

Contractor Reference Guide

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 (e.g., hot work operations, confined space operations, and barricading).

- 1.0 OG&E 8 Life-Saving Rules and Safety Principles
 - 1.1 8 Life-Saving Rules
 - 1.2 Safety Principles
- 2.0 Asbestos
- 3.0 Barricades
 - 3.1 Elevated Work
- 4.0 Clearance/LOTO
- 5.0 Confined Space
- 6.0 Consecutive Work Hours
- 7.0 Cranes (Mobile and Overhead)
 - 7.1 Verbal Lift Plan Requirements
 - 7.2 Written Lift Plan Requirements
 - 7.3 Signal Person Requirements
 - 7.4 Rigging and Equipment Requirements
- 8.0 Emergency Action Plans (EAPs)
- 9.0 Fall Protection
- 10.0 Hazardous Communication (HazCom)
- 11.0 Hot Work
- 12.0 Incident Analysis
- 13.0 Lead
- 14.0 Mobile Lifts (Aerial, Extendable Boom, Articulated Boom, Scissor, etc.)
- 15.0 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 - 15.1 FR Clothing
 - 15.2 PPE when Exposed to Vehicle Traffic
 - 15.3 Respiratory Protection
 - 15.4 Head Protection
 - 15.5 Eye and Face Protection
 - 15.6 Hearing Protection
 - 15.7 Hand Protection
 - 15.8 Additional PPE Requirements
 - 15.8.1 Transmission and Distribution Switching Operations
 - 15.8.2 Inclement Weather Conditions
 - 15.8.3 Personal Flotation Devices (Life Jackets)
- 16.0 Powered Industrial Trucks (PITs)
- 17.0 Pre-Job Briefings
- 18.0 Scaffolding
- 19.0 Site-Specific Safety Plans
- 20.0 Trenching and Excavation

1.0 OG&E 8 Life-Saving Rules and Safety Principles

1.1 Eight Life-Saving Rules

Note: OG&E has established 8 life-saving rules to protect the lives of individuals who perform work for OG&E. OG&E expects contractor 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.

Contractor personnel must adhere to the following 8 Life-Saving Rules:

- The use of electronic devices is prohibited while operating vehicles and equipment on OGE property.
- Follow procedures for grounding of lines and equipment.
- Follow procedures for wearing fall protection equipment.
- Follow confined/enclosed space procedures.
- 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.
- Follow procedures for permitting, clearances, and lockout/tagout.
- Follow trenching and shoring procedures.
- Follow procedures for approach distances to energized conductors and equipment.

1.2 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.
- OGE 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.

2.0 Asbestos



DANGER

Some OGE 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

Contractor personnel must adhere to the following:

- 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 otherwise tested and reclassified.

3.0 Barricades

Contractor personnel must adhere to the following:

- Barricade tape requirements:
 - **Caution:** Consists of a yellow and black color pattern. Typically, the word “CAUTION” is printed on the tape in intervals.
 - **Danger:** Consists of a red and black color pattern. Typically, the word “DANGER” is printed on the tape in intervals.
 - **Radiation:** Consists of purple and yellow color pattern, with or without the universal radiation symbol printed on the tape.
- 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.

- OG&E 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

3.1 Elevated Work

In addition to the above, contractors must adhere to the following requirements when working from an elevated position:

- When members 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.
- A member is considered to have immediate control of an area if one of the following conditions is met:
 - The member 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 located in a safe position and has the ability to prevent access to the work area
 - A danger barricade is used that complies with the requirements described below
- When using a danger barricade to protect against potential falling objects many factors must be considered in the determination of the appropriate size of area to barricade, 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 exists - the barricade radius shall be 2 times (double) the distance of the potential fall
- Observe the following requirements when using tool tethers:
 - Select tethering devices that minimize the risk of becoming caught on surrounding objects or in equipment
 - Any object weighing more than 5 lbs. must be tethered to a fixed object and not to the member's body

4.0 Clearance/LOTO

Note: 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.

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

Contractor personnel must adhere to the following:

- 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.
- 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.

5.0 Confined Space

Contractor personnel must adhere to the following:

- Contractors must use OG&E SSOP.604.146, unless OG&E management authorizes the contractor to use their own confined space permit process/procedure.
- OG&E expects contractors to 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.
- OG&E expects contractors to 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 permit-required until the pre-entry assessment has been performed and the space has been reclassified as non-permit required.

Note: OG&E reserves the right to review all pre-entry assessments and determine if the space qualifies for reclassification or must remain permit-required.

