



DOCUMENT SUMMARY

Project Quantum Rise DC

How to submit this orientation

- 1. Read each section on this page.
- 2. Check “I have read this section” on every section.
- 3. Print your name at the bottom and tap Submit.

You do not need to download the documents to submit. They are available if you want them. Checking the sections and submitting is enough.

Downloads are optional. Not required to submit.

Zero tolerance

- Fall protection
- Confined space
- Lockout / tagout
- Excavation / trenching
- Crane policy
- Power lines

IN EVERY DPP SINCE APRIL 2025

Focus 4

Address recurring safety issues that come from individual behaviors and choices that did not align with our standards. Targeted Focus 4 items go in every DPP.

1

PAY ATTENTION

2

DON'T HURT YOURSELF

3

DON'T HURT OTHERS

4

DON'T MAKE BAD DECISIONS

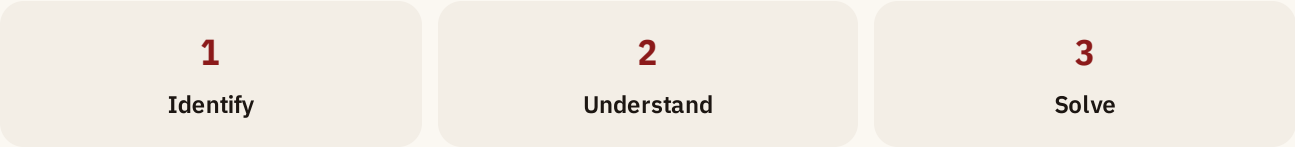
 Leadership responsibilities

During the observation process, Territory Safety Leads will:

- Ask coworkers what they heard in the morning meeting
- Observe via photo of people doing work
- Identify opportunities for improvement

 Opportunities for Improvement (OFI) and near hits

When near hits are identified, teams will:



 **Ramifications and disciplinary action**

OFIs or near hits that involve reckless or insubordinate behavior will result in disciplinary action, which may include:

- Formal written warning
- Retraining
- Suspension without pay
- Termination

 Daily Planning Process (DPP)

DPP is a process, not a book

TRIGGERING EVENT

Agreed-upon and validated phase plan aligned with the project schedule.

- The DPP is the point where we address hazards that arise on a daily basis.
- Completed before work begins by the lead performing the work, and validated by the Project Lead.
- Used to engage the craft on the plan for the day and gain agreement for safe work practices.

PL — Project Lead

FL — Field Lead

Day before OPS supervision and feedback

- 1 Goals for the next day communicated by PL to FL
- 2 FL plans next day's work in the DPP book
- 3 FL presents next-day plan to PL
- 4 PL validates and provides feedback to FL

Day of Engage the crew, then capture how it went

- 5 FL engages the crew in the plan using active questions; PL validates engagement
- 6 FL keeps notes on performance to improve process and outcomes

☰ Focus 4 goes on this form every morning. The book is only the record — the process is the work.

This job

JOB NUMBER
23477

CUSTOMER
Yates-Moody Joint Venture

PROJECT LEAD
David Flores

📞 817-819-6055

Superintendents

Steve Lares

Hunter Bjorkquist

📞 214-797-2750

📞 307-421-1302

Safety professionals

Roberto Garza

Nicolas Moreno

📞 513-638-9258

📞 469-212-6325

Victor Rodela

Leobardo Ramirez

📞 214-490-2739

📞 469-584-9372

Diego Herrera

 980-407-0555

Report incidents

Faustino Rodriguez

Heath Farmer

 469-792-4976

 205-577-8171

Lithko scope

- Piers, pile caps, pedestals, gradebeams, footings
- Walls, elevated slab, SOG, site paving
- Trenches and site work

Competent persons

- Jesus Koehn
- Jose Escobar
- David Flores
- Steve Lares
- Hunter Bjorkquist
- David Castillo
- Jalen Blanton
- Martin Rizo
- Santos Reyes
- Ervin Flores
- Juan Salazar
- Charles Hancock
- Federico Hernandez
- Jorge Martinez
- Jesus Martinez
- Juan Martinez
- Roberto Corona
- Orlando Hernandez
- Angel Feregrino
- Allan Puerto

 Always on this site

- ANSI Z89.1 Type 2 hard hat
- Safety glasses (side shields on prescription only)
- Hi-vis Class 2 (Class 3 at night by traffic)
- Hard-sole boots with steel or composite toe
- Sleeved shirt + long pants
- Cut level 5 gloves
- PPE 100% — no PPE-free zones

 Construction lifting activities

No pick without an approved plan and a permit in the cab

Mandatory baseline for all lifting, hoisting, and rigging on Quantum Rise. Applies to every trade partner, subcontractor, operator, rigger, and signalperson on this pad.

