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Industry: Construction	Sub-Group: General Contractor
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<u>SIC</u>: 1521 and 1542	<u>NAICS</u>: 236115, 236116, 236117, 236118 and 236220
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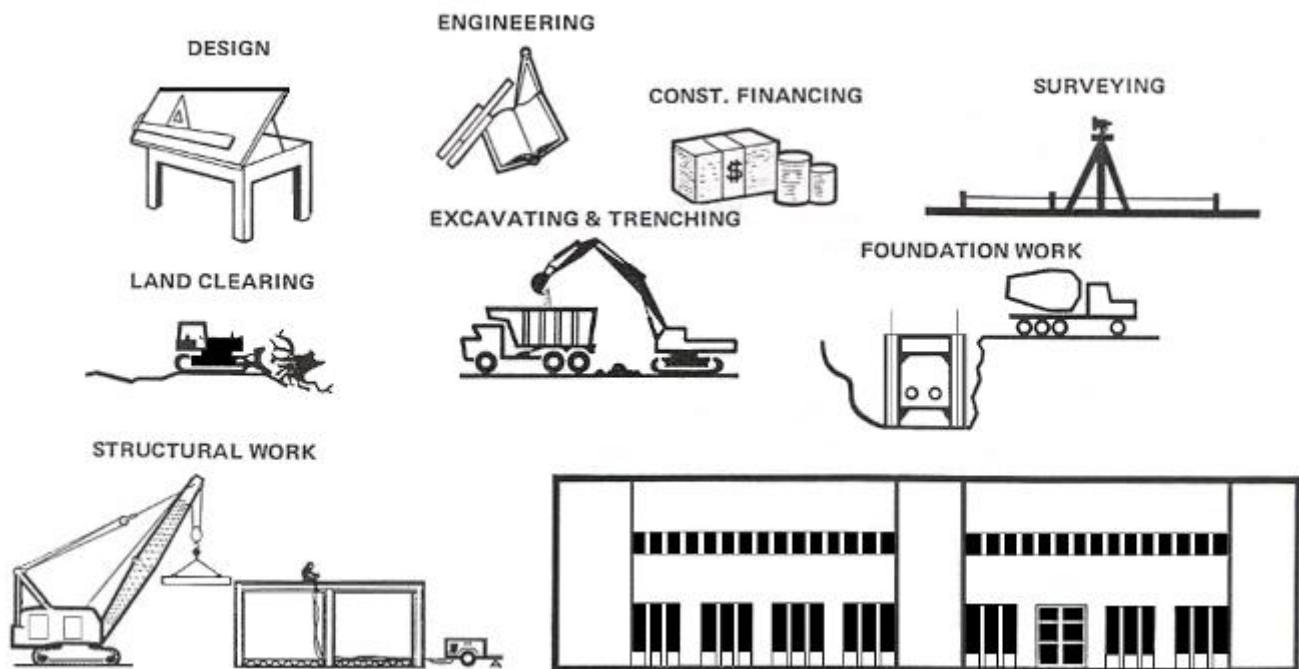
PROCESS DESCRIPTION: As the name indicates, the General Contractor may be involved in virtually any aspect or type of construction work. In many cases, however, the General Contractor manages and coordinates the project and subcontracts part or all of the actual work to one or more other specialty contractors. Even in the case where the majority of the work is done by the subcontractors, the General Contractor has the responsibility for general site conditions and the general job safety.


The project process may involve any or all of the following activities: design, engineering, construction financing, surveying, land clearing, grading, excavating, trenching, drainage work, pile driving, foundation work, steel erection, masonry work, concrete work (reinforced, pour-in-place and prestressed), electrical work, mechanical (heating, ventilating and air conditioning) work, carpentry work, plaster or sheetrock work, ceiling work, painting, glass work, floor finishing, roofing and sheetmetal work, paving, landscaping and other special work.


Specific operations may consist of equipment operations, blasting, excavating, material handling and storage, concrete forming, placing and finishing, crane operation, structural steel work, welding, scaffold work, brick and block laying, tar or coal tar pitch application, spray painting, sandblasting, site management, and safety supervision.

In summary, it is important to remember that each job is different and thus, the operations and responsibilities of the General Contractor vary. Certain basic safety requirements apply to all construction work, but special operations have special hazards and require special safety precautions. For specific construction operations refer to specific data reports.

