



# Construction Project Requirements

Overview of Construction Environmental Health Safety  
Expectations FY25



# Our Goals

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- Comply with rules and regulations and best management practices applicable to the workplace and the environment.
- Protect the worker
- Protect the environment
- Protect the UTRGV community
- Comply with Applicable rules and regulations



# Statistics

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- 1. One in ten construction workers are injured every year. (Source: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration)
- 2. Over the course of a 45-year career, a construction worker has a 1 in 200 chance of dying. (Source: Safety + Health.)
- 3. Falls are the greatest cause of fatal construction injuries. (Source: The Center for Construction Research and Training.)

# Key Players

Department	Name	Title
EHSRM	Matthew Moncus	Interim Director - EHSRM
EHSRM	Laura De Jesus	Construction Safety
ESHRM	Epifanio Flores	Environmental Protection
EHSRM	Saul Jauregui	Fire and Life Safety



# BACKGROUND

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# Contractors are expected to :

Comply with local, state, and federal rules and regulations and best management practices applicable to the workplace and the environment.



## Contractors are expected to :

1. Comply with local, state, and federal rules and regulations applicable to the workplace and the environment
2. Ensure that **sub-contractors** comply with local , state, and federal rules and regulations applicable to the workplace and the environment

Job Order Contractors are required to have an OSHA 30 hour certified available .

Manager available to address any issues

Competent persons

# Contractor Responsibility

- The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) offers [Safety and Health Regulations for Construction](#). According to the rules of construction “in no case shall the prime contractor be relieved of overall responsibility for compliance with the requirements of this part for all work to be performed under the contract.”
- Contractors are responsible for their Sub-Contractors. Regardless of contractual waivers.
  - Retained Control
  - Contributory Negligence
  - Non-Delegable duty





# OSHA TOP TEN

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# Top 10 Most Frequently Cited Standards

for Fiscal Year 2020 (Oct. 1, 2019, to Sept. 30, 2020)

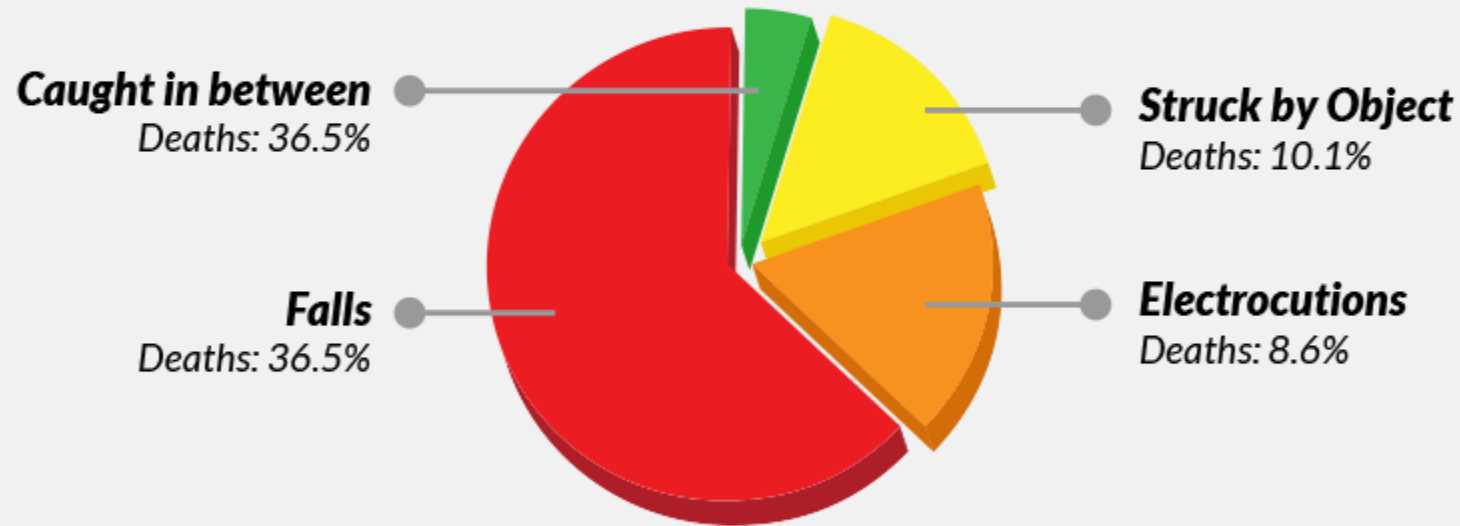
The following is a list of the top 10 most frequently cited standards following inspections of worksites by federal OSHA. OSHA publishes this list to alert employers about these commonly cited standards so they can take steps to find and fix recognized hazards addressed in these and other standards before OSHA shows up. Far too many preventable injuries and illnesses occur in the workplace.