Additional requirements

- Rigging on all lifts must be configured so that a single point of failure does not result in a lost load.
- Lift plans must be completed and submitted to the YMJV Lift Director 48 hours prior to the lift activity commencing.
- All rigging hardware must be cataloged and inspected at least monthly, or when it is brought on site.

Does not cover

- Equipment outside OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC — for example a standard forklift using standard forks with no rigging — if the method stays non-rigged and fork-supported.
- Critical lifts. Those follow the SSSP, not this SOP.

Who owns the lift

YMJV Lift Director

Overall authority. Reviews and signs every Lift Plan, manages active permits, audits pre-lift checklists.

Min. 10 years crane/rigging and 3 years as a Lift Director. Must hold Lift Director certification.

Trade Partner Lift Director

Trade-partner oversight of active lifts. Reviews and submits plans, manages permits, makes sure pre-lift checklists get done.

Min. 10 years crane/rigging and 3 years as a Lift Director. Certification in hand, or complete it within 3 months of starting.

Forklift / crane operator

Safe physical operation. Pre-use inspection logs stay in the cab. Follows the approved Lift Plan and the manufacturer load chart.

Crane operators only: valid driver's license, NCCCO or NCCER operator certification, current Medical Card, and a documented site/equipment evaluation.

Certified rigger

Selects, inspects, and arranges hardware. Inspects rigging for every pick.

Before anything mobilizes

- No crane or hoisting equipment mobilizes or operates until credentials are submitted and approved.
- Every trade partner that lifts submits a Hoisting and Rigging SOP.
- Crane operators: driver's license, NCCCO certification, Medical Card, and equipment evaluation. Forklift hoisting does not need these documents.
- Riggers: certificates and qualification assessments before work starts.

 **Lift plan → permit → pick**

- 1 Trade partner writes a Quantum Rise Lift Plan: load-radius calculations, equipment configuration, and rigging with no single point of failure that can lose the load.
- 2 Submit the plan to the YMJV Lift Director at least 48 hours before the scheduled lift, with JSA / PTP / STA review in the package.
- 3 Director signs off, issues an Active Lift Permit, and logs it in the Centralized Permit Log. The physical permit stays in the crane cab for the whole activity.
- 4 Before each pick the certified rigger physically inspects all hardware, completes the Quantum Rise Pre-Lift Checklist, and signs it.
- 5 Close the permit at the end of lifting or the end of each shift. Trade partner turns in paper Lift Plans and signed checklists to the YMJV Lift Director. Docs are uploaded and archived.
- 6 YMJV Safety and Supervision run weekly random audits of active and closed plans and checklists. Non-compliance = immediate work stop and corrective action.

Permit dies immediately if any of these change

1. Crane setup, location, or configuration
2. Rigging configuration or hardware selection
3. Type of load being picked
4. Weight of the load
5. End of the crew's shift

 Forms on this job

Crane Lift Plan

Forklift Lift Plan

Prelift Rigging Checklist (English)

Prelift Rigging Checklist (Spanish)

High heat exposure mitigation

Hydrate · Recognize symptoms · Take recovery breaks · Speak up early

Extra controls on this pad when heat stress is elevated. Applies to all concrete activities.

When this plan is on

Whenever Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT) exceeds 87°F.

Field leads carry a portable weather station (Kestrel 5500) and monitor WBGT through the day.

WBGT Fluid Replacement and Work/Rest Guide

NL = no limit. Work/rest is minutes (work / rest). Water is quarts per hour. Circle LIGHT / MODERATE / HEAVY. Submit the rest log with the PTP.

