.e., ladder, stair step, ramp)
- 4' daily inspection by Competent Person
- 4' requires atmospheric testing (low oxygen, fumes, toxic gases)
- 5' requires protective systems (i.e., trench box)
- Spoil pile 2' away from edge
- Excavations barricaded if left unattended

The following steps must take place before the excavation begins:

**Note:** The competent person is responsible for the following steps but should interact with those involved in the work whenever possible.

1. Meet with all personnel involved in the work to discuss the excavation plan and any other pertinent items.
2. Locate underground utilities, including:
  - Okie and Arkie
  - OG&E Electric Services
3. Meet with all personnel involved in the work to determine the type of protective system to use.
4. Review the proper and safe installation of the protective system with all personnel involved in the work.
5. Ensure all applicable permits and plans are in place (LOTO/Clearance, Confine space entry, Safe work).

## Waste Management

### I. Waste Management

1. All contractor wastes, while on OG&E property, shall be segregated and stored in areas designated by the OG&E Project Manager or his/her Designee. The OG&E Project Manager or his/her Designee may assist the contractor in the proper segregation of these wastes.
2. OG&E Sites with EPA Identification Numbers (includes all generating facilities and all service centers):
  - All *hazardous wastes* generated by the contractor shall be managed by OG&E. The contractor shall segregate the hazardous wastes from all other wastes generated during the project; containerize the wastes, labeling the containers as to their contents; and transfer the containerized wastes to OG&E prior to the project's completion. OG&E shall be responsible for all costs associated with the disposal of the hazardous wastes. Project Managers shall ensure that the generation of hazardous is maintained below 220 pounds per month to maintain the EPA and State Very Small Quantity generator status for the entire facility.
  - All nonhazardous industrial wastes generated by the contractor shall be managed by OG&E unless otherwise agreed upon in writing by OG&E. The contractor shall segregate the nonhazardous industrial wastes from all other wastes generated during the project; containerize the wastes, labeling the containers as to their contents; and transfer the containerized wastes to OG&E prior to the project's completion. OG&E shall be responsible for all costs associated with the disposal of the nonhazardous industrial wastes (unless otherwise agreed to in writing or as part of contractual terms).
  - All solid wastes generated by the contractor shall be managed by OG&E unless otherwise agreed upon in writing by OG&E. The contractor shall segregate the solid wastes from all other wastes generated during the project; containerize the wastes, labeling the containers as to their contents (as applicable); and transfer the containerized wastes to OG&E prior to the project's completion. OG&E shall be responsible for all costs associated with the disposal of the solid wastes (unless otherwise agreed to in writing or as part of contractual terms).
3. OG&E Sites without EPA Identification Numbers (remote locations, distribution/transmission projects, or mobile operations):
  - All *hazardous wastes*, *nonhazardous industrial wastes* and *solid wastes* generated by the contractor shall be managed by the contractor but coordinated with OG&E. Contractors generating a *hazardous waste* shall deliver their waste to the nearest OG&E Service Center or other designated facility at the end of each working day or as pre-arranged per the terms of the contract. Project Managers shall ensure that the generation of hazardous is maintained below 220 pounds per month to maintain the EPA and State Very Small Quantity generator status for the entire facility. OG&E shall manage any *hazardous waste* that is delivered to the Service Center or designated facility.
  - The contractor shall manage any other non-regulated *solid wastes* and disposed in a state permitted disposal facility in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. Contractor shall be responsible for all costs associated with the disposal of the solid wastes.



## II. Use of OG&E Facilities

The use of OG&E underground utilities including, but not limited to, area drains, piping/conduit systems and sanitary sewers to convey any wastes generated by the contractor shall be prohibited unless prior written approval has been obtained from OG&E.

## III. Spill Notification and Response

The contractor shall immediately notify OG&E of all leaks or spills of chemicals or wastes into the environment resulting from work performed on or off of OG&E property. The contractor shall coordinate with OG&E for immediately responding to these leaks or spills, cleaning up any spilled materials and shall be responsible for all related costs.