- 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.

Note: Training should include identifying and implementing specific entry requirements, equipment isolation (clearance/LOTO) requirements, atmospheric testing, etc.

6.0 Consecutive Work Hours

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

7.0 Cranes (Overhead and Mobile)

Contractor personnel must adhere to the following:

- Do not use OG&E mobile cranes
- 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.
- Use OG&E overhead and gantry cranes only after receiving authorization to do so from OG&E site authority. To receive authorization, contractor overhead and gantry crane operators must satisfy the following requirements:
 - Provide documentation of overhead/gantry crane training
 - Demonstrate how to perform an overhead/gantry crane pre-use inspection
 - Complete a performance evaluation provided by OG&E at the specific location where the overhead/gantry crane use will occur
 - Establish a lift plan

Note: OG&E requires a lift plan for all lifts. Lift plans may be either verbal or written.

In addition to the safety requirements listed above, this section includes the following:

7.1 Verbal Lift Plan Requirements

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

- When the load has a known center of gravity
- When lift attachment points are located above the center of gravity
- Rigging configurations where the slings are greater than 30° angle from horizontal
- When the load is easy to balance and secure
- Use one crane or one hook on the same crane

Verbal lift plans require the individuals involved to do the following:

- Discuss roles and responsibilities
- Ensure rigging hardware is appropriate for the lift
- Ensure no additional technical assistance is required to perform the lift safely
- Verify all required inspections, both frequent and periodic, have been completed

7.2 Written Lift Plan Requirements

The following situations require a written lift plan:

Note: Items marked with an asterisk require an engineer to review the plan.

- When the load exceeds 90% of the rated capacity of the overhead crane, gantry crane, monorail, or other similar crane/hoist and/or rigging hardware*
- When the load exceeds 75% of the rated capacity of the boom configuration, boom radius, jib boom extension, setup, etc. for mobile cranes*
- When center of gravity locations are unknown or more than 12" off-center*
- Tandem lifts involving two or more cranes*
- Tandem lifts involving two hooks on the same crane*
- When rotating, flipping, upending, or lowering shells, tanks, vessels, or similar loads*
- Rigging configurations where the slings are less than a 30° angle from horizontal
- Any lift where failure could cause high-value damage, that requires a long lead time to procure item(s), or may significantly impact plan operations
- When the load is difficult to balance or secure
- When the load requires exceptional care and handling or other unusual factors

Written lift plans require the individuals involved to do the following:

- Discuss roles and responsibilities
- Calculation of the stress loads on rigging hardware
- Attachment point locations and dimensions
- Rigging hardware support locations and dimensions
- Enough information to prove the planned rigging hardware and lifting equipment is sufficient to lift the load safely
- Verification that all required inspections, both frequent and periodic, have been completed

7.3 Signal Person Requirements

The following situations require a qualified signal person:

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

7.4 Rigging and Equipment Requirements

Contractor personnel must adhere to the following:

- 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

8.0 Emergency Action Plans (EAPs)

Note: Items marked with an asterisk require an engineer to review the plan.

Contractor personnel must adhere to an established EAP that includes the following, at a minimum:

- Tornado shelter locations

Note: For situations in which the 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

9.0 Fall Protection

Contractor personnel must adhere to the following:

- 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

Use of rigging equipment as fall protection equipment requires the following:

- An established identification process to distinguish rigging equipment used for rigging purposes from rigging equipment used for fall protection
- Do not use rigging equipment used for fall protection for rigging purposes

10.0 Hazardous Communication (HazCom)

Contractor personnel must adhere to the following:

- Ensure all Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) are readily available for all chemicals brought on site and used by contract personnel
- Store all chemicals in a location separate from OG&E materials and members
- Dispose of chemicals properly and remove all chemicals from the site when the work is completed but before demobilization occurs, unless the contract terms and conditions specify otherwise

11.0 Hot Work

Contractor personnel must adhere to the following:

- Follow the OG&E's hot work permitting procedure, SSOP.604.252: Performing Hot Work Safely, in accordance with OSHA 29CFR 1910.252, when performing hot work activities at locations owned and operated by OGE

Note: A hot work permit is required when performing any work involving electric or gas welding, cutting, brazing, or similar flame or spark producing operations, and open flames. This includes but is not limited to working with arc welding equipment, portable grinders, acetylene torches, and propane torches.

All hot work permits are valid for one shift, not to exceed 16 hours.