1			<82.0°F
EASY	NORMAL	HEAVY	
NL	NL	40/20 min	
½ qt/hr	¾ qt/hr	¾ qt/hr	
2 GREEN			82.0–86.9°F
EASY	NORMAL	HEAVY	
NL	50/10 min	30/30 min	
½ qt/hr	¾ qt/hr	1 qt/hr	
3 YELLOW			87.0–89.9°F
EASY	NORMAL	HEAVY	
NL	40/20 min	30/30 min	
¾ qt/hr	¾ qt/hr	1 qt/hr	
4 RED			90.0–92.0°F
EASY	NORMAL	HEAVY	
NL	30/30 min	20/40 min	
¾ qt/hr	¾ qt/hr	1 qt/hr	
5 BLACK			>92.1°F
EASY	NORMAL	HEAVY	
50/10 min	20/40 min	10/50 min	
1 qt/hr	1 qt/hr	1 qt/hr	

One-hour lunch break is maintained for all crews.

🔄 Hydration & recovery

- Start the day with a hydration-enhanced drink during stretch and flex. Keep using it throughout the day.
- Potable drinking water at all work locations.
- Extra shaded recovery stations with ice chests near active work.

Training & awareness

- Hydration and electrolyte replacement
- Healthy eating habits
- Recognition of heat-stress symptoms
- Safe hydration practices

What is expected of you

- Stay hydrated.
- Monitor coworkers for heat-illness signs.
- Report symptoms immediately.
- Use stop-work authority when needed.

You may stop working and notify your supervisor whenever you believe extra recovery time is needed because of heat. You will not be disciplined for requesting extra recovery or reporting heat concerns.

Forklift operation

Trained. Labeled. Camera or spotter. Never under the load.

Use with the PHP, phase plan, site logistics, and DPP. Lead covers these on the DPP.

Who can run it

- Never operate unless trained and authorized. Named in the Phase Plan, on the daily plan with any spotters, and labeled on the machine before use. TSL records to the project team before mobilization and new phases. Manpower change → TSL for the current qualified list. PL validates operator and spotter competence. Lead confirms company-trained, competent on that machine, qualified for the task.

Inspect and stay in the cage

- Full inspection before each day's use. Defects, odd operation, or a dead safety device → out of service, tell the Lead. Mount and dismount facing the machine, 3 points of contact. Hands, arms, legs, and feet inside the cage. Never jump if it tips — lean in and hold on.

Travel

- Rough-terrain forklifts need an operational backup camera or a spotter. Always camera or spotter for a clear view; extra spotters in extra blind spots. Operator owns people around the machine. Agreed paths. Horn at buildings and blind corners. No cell phone. Never walk under a suspended load. Never leave forks or load in the air.
- Load centered, forks fully under. Strap loose loads. Heavier end of an unbalanced load at the back of the forks. Travel just high enough to clear, low enough to stay stable. Slow with a load. Pick the route that avoids slopes and rough ground even if it is longer.

Pick and set

- Know the weight. Follow the load chart. How the load sits or any attachment can cut capacity. Lead if unsure. Tip-over risk rises as the load goes up and the boom extends. Slope: heavy end toward the slope. Outriggers out and machine level before raising or extending. Manufacturer attachments only, as designed — never modify.
- Within 10 ft of power lines: project-specific plan, Lead and TSL review first. Agreed hand signals. Receiver on the same level as the set. Recheck surroundings after a pick or set. Scaffold or platform: know capacity first.

Spotter

- Walk the route first and call out hazards. Class 2 hi-vis (or illumination). Radios with the operator. Watch footing. Never stand between the machine and a fixed object.

Fuel and park

- Engine off, parking brake set, no smoking. Right fluids in the right tanks. Don't overfill; spill → Lead. Park out of traffic and other machines' blind spots. Forks on the ground, parking brake set.

Rules unique to this job

- PPE is 100%. There are no PPE-free zones on this pad.
- Hard hats are ANSI Z89.1 Type 2. Work boots are hard-sole with steel or composite toe. Gloves are cut level 5.
- Harnesses and tools must be tagged with the proper color of tape once per month. Tools and harnesses must still be inspected every day before use per Lithko policy.
- Ladders last. Stairs, scaffold, or a mobile elevating work platform first. A ladder is the last option and only with the lead's OK.
- Spotters are required for all types of equipment. All spotters must have training coordinated by the on-site safety team.
- Deep excavations: clearly marked. Slope or bench per OSHA soil type. Built-in ramps for access every 25 ft. Ladders last. All excavations must have the proper barricades.
- Excavations under 6 ft must have a barricade. Over 6 ft must follow working-at-heights rules.
- Do not cross other trades' barricades without authorization.
- Do not dig until GC excavation permits are in place and fully active.
- Any rigging and hoisting must follow the SOP for hoisting and rigging.