## Work Zone Safety

- All contractors performing work on or near roadways for short to long term must follow the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)
- For safety and identification purposes, everyone in a work zone must wear a hard hat, safety glasses, safety-toed boots, and a safety vest. Ask anyone entering a work zone without the minimum safety apparel to don the minimum safety apparel immediately or leave the work zone area
- Contractors working on the right-of-way for public roads, streets, alleys, parking lots, or highways, or who are exposed to traffic in any way must wear a reflective or highly visible safety vest and/or apparel. It must be put on before or immediately after exiting the vehicle.
- When the work zone encompasses a small job and the duration of work is minimal, or even a full day, the crew performing the work can develop the (Traffic Control Plan) TCP under the direction of the foreman
- When the work zone encompasses a larger job and the time required to complete the job is longer than a single full day, the coordinator, foreman, or district supervisor can develop the TCP
- When a job requires multiple crews, several days, and lane closing and traffic rerouting is necessary, engineering, district supervisor, or Incident Command System (ICS) (if the work is needed due to storm damage) can request a sign OG&E to develop the TCP

## Environmental and Wildlife Requirements

Contractors are required to comply with all local, state, and federal environmental requirements. The purpose of this section is to provide expectations and guidance to contractors on the general requirements established to ensure compliance with environmental and wildlife regulations.

### Definitions

Term	Definition
CCR	Coal Combustion Residue
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OPDES	Oklahoma Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
RCRA	Resource Conservation & Recovery Act
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasures
SWPPP	Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
APP	Avian Protection Plan
CEMS	Continuous Emission Monitoring System

### Contacts

Contact the appropriate Environmental representative listed below for any questions concerning environmental related issues or concerns:

Event	Member	Telephone Number
Water - OPDES/NPDES, Storm water, Oil Pollution Act, Drinking Water, Laboratory Accreditation, Injection Well, SPCC, etc.	Mgr Water Quality/Operational Chem	405 227 1371
Waste - RCRA, TSCA, CCR, etc.	Mgr Waste Management & Wildlife	405 651 3720
Air - Title V, CEMS, Emergency Generators, etc.	Mgr Air Quality	405 312 3663
OCC - Above Ground and Underground Storage Tanks and associated dispensing equipment.	Mgr Waste Management & Wildlife	405 651 3270
Wildlife - Endangered Species Act, Species Kills/Injuries, APP, etc.	Mgr Waste Management & Wildlife	405 651 3720
Other	Director Environmental Operations	918 577 2613

## Environmental Review/Clearance

The purpose of the environmental review and clearance is to ensure all projects are reviewed for environmental permit requirements and inform decision-makers of the potential environmental impacts resulting from their action. During project planning, contractors must review all project activities with the OG&E contact who will submit the project to Environmental Operations for environmental permit review. All necessary environmental permit applications will be completed by OG&E Environmental Operations. Authorized permits will be delivered to the OG&E contact for distribution to contractors. Failure to complete this review could impact the timeline for the execution of specific projects or create unnecessary risk to the corporation.

## Facility Environmental Inspections by Governmental Authorities

Various laws and regulations on the Federal, State and Local levels give enforcement officials the authority to inspect OG&E facilities for regulatory compliance. In the event of contact by an authorized Governmental Authority for any purpose, immediately notify the assigned OG&E contact or operating authority.

## Spill Response

In the event of an oil or chemical spill (fuels, lubricating fluids, transformer fluids, acid, caustic, etc.), immediately notify the OG&E company contact that has been assigned to you by your contract. If personnel can stop or minimize the spill in any way, this should be accomplished while contact is being made.

**Note:** Immediately report any oil spills that occur within the public domain or that cause an oil sheen on water to Environmental Operations and your assigned OG&E contact.

When notification is made, be prepared to answer the following questions:

- Date and time of release or discovery
- Exact location of spill
- Source of the release, type and quantity of released material
- Cause of the release

The following direction may be given concerning spill response:

- **Stop the release:** If it is safe to do so, take immediate steps to shut off the source of the release, i.e., close valves, shut off pumps or activate emergency shutdown.
- **Contain the release:** Minimize the impact by containing the release within the immediate area of the release point. If possible, contain the release within company property or right-of-way. Every effort must be made to prevent water contact or contamination.
- **Clean-up:** Regardless of the type or size of the release or spill, all spills must be reported to the assigned OG&E contact. Clean up actions will be reviewed and approved by the OG&E contact. Larger spills, higher risk /hazards or releases to water will be cleaned up by a contracted spill-response company as coordinated with the assigned OG&E contact.