- Obtain hot work permits from the assigned OG&E contact or an OG&E management member when following OGE's hot work procedure
- Ensure hot work permits remain posted at the hot work location for the duration of the 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.
- After inspecting the hot work area and completing the checklist on the left-hand side of the permit, ensure a Permit Authorizing Individual (PAI) signs the permit to authorize the hot work.
- 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 firefighting equipment, 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 of record keeping purposes

12.0 Incident Analysis

Contractor personnel must adhere to the following:

- Report all incidents, near misses, and first aids to the assigned OG&E contact when safe to do so, but no longer than 2 hours after the occurrence.
- Submit a First Report within 24 hours of the event.

Note: The First Report must provide a narrative overview of the incident, 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.

- Submit an internal Incident Investigation Report within five working days of the event.

Note: The Incident Investigation Report must identify causal factors involved, root cause analysis, and corrective actions.

13.0 Lead

Contractor personnel must adhere to the following:

- Contractors who perform work on surfaces with known or suspected lead coating must have an established Lead Safety Program that includes a process/procedure for removing lead coating prior to performing hot work, cutting, grinding, etc. and measures to prevent exposing contract personnel and members to lead.

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

Contractor personnel must adhere to the following requirements to operate an OG&E mobile lift:

- Must have completed proper mobile lift training
- 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 at all times when operating mobile lifts
- Follow all manufacturer recommendations

15.0 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The contractor is responsible for the following:

- Conduct project/job task hazard analyses to identify the proper PPE required.
- Provide contractor personnel with the required PPE.

- Train contractor personnel on the proper PPE selection, use, and care.
- Ensure contractor personnel are thoroughly familiar with and understand the limitations of the required PPE.
- Ensure contract personnel properly inspect PPE prior to use.
- Ensure contract personnel wear the required PPE when working.

In addition to the general PPE requirements above, contractors must adhere to specific PPE requirements as listed in the following sections:

15.1 FR Clothing

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

- For Power Supply locations, 8 calorie minimum or NFPA 70E HRC level 2 clothing is required in all operating areas (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 from all energized lines and exposed energized parts.

15.2 PPE When Exposed to Vehicle Traffic

- Reflective or highly visible safety vests and/or apparel are required when working on right-of-ways for public roads, streets, alleys, parking lots, highways, and whenever exposed to traffic
- Vests must be arc rated when working on or within 10 feet of energized equipment and whenever the potential for arc flash exists

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

- Class
 - Class II apparel is required in areas where work occurs in proximity to vehicles moving at speeds between 0-50 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
- Color
 - 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
 - Orange-green color indicates the vest is **not** arc rated
- Arc Rating
 - Arc rated vests are required when working in areas where the potential for arc flash exists
 - Only arc rated high-visibility apparel may be worn over FR clothing
- Labeling
 - High-visibility vests and apparel must have a label or similar marking indicating certification of compliance with ANSI/ISEA Standard 107

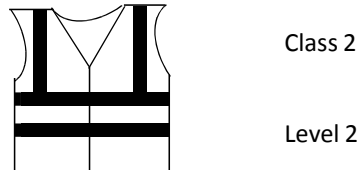
- Do not use high-visibility vests or apparel without proper labeling/markings

Note: See Figure 1 below for additional labeling/markings information and an example

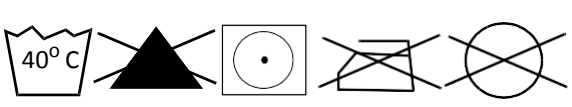
Figure 1: Label Requirements

Labeling/Marking may include the following information:	
1	Name or trademark of manufacturer/distributor
2	Product type, commercial name, or model number
3	Size designation
4	Number of this specific ANSI/ISEA standard (ANSI/ISEA 107-2204)
5	Pictograph showing the garment class and level of performance for the reflective material
6	Care labeling with symbols for maximum cycles for the cleaning Process
7	Instructions for use (if applicable)

XYZ Manufacturer
ANSI/ISEA 107-2004
100% Polyester
Reflective Material
Model #: abc
Size: Large



Washing Instructions



Wash warm - max 25 X
Do not bleach
Tumble dry low
Do not iron
Do not dry-clean

15.3 Respiratory Protection

In the control of occupational diseases caused by breathing air contaminated with harmful dusts, fogs, fumes, mists, gases, smokes, sprays, or vapors, the primary objective is preventing atmospheric contamination. This must be accomplished to the extent feasible by engineering control measures (e.g., enclosing or confining the operation, providing general and local ventilation, and substituting with less toxic materials). When effective engineering controls are not feasible, or while implementing such controls, contractor personnel must use appropriate respiratory protection, in accordance with CFR 1910.134. Current SDSs for all chemicals used must be filled out and readily accessible.