- Minimize chop saws and quickie saws. Cut metal only at an approved cut station, with the proper hot-work permits and the proper PTP.
- A Lithko DPP and a YMJV PTP are required for all activities before work starts. A copy of the PTP must stay accessible to everyone working on that area or task.
- When WBGT exceeds 87°F this pad's heat plan is on. Field leads monitor WBGT through the day with a portable weather station (Kestrel 5500). Work/rest and water follow the WBGT Fluid Replacement and Work/Rest Guide (Easy / Normal / Heavy). Submit the rest log with the PTP. One-hour lunch stays. Stop-work for extra heat recovery is not discipline.
- Incidents, injuries, and near misses → Faustino Rodriguez 469-792-4976 and Heath Farmer 205-577-8171, immediately.

How safety runs on a Lithko job

PHP — Phase Hazard Planning

- Break the job by phase. List activities, materials, tools, equipment, then the hazards for each activity.
- Attach the OATs and trainings that apply before that phase starts (example: forklift cert before using a forklift).

DPP — every morning, not optional

- DPP is a process, not a book. Day before: PL gives goals to FL → FL plans in the book → FL presents → PL validates. Day of: FL engages the crew with active questions; PL checks engagement; FL notes how it went.
- Who does what, with which tools, equipment, and material. Hazards and controls for those tasks. PPE, devices, and special permits go on the form.
- Since April 2025 every DPP includes Focus 4: pay attention, don't hurt yourself, don't hurt others, don't make bad decisions.
- One task can take more than one DPP form. Review related OATs/bulletins. Introduce anyone new before they start.
- Safety is never traded for quality or production.

Weekly toolbox / OATs

- Crews gather at least weekly. Focus: this site's hazards, recent incidents, upcoming work. Sign-in required; copy stays on site.
- Subcontractors must run their own talks and give Lithko their sign-in sheets.

Discipline

- Typical path: documented first warning → written final warning → time off and/or termination. Severity can skip steps.
- Zero tolerance: fall protection, confined space, LOTO, excavation/trenching, crane policy, working around power lines.
- Reckless or insubordinate OFIs / near hits (Focus 4): formal written warning, retraining, suspension without pay, or termination.
- You set the example. Compliance with company policy is your job, not just the lead's.

Clothing & PPE – 100%, no free zones

Always

- ANSI Z89.1 Type 2 hard hat, 100%. Issued before you start. No PPE-free zones on this pad — not in a ROPS cab, not at lunch on the pad, not in a Conex used as a work area.
- Safety glasses 100% in construction areas. Side shields required only on prescription glasses.
- Hi-vis (Class 2 minimum; Class 3 if next to traffic at night). Vest, shirt, sweatshirt, or jacket counts.
- Hard-sole work boots with steel or composite toe, 100%. No sneakers/sandals/street shoes. Rubber overboots in fresh concrete. Metatarsal protection for jackhammers / jumping jacks.
- Shirts with sleeves (no tanks). Long pants. No loose clothes or jewelry near grinders/machinery.
- Gloves must be cut level 5, 100%.

Task extra

- Face shield + glasses for cutoff saw, grinder, and placing concrete. Goggles/shields for welding, burning, chipping, chemicals, drilling.
- Gloves are cut level 5. Match extra glove type to the chemical or SDS when the task needs it. Hearing protection above PEL (see Hearing). N95 when OSHA silica Table 1 requires it.
- Fall arrest at 6 ft or more when no other system: full-body harness + SRL, 100% tied off, max 6 ft free fall. Also on boom lifts and suspended scaffold. Seat belts in ROPS equipment and on-site vehicles.

Hearing conservation

Protection is free to anyone who wants it. Required when exposure is over the table. Cotton is not hearing protection. Never over 115 dBA without protection, even for a moment.

- 8-hour PEL is 90 dBA. Shorter times allow higher levels (4 hr / 95, 2 hr / 100, ½ hr / 110, ¼ hr / 115).
- Typical gear: chip hammer 103–113 dB, jackhammer 102–111, joint cutter 99–102, portable saw 88–102, stud welder 101, dozer 93–96.
- Target under 90 dBA after NRR. Formula: TWA – (NRR – 7). Jackhammer at 110 dBA needs NRR 28 or more.
- Audiograms look for a standard threshold shift: 10 dB average change at 2k / 3k / 4k Hz in either ear.