## Emergency Generators

Before you install, replace, or modify an emergency generator, inform the assigned OG&E contact to ensure notification is made to the Environmental Operations Member in order to determine the need for appropriate permits. Failure to do so could impact the timeline for the execution of specific projects or create unnecessary risk to the corporation.

## General Storm Water Requirements Due to Soil Disturbance

Stormwater construction permits and plans may be required for projects with ground disturbing construction and maintenance activities. Such activities must comply with the terms and conditions of the permit. No ground disturbance may occur with permit required projects until the permit is obtained and distributed. All permit required internal inspections during construction activities will be the responsibility of the contractor.

## Wildlife Management

### Avian Protection

OG&E management, Members, and contractors are responsible for managing bird interactions with company facilities and are committed to reducing the detrimental effects of these interactions.

If you have any questions regarding avian protection, contact the assigned OG&E contact.

<b>Note:</b> Deaths or injuries of birds must be immediately reported to the assigned OG&E contact.
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### Protected Species

If any protected species are discovered during construction, that were not identified in the job planning phase, immediately stop work and notify the OG&E contact.

### Artifacts

If during construction any artifacts are discovered, immediately stop work, and notify the OG&E contact.

# Asbestos Removal Form

FM# 9000221

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor: \_\_\_\_\_

Tag # : \_\_\_\_\_

Unit \_\_\_\_\_ insulation has been abated or repaired:

Area/Tray #	Type/Method of Abatement/Control Methods			Quantity Affected Today	Bags generated this project
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Repair	<input type="checkbox"/> Wrap/Seal	<input type="checkbox"/> Amended	_____ SF	_____
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Clean-up	<input type="checkbox"/> HEPA Vac	<input type="checkbox"/> Water	_____ LF	
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Removal	<input type="checkbox"/> Glovebag	<input type="checkbox"/> Coverall	_____ Size of Gasket	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Lockdown	_____ Size of Env. Clean-up	

	Name	License ID Number	Fit Test Expires	Respirator Type/Cartridge
Supervisor	_____	_____	_____	1. Half/P-100
Employee	_____	_____	_____	2. Full/P-100
Other Employees	_____	_____	_____	3. PAPR-Full/W-3267
	_____	_____	_____	4. Other - please specify: _____
				5. Other - please specify: _____

Was glovebag smoke tested?  Yes  No Abatement complete?  Yes  No Air sampling complete?  Yes  No If no, explain why not: \_\_\_\_\_

Replacement material -

Type: \_\_\_\_\_ Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

- |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| 1. Does this area need future attention during an annual outage by the insulators? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | 5. Was the asbestos material disposed of properly?          | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2. Site cleaned up?  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | 6. Was any visual dust observed?                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 3. Glovebag procedure followed?  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | 7. Was the abatement equipment cleaned and properly stored? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 4. Were wet methods using amended water used?                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | 8. Labeling and/or banding updated ?                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

If the procedure was not followed, why not? \_\_\_\_\_

Other comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

The information listed above, based on my knowledge, is correct and accurate

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Supervisor's printed name/Signature



# Contractor Request for OGE Confined Space Rescue Services

**Contractors must submit a request for use of OGE confined space rescue services at least 48 hours in advance.**

Contract Company: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Requested Service Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Contactor Rep: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of OGE Rep: \_\_\_\_\_

Confined Space Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Hazards Introduced to the Confined Space: \_\_\_\_\_

Estimated Duration of Work: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Entry Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Attendant: \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Information: \_\_\_\_\_

**Note:**

This section is for OGE use only.