PROCESS FLOW:



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Hazards Analysis					
Major Hazards			Other Hazards		
Location	Item	Hazard	Location	Item	Hazard
Material receiving and storage area	Material rigging and handling	Serious injury from impact with suspended material, shifting loads and entrapment in rigging equipment	Material receiving and storage areas, and job site	Material handling and tool operations Lifting and general work activities	Foot and hand injuries from shifting or falling materials or tools Muscle strains in arms, neck, back and legs from lifting, pushing and pulling
Job site	Elevated work locations Walking and working surfaces Trenches and excavations	Serious injury or death from falls from ladders, scaffolds, roofs, open side floor and floor openings Serious injuries from slips and trips on stairs, walkways and in work areas caused by poor housekeeping, cords on floor, wet or oily surfaces, or poor lighting Serious injuries or death from cave-ins, falling earth or rock, and shifting material and equipment	Job site	Grinding, chipping, nailing and welding General work surfaces Sandblasting, hot lead work, coal tar pitch work, welding Heavy tools, pneumatic tools, impact tools and heavy equipment	Eye injuries from flying particles and burns from welding radiation, Puncture wounds in hands, feet and body from nails, sharp edges and tools Silica and other dust inhalation; lead, asbestos and hexavalent chromium exposure Hearing loss


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Key OSHNC Standards

Reference	29 CFR 1926 — Construction Industry Standards
13 NCAC 7F.0207	Bloodborne Pathogens (state-specific requirement)
Subpart C and 13 NCAC 7F.0202	General Safety and Health Provisions - federal and state-specific requirements (for 1926.28)
Subpart D and 13 NCAC 7F.0203	Occupational Health and Environmental Controls - federal and state-specific requirements (for 1926.54)
Subpart E and 13 NCAC 7F.0204	Personal Protective and Lifesaving Equipment - federal and state-specific requirements (for 1926.104)
Subpart F	Fire Protection and Prevention
Subpart G	Signs, Signals, and Barricades
Subpart H	Materials Handling, Storage, Use, and Disposal
Subpart I	Tools - Hand and Power
Subpart J	Welding and Cutting
Subpart K	Electrical
Subpart L	Scaffolds
Subpart M	Fall Protection
Subpart N	Helicopters, Hoists, Elevators and Conveyors
Subpart O	Motor Vehicles, Mechanized Equipment, and Marine Operations
Subpart P	Excavations
Subpart Q	Concrete and Masonry Construction
Subpart R and 13 NCAC 7F.0205	Steel Erection - federal and state-specific requirements (for 1926.750 and .754)
Subpart T	Demolition
Subpart U and 13 NCAC 7F.0700	Blasting and the Use of Explosives - federal and state-specific requirements
Subpart W	Rollover Protective Structures; Overhead Protection
Subpart X	Stairways and Ladders
Subpart CC	Cranes and Derricks
Subpart DD	Cranes and Derricks Used in Demolition and Underground Construction
1926.556	Aerial Lifts
1926.1101	Asbestos
1926.1126	Hexavalent Chromium

Inspection Analysis

The inspection of the General Contractor on a job site is normally the first inspection since the General Contractor has responsibility for general site conditions, coordinates the work and safety program on the job site and can provide information on work being performed by and hazards encountered by all contractors on

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<p>job site. The inspection itself normally begins with contacting job superintendent or foreman at the job office or on the job site. The sequence of the inspection usually consists of opening conference, record review, first aid training and supplies, material handling and storage, heavy equipment, tools and construction equipment, general site conditions, excavations, work areas, special situations and closing conference. Employee interviews must be conducted randomly throughout the inspection. Photographs, special tests, samples and special interviews may be required at any point in the inspection. During inspection, when hazards or violations by other contractors are observed, the inspector should use his discretion on whether to interrupt his inspection or to handle the situation later, taking into consideration the relative severity of the hazard and exposure.</p>		
<p>Other Pertinent Comments: Inspector should refer to appropriate data reports for specific construction operations or subcontractors. The General Contractor may do all the work on a job site or may only manage and coordinate the work. In either case, he normally has responsibility for general site conditions and for exposure of his employees anywhere on the job site. Special situations may occur and must be handled with good professional judgment.</p>		