If someone gets hurt

- Report every incident, injury, and near miss immediately to Faustino Rodriguez 469-792-4976 and Heath Farmer 205-577-8171.
- First-aid kits on site. Universal precautions for blood. SDS in the GC office or with the superintendent.

Hazard communication

- Written program + inventory + SDS at the trailer (and/or BURG office). New hires get general awareness; site leads cover job-specific chemicals. SDS also available to other contractors in our area.
- Labels stay on and stay in English: product ID, signal word, hazard statement, pictograms, precautions, supplier. Incoming unlabeled material → tell your lead. Do not deface labels.
- New hazard info on a product must reach exposed workers and go on the label within three months.
- No non-routine chemical task without a briefing. Unlabeled pipes: stop and ask.

Spills & bloodborne pathogens

- Inspect equipment before use. Store chemicals in proper containers. Fuel tanks in secondary containment.
- Leaks: spill pad under the source. Contaminated soil: excavate and dispose per SDS.

- Bloodborne program is case-by-case (mainly first-aid/CPR people). Gloves in first-aid kits. Report exposures immediately. Hep B vaccine offered at no cost if you have occupational exposure.

Crystalline silica

Quartz dust from cutting, grinding, chipping, drilling, or mixing cement can scar lungs (silicosis). There is no cure — prevention is the only answer.

- Action level 25 µg/m³ TWA; PEL 50 µg/m³ TWA.
- Site written exposure control plan (Attachment A) names the competent person, tasks, engineering controls, housekeeping, and access limits. Review it on site; safety team reviews it yearly.
- Follow OSHA 1926.1153 Table 1. N95 when Table 1 requires it (free). Fit check every day. Medical eval if you wear a respirator; silica medical exam if 30+ days/year. Do not dry-sweep silica dust.

Tools & electrical

- Inspect before use — Lithko tools and personal tools. Guards on. Mushroomed chisels and sprung wrenches out of service. Tools only for their designed purpose. No opening a tool body unless you are a qualified electrician. Tape is not a cord repair.
- Electric tools: double-insulated or grounded. GFCI on temporary power (portable if the circuit is not already GFCI). Test GFCI (trip/reset) before use. Generators 5 kW or less do not need a ground rod; 24 kW+ grounded before use.
- No Romex as an extension cord. Protect cords from being run over. Damaged cords tagged out. Assume wiring is live.
- Compressed air for cleaning ≤ 30 psi except formwork. Pneumatic tools: positive connection (tie-wire through lock holes is OK) plus a surge valve at the air source.
- Powder-actuated tools: trained only, never left loaded/unattended, never pointed at anyone.
- Cranes/equipment 10 ft from lines unless de-energized and grounded (crane planning also uses 20 ft at max radius).

Excavations

- Protective system at 5 ft or any cave-in potential. Over 20 ft: PE design. Trench box max 2 ft off the bottom.

- This site is ladders last for excavation access. Built-in ramps first — in place every 25 ft. Stairs, scaffold, or a mobile elevating work platform also beat a portable ladder. A ladder is the last option and only with the lead's OK. If a ladder is used: extend 3 ft above, within 25 ft of travel.
- Spoil 2 ft from the edge. Under 6 ft: barricade. Over 6 ft: follow working-at-heights rules. Walkways over a trench get standard guardrails and must be fastened.
- Daily competent-person inspection and after rain. Proper excavation permits from the GC must be in place and fully active before any dig.
- Dewater if water is present. Test atmosphere if landfill/chemicals nearby. Bell-bottom piers: lifeline + harness, separate from the material line.
- This site: deep excavations clearly marked; slope/bench per soil type. All excavations must have the proper barricades.

Fall protection (6 ft)

Trigger is 6 ft: unprotected sides and edges, leading edges, holes, formwork/rebar faces, excavation edges, and aerial lifts. First choice is eliminate the fall. If you cannot, plan and monitor a system. Gear is issued only after Working-at-Heights orientation.