**Request Approved**

Time and Date Permit Cancelled: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of OGE Rep: \_\_\_\_\_ OGE Rep Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Request Denied**

Reason for Denial: \_\_\_\_\_

Earliest Date OGE Rescue Team is Available: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of OGE Rep: \_\_\_\_\_ OGE Rep Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



## Contractor Verification for Use of Overhead Hoists and Gantry Cranes

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Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Contractor: \_\_\_\_\_ Employee: \_\_\_\_\_

Overhead Hoist/Gantry Crane Location and/or #: \_\_\_\_\_

### Verification Requirements:

- Verify the contractor has provided documentation of Rigging training
- Ensure the contractor knows how to perform an Overhead Hoist/Gantry Crane pre-use inspection.
- Complete a performance evaluation of the contractor.
- Inform the contractor of all site specific operating information.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ OGE Representative Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Site management approval for contractor to use Overhead Hoists/Gantry Cranes:

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Mgmt. Approval Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

## OGE Overhead and Gantry Crane Inspection Report

Inspections should be performed at intervals according to the following list. The frequency of inspection is indicated with an \*. The two columns on the right are for noting the condition of the items after inspection. For any item found to be completely satisfactory, check the first column – OK. For any item found to require attention, check the second column. In this column, place the number 1 or 2 to identify the corrective action needed, (see below). Daily inspections are visual and are to be conducted prior to each shift and are not documented, monthly inspections are to be documented and filed. In the event a defect is found during the visual inspection, then a written documented inspection is required.

### Urgency of Corrective Action:

1. Stop the use of the crane and submit the corrective actions to Facilities Department, do not use the crane until the corrective action items are completed.
2. Continue the use of the crane and submit corrective action item to Facilities Department.

Make/Model	Crane Capacity	Serial Number	Inspector - Print	Date of Last Inspection

Item	Daily	Monthly	Parts of Crane to be Inspected	Hazards to Look For	OK	Fail
1	*	*	Controls and operating mechanisms	Improperly Adjusted or Excessive Wear, Illegible		
2	*	*	Lines, Tanks, Valves and other parts in air or hydraulic systems	Deterioration of Leakage		
3	*	*	Hooks and wire rope fittings	Deformed or cracked, safety clips in poor condition, 15% in excess of normal throat opening, over 10% twisted		
4	*	*	Chains and End Connections	Excessive wear, twisted, stretched or distortion of links		
5	*	*	Winch Line (wire rope)	Birdcage, crushed, heat damage, broken wires, etc.		
6	*	*	Ropes, Reeving, Slings and End Connections	Excessive wear, twisted, stretched, kinked or broken wires		
7	*	*	Safety Devices, Belt-Chain Gear Guards, drives and sprockets	Improperly adjusted, excessive wear, missing or broken		
8	*	*	Limit Switch	Check without load for proper operation.		
9	*	*	Controller connectors and Push Button Stations.	Marking of switches and controls. Illegible		
10	*	*	Structural Members (Bridge, etc.)	Deformed, cracked or corroded members		
11	*	*	Lubrication	Engine oil level and moving crane parts		
12		*	Crane Structure	Bent, twisted parts, broken welds, cracks or rusting		
13		*	Bolts and Rivets	Loose or missing		
14		*	Sheaves and Drums	Excessive Wear, cracks		
15		*	Pins, Bearings, Shafts, Rollers, Gears, Locking and Clamping Devices	Excessive Wear, Distortion, cracks		
16		*	Brake system and parts	Excessive Wear		
17		*	Indicators (Load, Wind and other)	Inaccuracy or broken		
18		*	Electrical Apparatus	Deterioration of wiring, poor connections or dirty controls		

Signature of Inspector/Operator

Location

Date/Contact Number



# Crane Written Lift Plan

Unit #: \_\_\_\_\_ Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Load Description: \_\_\_\_\_

Lift Description: \_\_\_\_\_

Diagram of Crane Lift and Load Placement Attached?  Yes  No

**NOTE:** Any changes in the crane configuration, placement, rigging, lifting scheme, or calculations require development of a new written lift plan.