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

15.4 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

15.5 Eye and Face Protection

- Safety Glasses
 - Must meet ANSI Z87.1-2003 Basic Impact Testing requirements
 - Must be marked Z87+ on the lens or frame
 - Must have side-shields
 - Use of dark shaded glasses is not authorized indoors, unless the operation is such that shaded glasses are required
- Prescription Safety Glasses
 - Must meet ANSI Z87.1-2003 Basic Impact Testing requirements
 - Must be marked Z87+ on the lens or frame
 - Must 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

15.6 Hearing Protection

- Hearing protection must comply with ANSI S3.19-1974, with a Noise Reduction Rating (NRR) of at least 28 dBA, and/or any site-specific requirements
- 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-classified 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

15.7 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 recommended in all operating areas; protective footwear is 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.
- Additional foot protection, such as metatarsal guards, is required if a hazard exists that could affect the top of the foot
- Canvas shoes or synthetic fiber cloth shoes are not appropriate foot wear 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

15.8 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 are required for up to 30,000 volts, phase-to-ground; rubber sleeves should be considered for occasional brush contact only protection

15.9 Additional PPE Requirements

The PPE requirements listed in section 15.01 through 15.08 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.

15.9.1 Transmission and Distribution Switching Operations

- 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

15.9.2 Inclement Weather Conditions

- The use of additional PPE, including but not limited to spikey, "Yak Trax," or grit bottom boots/overshoes, is required when working on ice or snow covered surfaces
- The use of proper clothing to protect against extreme cold, frostbite, wind chills, hypothermia, extreme heat, over-exposure to the sun, and hypothermia is required

15.9.3 Personal Flotation Devices (Life Jackets)

- Life jackets must be Type 1 PFD and meet all U.S. Coast Guard standards.
- Personnel required to work out of boats or who are exposed to a significant chance of accidental submersion must wear a life jacket.

16.0 Powered Industrial Trucks (PITs)

Contractor personnel must adhere to the following:

- Contract personnel must meet the following requirements to operate a OG&E PIT:
 - Must have completed a training program a PIT-certified member has evaluated and deemed satisfactory training
 - Must complete a PIT Contractor Verification Form given by an OGE PIT-certified member
 - Must receive UHS sticker 178.7 from the evaluator and attach the sticker to their hardhat

Note: UHS sticker 178.7 is valid for one calendar year from the evaluation date.

- Must receive authorization to operate an OG&E PIT from an applicable member of OG&E management for the facility/work location where they will operate the PIT
- Complete PIT pre-use inspections prior to each work shift to verify the equipment is in safe working condition

- Wear the seatbelt at all times when operating a PIT

17.0 Pre-Job Briefings

Contractor personnel must adhere to the following:

- Perform a documented pre-job briefing daily, when new hazards are introduced, and/or whenever the job scope changes
- Pre-job briefing must include the following:
 - Identifying each step of the job task
 - Identifying hazards associated with the job task
 - Identifying steps or methods to mitigate identified hazards
 - Identifying all necessary work permits required for the job task
 - Signature and date of all personnel who will perform the job task

18.0 Scaffolding

Contractor personnel must adhere to the following:

- Design, build, secure, and inspect all scaffolding in accordance with OSHA 29CFR 1910.28, 29CFR 1926 Subpart L
- Ensure a competent person inspects scaffolding daily and documents the inspection on a scaffolding tag
- Tag scaffold in accordance with an established scaffold tagging system

19.0 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

20.0 Trenching and Excavation

Contractor personnel must adhere to the following:

- Conduct excavation and trenching work in accordance with OSHA regulations 1926.650, 1926.651, and 1926.652, which includes doing the following:
 - Performing pre-work planning
 - Determining soil classifications

- Calling the Oklahoma One-Call System, 1-800-522-OKIE, for underground utility locating services 48 hours prior to beginning work
- Consulting with assigned OG&E contact to determine if blueprints are available to locate underground wiring, piping, etc.
- Ensuring a contractor competent person completes a trenching and excavation permit prior to beginning work
- Ensuring a contractor competent person is on-site to authorize excavation work and monitor progress
- Using protective systems, such as sloping, benching, or shoring/shielding, when an excavation or trench is 5 feet deep or greater
- Performing air monitoring when an excavation or trench is 4 feet deep or greater
- Barricading excavations and trenches when left unattended