- Guardrail: top 42" $\pm$ 3", midrail ~21", toe board 3½" where people work below. Top rail 200 lb; mid 150 lb.
- PFAS: 5,000 lb anchors (or 2× designed system). Free fall $\leq$ 6 ft. Double-locking snaps. Impact-loaded gear tagged out. Do not clip to guardrails unless designed for it.
- Safety monitoring is not permitted if a guardrail or arrest system is feasible.
- Leading edge / stripping: controlled access zone, 6–25 ft from the edge, hard barricade (not flagging) for leading edge; tie off before dropping perimeter rail.
- Holes $\geq$ 2": cover marked HOLE/COVER, secured, 2× load. Wall openings, hoist areas, ramps at 6 ft need guardrail or PFAS. Stairs with 4+ risers need a stair rail before use; pan stairs are not used empty.
- Approved gear only (Miller / Guardian list, or a Class 3 ANSI Z359.11 harness). Deviations other than harnesses go through the BURG TSL.

Stairs & ladders

This site is ladders last: stairs, scaffold, or a mobile elevating work platform first. If a ladder is the only option, the lead must agree and these rules still apply.

- Access required for elevation change > 19". 3 points of contact, face the ladder, no tools in hands. Never shift a ladder while on it.
- Extend 3 ft (36") above landing, tied top and bottom. Corral/gate at the top. Rope for hoisting tools. Keep top and bottom clear. Heavy-duty / commercial rating. No metal ladders near power. Wooden ladders are not painted.
- Extension: 1:4 base. Do not work off top 3 rungs. Do not split an extension ladder. Stepladder: spreaders locked, not the top cap. Job-built ladders must meet OSHA.
- Inspect before use. Broken rungs/rails = prohibited. Damaged = "DO NOT USE" and out of service.

Scaffolds

- Erect/move/dismantle only under a competent person. Support 4× intended load. Sound, rigid footings — never blocks. Fully planked, tight, cleated or overlapped 12" over a support and nailed/bolted. Walkway $\geq 18"$. Front edge $\leq 14"$ from the work unless guarded/tied off.
- Do not mix manufacturers. Height:base > 4:1 must be tied. Base plates/mudsills always. Never support a scaffold on a forklift/loader. Damaged parts repaired or replaced immediately. Planks free of knots and cracks.
- Fall protection on scaffold > 6 ft. Top rail ~2x4 at 42", midrail 21" of 1x6 or equal; toeboards on open sides. Supplier prefab rail/toe is OK. Inspect each shift; tag at the base. 10 ft from power lines (more above 50 kV). No snow/ice work except to remove it.
- Cross bracing is not a ladder. Provide safe access. Mobile scaffolds: wheels locked, height:base $\leq 2:1$ unless outriggers.

Concrete, forms, shoring

- Do not load a structure until a qualified person says it can take the load. Pre-pour inspection by a competent person.
- Guard protruding rebar against impalement. Plain mushroom caps are not enough where you can fall onto steel (need 250 lb / 10 ft rated protection).
- No riding buckets. No working under a moving bucket. Stay out of post-tension area unless you are on that crew; never behind the jack.
- Do not adjust single-post shores after concrete is placed. Precast/tilt-up: only essential people in the area. Lifting inserts 2× (tilt-up) / 4× (other); hardware 5×.

Equipment, cranes, rigging

Equipment

- Daily inspection. Defective = repair or tag out. Backup alarm (or flagman) if view to the rear is blocked. Seat belt in ROPS. Key out when shut down. 3-point dismount. 5 lb extinguisher on powered equipment.
- Forklift and aerial lift: trained only (video + quiz + practical, records in Quickbase). Refresh every 3 years or after incident/unsafe use. Never use a boom lift as a crane.

Cranes

- Annual third-party inspection + daily documented inspection. Operator certified (NCCCO / CIC / OSCP / NCCER). Operator has final say on the pick. ANSI hand signals posted. Rated capacities and warnings visible at the seat.
- Critical lift: >75% capacity or more than one crane — written plan and pre-lift meeting.
- Wind 20 mph (sustained or gust): competent person evaluates; stop if unsafe. Barricade swing radius. Outriggers always in. Nobody under the load, on the hook, or on the headache ball. Do not lube while in use.