**Critical Lift**

Indicate if any of the following apply:

- Load exceeds 75% of the rated capacity of the boom configuration, boom radius, jib boom extension, setup, etc. for mobile cranes
- Center of gravity locations are unknown or more than 12" off-center
- Tandem lift involving two hooks on the same crane or more than one crane
- Rotating, flipping, upending, or lowering shell, tank, vessel, or similar load
- Lifting or swinging over occupied buildings
- Personnel lift

**Engineered Lift**

Indicate if any of the following apply:

- Load exceeds 90% of the rated capacity of the overhead crane, gantry crane, monorail, or other similar crane/hoist and/or rigging hardware
- Rigging hardware or custom-made lifting accessories are used requires an engineer review and approval.

**These conditions will require an engineer review and approval.**

Engineer Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Pre-Lift Checklist**

Crane Inspection: <input type="checkbox"/>	Rigging Inspection: <input type="checkbox"/>	Crane Set-up: <input type="checkbox"/>	Swing Room: <input type="checkbox"/>
Hoist Height: <input type="checkbox"/>	Headroom: <input type="checkbox"/>	Crane Ctrw: <input type="checkbox"/>	Load Test: <input type="checkbox"/>
Operator Qual: <input type="checkbox"/>	Rigger Qual: <input type="checkbox"/>	Signal System: <input type="checkbox"/>	Tag Lines: <input type="checkbox"/>
Wind/Temp: <input type="checkbox"/>	Safety Spotter: <input type="checkbox"/>	Traffic: <input type="checkbox"/>	Tailboard: <input type="checkbox"/>
Site Control: <input type="checkbox"/>	Signatures: <input type="checkbox"/>		

**Crane**

Crane Type:	Maximum Crane Capacity:		
Boom Length:	Radius at Pick-up: _____ ft.	Set-down _____	ft.
Crane Capacity at Radius:			
over rear: _____ lbs.	over side: _____ lbs.	over front: _____	lbs.
Boom Angle at Pick-up: _____ ft.	Boom Angle at Set-down: _____	ft.	
Max. Rated Crane Capacity at Specified Boom Length, Radius, and Boom Angle:			lbs.
Max. Crane Load for This Lift: _____ lbs.	Lift is _____ %	of Rated Crane Capacity.	

<b>Jib</b>			
Erected:	Stowed:	Stored:	
If Jib Use Required	Length:	Angle:	
Rated Capacity of Jib from Chart:		lbs.	
<b>Hoist Rope</b>			
Rope Diameter:	Number of Parts:		
Lift Capacity Based on Parts:		lbs.	
<b>Rigging</b>			
Hitch Type:			
# of Slings:	Size:	Type:	
Sling Assembly Rated Capacity:		lbs.	
Shackle Size:	# of Shackles:		
Shackle Rated Capacity:		lbs.	
Attachment Point Locations:		Dimension of attachment points:	
<b>Crane Placement</b>			
If crane is not placed on a smooth, solid foundation, are mats, blocks, gravel, or other systems available to support the crane?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
High voltage or electrical hazards, other than energized lines, present?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, list safeguards:			
If crane will come within 50' of energized lines refer to OSHA 1926.1408-1409 for Minimum Clearance Distances. T&D Notification is required in advance if crane operation will be performed within Minimum Clearance Distances.			
T&D Notification required? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Travel? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, a diagram of crane lift and load placement, to include travel path, is required.		
Swing direction:			
<b>Load</b>			
Load Condition:	_____ lbs.	Wt. Empty:	_____ lbs.
Wt. of Contents:	_____ lbs.	Wt. of Aux. Block	_____ lbs.
Wt. of Main Block:	_____ lbs.	Wt. of Lifting Beam:	_____ lbs.
Wt. of Slings/Shackles/Rigging:	_____ lbs.	Wt. of Jib (erected/stowed/stored):	_____ lbs.
Wt. of Hoist Rope (extra):	_____ lbs.	Wt. of Excess Load Material:	_____ lbs.
Other:	_____ lbs.	Gross Weight:	_____ lbs.
Source of load weight info (drawings, calc, etc):			
Load weight confirmed by:			

**Notes/Comments** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signatures**

Crane Operator Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Lead Rigger Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# OGHE<sup>®</sup> Excavation and Trench Daily Inspection Form

Excavation Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Date/Time of Inspection: \_\_\_\_\_ Total Depth: \_\_\_\_\_ FT \_\_\_\_\_ IN