This pad — YMJV lifting SOP (Aug 5, 2026)

- No pick without an approved Quantum Rise Lift Plan submitted to the YMJV Lift Director 48 hours prior, and an Active Lift Permit in the cab for the whole activity.
- Rigging on all lifts must be configured so a single point of failure does not result in a lost load.
- All rigging hardware is cataloged and inspected at least monthly, or when it is brought on site. Certified rigger inspects hardware and signs the Pre-Lift Checklist before each pick.
- Permit dies immediately if crane setup/location/configuration, rigging or hardware, load type, or weight changes, or at the end of the crew's shift. Close out and turn in paper plans and checklists to the YMJV Lift Director.
- Weekly random audits by YMJV Safety and Supervision. Non-compliance = immediate work stop. Critical lifts follow the SSSP, not this SOP. Fork-only, non-rigged forklift work is exempt from Subpart CC.

Rigging

- Inspect each use and monthly. Missing/illegible tag or damage = “defective,” out of service. Taglines on loads. Only qualified riggers in the fall zone for hook/unhook/guide/initial connection.
- Grade 80+ chain only for lifting. No rebar hooks. Synthetic slings: no cuts, melts, or exposed red/green core yarns. “Never saddle a dead horse” on U-bolt clips.

Fire, cylinders, signs

Fire

- 20-B extinguisher 25–75 ft from fuel tanks. 5 lb on large equipment. 10 lb in trailers. Monthly tag check (initial + date); keep the plastic seal. Replace when discharged.
- No smoking at fuel, oxygen/acetylene/propane, flammable cans, or Conex boxes storing flammables. Safety cans, labeled. Bond when transferring. Keep weeds and trash off fuel areas. Extinguishers near heaters, cutting, and fuel. Keep tarps off heaters.

Cylinders

- Never weld, cut, or repair a cylinder. Keep fittings free of oil — oil + oxygen explodes. Only the supplier fills or services cylinders. Do not use cylinders as rollers.
- Upright and secured. Caps on in storage and during transport (torch cart may keep regulators if bottles and cart are secured). Oxygen 20 ft from fuel/combustibles (or 5 ft 1-hour barrier). Empty separated from full. Flashback arrestors on oxy/acetylene. Never hoist by the cap, magnet, or choker. Valve wrench on while in use. No O₂/acetylene bottles in a confined space; pull the torch when the work stops.

Ribbon & signs

- Orange = non-hazard. Yellow CAUTION = enter with care. Red DANGER = do not cross unless you are on that work or authorized. Put signs up before the hazard exists; take them down when it is gone — fake signs train people to ignore real ones.
- No-smoking signs: O₂/acetylene/propane, fuel tanks, flammable cans, Conex with flammables, flammable cabinets. Overhead-power-line signs in eyesight of the work. Traffic control follows ODOT / FHWA.

Housekeeping

- Debris and scrap come out of the work area as you go. Housekeeping is everyone's duty.
- Garbage at frequent, regular intervals. Flammables kept away from ignition. Weeds and trash kept off fuel storage.

Task training before you operate

Forklift & aerial lift

- Required before you operate: formal video + written quiz + practical evaluation, same session. Copies in your file and Quickbase.
- Forklift refresh: performance eval every 3 years, or after unsafe operation, accident, or near miss. Aerial: harness and 100% tie-off, hands inside the rails when lowering, pre-op inspection.
- Field lead assigns only qualified operators on the DPP. TSL flags expiring training.

Working at heights

- Orientation at hire (quiz stays with hiring papers). Lead-and-key training for field leads and above. OATs before the task. No fall gear issued until orientation is done.
- Approved harnesses: Miller 650CN-BP/UGN or Guardian Cyclone 21031 / 21030 (or another Class 3 ANSI Z359.11). SRLs: Falcon / Guardian Edge; dual: Guardian Diablo or Miller Twin Turbo. HLLs: Guardian Kernmantle or Miller 60-ft two-person.

Subcontractors

- Doing business with Lithko means following this program at a minimum, at no extra cost, plus any owner/client rules and all local/state/federal law.
- Written EH&S program to the Territory Safety Lead before work starts. Written substance-abuse policy (illegal drugs/alcohol/paraphernalia = immediate removal). Emergency action plan (first aid, CPR, spills, evacuation). Written, enforced disciplinary program. Own toolbox talks with sign-in copies to Lithko.

Still needed to finish site onboarding

A job-site orientation with the Quantum Rise joint venture is still required to work on site.

Not a substitute for the DPP, the binder, or your lead.