Soil Type:             Stable Rock    Type A             Type B             Type C             Other \_\_\_\_\_

Slope Ratio (H: V):  ½: 1             ¾:1             1:1             1½:1             Other \_\_\_\_\_

Shoring OK-             Timber             Hydraulic             Other             OSHA Charts             Engineered Data

Shielding OK-             Single             Stacker             Sloped to 18" below top, if necessary

Utilities Located             Yes             No            Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Barricades and traffic control (list precautions taken): \_\_\_\_\_

Is water present?  Yes    No   if YES, what actions were taken to remove water \_\_\_\_\_

Pre-entry atmospheric monitoring readings;

O2% \_\_\_\_\_ LEL% \_\_\_\_\_ CO \_\_\_\_\_ H2S \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Spoil Pile and all equipment >2 feet back minimum:    Yes             No

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Competent person signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Soil or Rock Type	Characteristics	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SLOPES (H:V)(1) FOR EXCAVATIONS LESS THAN 20 FEET DEEP
Stable Rock		Vertical (90°)
Type A (2)	Cohesive soil with clay base	¾ : 1 (53°)
Type B	Cohesive soil with loam base (i.e. Angular gravel, crushed rock, ect.)	1 : 1 (45°)
Type C	Granular soil including gravel and sand	1 ½ : 1 (34°)
Refer to UHS 650.A, Soil Classifications, for additional information.		

1. H denotes horizontal, V denotes vertical.
2. A short-term maximum allowable slope of ½ H: 1V (63°) is allowable in excavations in Type A soils that are 12 feet or less in depth. Short term maximum allowable slopes for excavations greater than 12 feet deep shall be ¾ H: 1V (53°). (Short term – a period equal to or less than 24 hours that an excavation will be open).
3. A registered professional engineer shall design protective systems for excavations greater than 20 feet deep.

# Hot Work Permit

This permit is required for any operation involving open flames, sparks, or high heat generating tools. This includes, but is not limited to: brazing, cutting, grinding, soldering, torch-applied roofing and welding.

Permit #	Permit Requestor Name	Signature
Tasks Covered Under Permit	Single <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple <input type="checkbox"/>	Completed by
Area of Work	Member <input type="checkbox"/> Contractor <input type="checkbox"/>	
Nature of Job		

## Operator Checklist

Determine Possibility of Combustible Gases	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (record Air Testing Results) No <input type="checkbox"/> (skip to Required Precautions)		
Air Testing Results	Value	Air Testing Results	Value
Oxygen O2 (19.5-23.5%)		Carbon Monoxide CO (<35 ppm)	
Combustibles or LEL (% LEL <10)		Other (Dusts, IDLH atmos. Ozone; vision less than 5ft)	
Hydrogen Sulfide H2S (<10 ppm)			

OK	NA	Required Precautions
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Available sprinklers/hose streams & extinguishers are in service/operable
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hot Work equipment in good working condition
OK	N/A	Requirements Within 35 FT of Hot Work
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flammable liquid, dust, lint, and oily deposits removed from equipment/area and floors are swept clean
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Remove other combustible material where feasible or protect and contain with approved welding pads, blankets & curtains, fire resistive tarpaulins or metal sheets
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	All wall & floor openings covered
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Protect or shut down ducts & conveyors that might carry sparks to distant combustible materials
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ensure gas cylinders are secured in the upright position.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If outside, move all flammables and combustibles to an area at least 35 feet away from hot work and cover or wet dry grass and debris
OK	N/A	Hot Work on Wall, Ceiling, or Roof
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Construction is noncombustible & without combustible covering or insulation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Combustible material on other side of walls, ceilings, or roofs is moved away
OK	N/A	Hot Work on Enclosed Equipment
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Enclosed equipment cleaned of all combustible material
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Containers purged of flammable liquid/vapor/dust
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pressurized vessels, piping, and equipment removed from service, isolated and vented
OK	N/A	Fire Watch/Area Monitoring
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Determine if additional fire watchers are required in adjoining areas, above/below area where work is being performed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire watch will be provided during work & for 30 minutes after work including any break activity.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire watch is supplied with suitable extinguishers, and where practical, a charged small water hose.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire watch is trained in use of equipment and in summoning help.
Other Considerations		

## Hot Work Operator, PAI, and Fire Watch Acknowledgement

Hot Work Operator Name	Signature	
I have examined the aforementioned location and verify the required precautions have been taken to prevent fire.		
PAI Name	Signature	
I acknowledge this permit is complete, and I authorize the aforementioned work to take place.		
Date Permit Expires	Time	
Fire Watch Name	Signature	
Time Work Started	Time Work Stopped	Time Watched Ended
I monitored the hot work area and all adjacent areas to which sparks and/or heat might have spread during and for 30 minutes following completion of the job. I have performed all fire watch duties as required by SSOP.604.252.		
Transferred From	To	Time

# Temporary Designated Area Hot Work Permit

This permit is required for any operation involving open flames, sparks, or high heat generating tools. This includes, but is not limited to: brazing, cutting, grinding, soldering, torch-applied roofing and welding.

Permit #	Requestor Name			Signature				
Outage Work	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	If Yes, Date	Start	End	Completed by	Member <input type="checkbox"/>	Contractor <input type="checkbox"/>
Area of Work				Nature of Job				

PAI Name	Signature		
I acknowledge the area qualifies for temporary designation and this permit is complete, and I authorize the aforementioned work to take place.			
Permit Expires	Date	Time	

OK	NA	Required Precautions
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Available sprinklers/hose streams & extinguishers are in service/operable
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hot Work equipment in good working condition
OK	N/A	Requirements Within 35 FT of Hot Work
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flammable liquid, dust, lint, and oily deposits removed from equipment/area and floors are swept clean
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Remove other combustible material where feasible or, protect and control with approved welding pads, blankets & curtains, fire resistive tarpaulins or metal sheets
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	All wall & floor openings covered
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Protect or shut down ducts & conveyors that might carry sparks to distant combustible materials
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ensure gas cylinders are secured in the upright position.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If outside, move all flammables and combustibles to an area at least 35 feet away from hot work and cover or wet dry grass and debris
OK	N/A	Hot Work on Wall, Ceiling, or Roof
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Construction is noncombustible & without combustible covering or insulation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Combustible material on other side of walls, ceilings, or roofs is moved away
OK	N/A	Hot Work on Enclosed Equipment
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Enclosed equipment cleaned of all combustible material
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Containers purged of flammable liquid/vapor/dust
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pressurized vessels, piping, and equipment removed from service, isolated and vented
OK	N/A	Fire Watch/Area Monitoring
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Determine if additional fire watchers are required in adjoining areas, above/below area where work is being performed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire watch will be provided during work & for 30 minutes after work including any break activity.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire watch is supplied with suitable extinguishers, and where practical, a charged small water hose.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire watch is trained in use of equipment and in summoning help.
Other Considerations		

Daily Inspection Log														
Inspections			PAI		Inspections			PAI		Inspections			PAI	
Date	Day	Night	Day	Night	Date	Day	Night	Day	Night	Date	Day	Night	Day	Night



## Contractor PIT Verification Form

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Contractor: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Employee: \_\_\_\_\_ PIT #: \_\_\_\_\_

Complete the following:

1. Verify the contract employee has completed a PIT training program.
2. Evaluate the contract employee performing a PIT inspection using [FM.604.178.1](#).
3. Evaluate the contract employee performing as a PIT operator using [FM.604.178.6](#).
4. Ensure the contract employee understands how to refuel the PIT.
5. Inform the contract employee of all site-specific PIT operating information.

OGE Evaluator: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



# Confirmation of Contractor Debriefing

Contract Company: \_\_\_\_\_ Work Start Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Work Complete Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the work performed in permit-required confined spaces:

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Describe any unusual circumstances encountered during entry or while performing work within the permit-required confined space:

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Describe any hazards encountered during entry or while performing work within the permit-required confined space:

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Name of Contactor Rep. \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of OGE Rep. \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Data					PO #	
Light Duty Scaffold	Max Load	1000lbs	Service Factor	25lb/sqft		
Medium Duty	Max Load	2400lbs	Service Factor	50lb/sqft		
Heavy Duty	Max Load	2925lbs	Service Factor	75lb/sqft		
# of Working Levels		Overall Length				
Scaffold Contractor Inspection Tag Present			(red, green, yellow)	pass/fail		

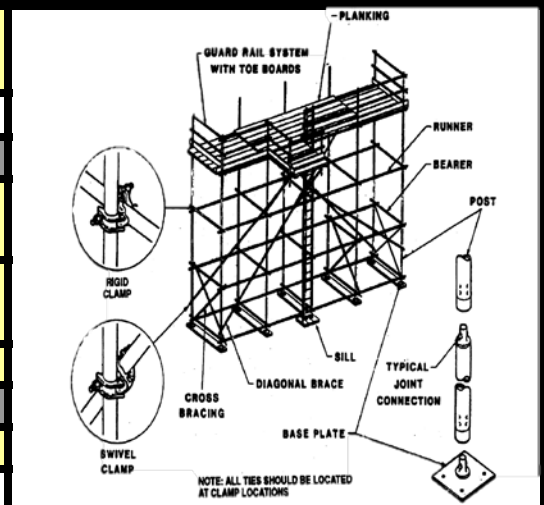
## Dimensional Checks (circle pass or fail)

Tube Diameter (O.D.)					
Posts	2 in	pass/fail	Runners	2 in	pass/fail
Braces	2 in	pass/fail	Bearers	2 in	pass/fail
H.D. Only	Bearers Only		2.5 in	pass/fail	
Bearer Extension Length	in		(greater than 4" and less than 12")		pass, fail or n/a
(applies on Tube and Coupler Scaffold only)					
Bearer Coupled to Post	pass/fail	Bearer and Runner coupled together		Pass, Fail, or N/A	
Overall Height	ft	Working Levels	Additional Levels	Max Height	
Note: Working levels is the # of levels worked on at one time.	Light	1	8	125 ft.	
		2	4	125 ft.	
Is max height allowed?	pass/fail	3	0	91 ft.	
	Medium	1	6	125ft.	
		2	0	78ft.	
	Heavy	1	6	125ft.	

Guys, Ties	3' wide or less at the base every 20' vertically				pass/fail, N/A
	3' wide or greater at the base every 26' vertically				pass/fail, N/A
	Installed at the end of each scaffold horizontally not to exceed 30'				pass/fail, N/A

Supported scaffolds with a height to base width (including outrigger supports, if used) ratio of more than four to one (4:1) shall be restrained from tipping by guying, tying, bracing, or equivalent means

Cross Bracing	pass/fail, N/A
(every 3rd bay horizontally)	(every 5th bay vertically)
(every 3rd bay horizontally)	
Longitudinal Bracing	Repeated Every 5th Post
	pass/fail, N/A
	Last post has longitudinal diagonal brace
	pass, fail, N/A
	Bracing at 45° angle
	pass/fail
Base	Built on a suitable base
	pass/fail



Note: Should include: Sill, Base Plate, Leveling Feet					
Runners	Bottom Runner close to Base?	pass/fail	Coupled to Each Post?	pass/fail	
	Form Continuous Length?	pass/fail	Height Between Runners less than 6'-6"?	pass/fail	
Guardrails	Top Rail Height between 36" and 42"		in	pass/fail	
	Midrail Height (should be half of top rail height)		in	pass/fail	
	Toe Plate	(yes/no)	Toe Plate 1" x 4" or greater?	pass/fail	
(2x4 lumber is allowed)	Toe Plate extension 3-1/2" above working service?			pass/fail	
Work Platform	Work Surfaces fully planked and less than 1" between planks?			pass/fail	
Planking	Plank end extension between 6" and 18"?			pass/fail, n/a	
	Planks secured at ends?			pass/fail	
Access to platforms	Proper Access provided?			pass/fail	
	Ladder Type (circle one): Clamp-on ladder, from another platform or surface				
General	Is Scaffold stable?	pass/fail	Work surface clean?	pass/fail	
	Scaffolding is suitable for use?		pass/fail	Initial and date	