1. **Fall Protection, construction** (29 CFR 1926.501) [related OSHA Safety and Health Topics page]
2. **Hazard Communication Standard, general industry** (29 CFR 1910.1200) [related OSHA Safety and Health Topics page]
3. **Respiratory Protection, general industry** (29 CFR 1910.134) [related OSHA Safety and Health Topics page]
4. **Scaffolding, general requirements, construction** (29 CFR 1926.451) [related OSHA Safety and Health Topics page]
5. **Ladders, construction** (29 CFR 1926.1053) [related OSHA Safety and Health Topics page]
6. **Control of Hazardous Energy (lockout/tagout), general industry** (29 CFR 1910.147) [related OSHA Safety and Health Topics page]
7. **Powered Industrial Trucks, general industry** (29 CFR 1910.178) [related OSHA Safety and Health Topics page]
8. **Fall Protection—Training Requirements** (29 CFR 1926.503) [related OSHA Safety and Health Topics page]
9. **Eye and Face Protection** (29 CFR 1926.102) [related OSHA Safety and Health Topics page]
10. **Machinery and Machine Guarding, general requirements** (29 CFR 1910.212) [related OSHA Safety and Health Topics page]
  - To search the top violations of an industry with a specific NAICS code, see <https://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/citedstandard.html>
  - To search and view the industry profile for violations of any specific OSHA standard, see <https://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/industryprofile.html>

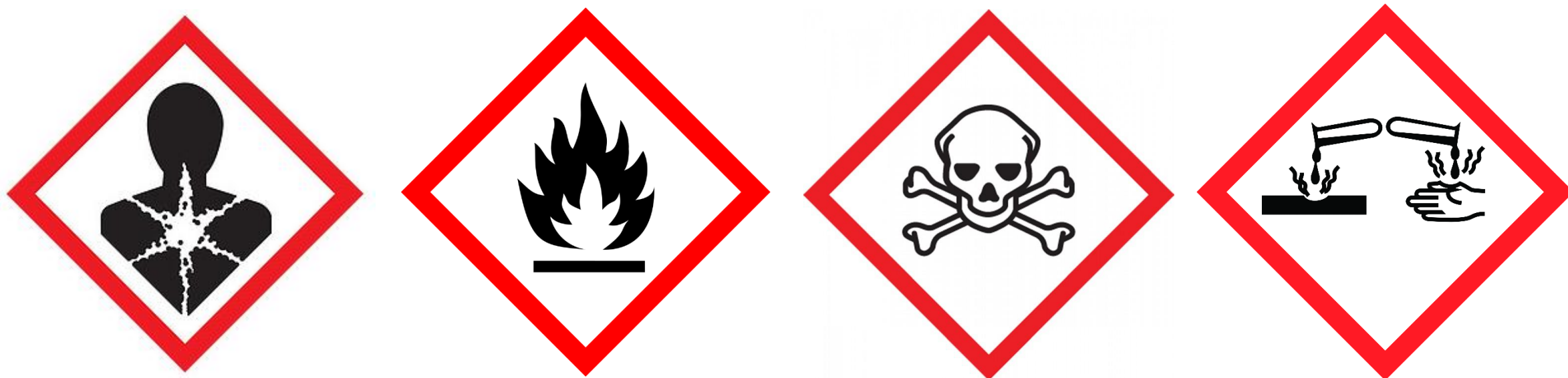


# THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY'S “Fatal Four”

The following four accident types accounted for **57.7%** of the construction industry's **828 total deaths** during a recent year:



Accident Type	Deaths	Pct.
Falls	302	36.5%
Struck by object	84	10.1%
Electrocutions	71	8.6%
Caught in between	21	2.5%



What do the symbols mean?

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# Texas Hazard Communication Act (THCA)

- Texas state "worker right-to-know" law requires public employers to provide their employees with specific information and training on the hazardous chemicals to which employees may be exposed in the workplace.
- A public employer is any city, county or state agency; public school, college or university; tax base-supported hospital; river authority; volunteer emergency service organization; and any agency created by state law. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
- Specific Training is also mandated under the Hazard Communication Standard.
- OSHA General Duty Clause

# Your Rights under the Texas Hazard Communication Act (THCA)

- Information on your chemical exposures
- Receive training on chemical hazards
- Access copies of SDS's
- Receive appropriate protective equipment (free of charge)
- File complaints, assist inspectors, or testify against your employer










These rights are passed on to Students in a laboratory environment

# Hazard Communication Program Elements

Figure 2: Six Steps to an Effective Hazard Communication Program

1. Learn the Standard/Identify Responsible Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obtain a copy of OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard.</li> <li>Become familiar with its provisions.</li> <li>Make sure that someone has primary responsibility for coordinating implementation.</li> <li>Identify staff for particular activities (e.g., training).</li> </ul>
2. Prepare and Implement a Written Hazard Communication Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare a written plan to indicate how hazard communication will be addressed in your facility.</li> <li>Prepare a list or inventory of all hazardous chemicals in the workplace.</li> </ul>
3. Ensure Containers are Labeled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep labels on shipped containers.</li> <li>Label workplace containers where required.</li> </ul>
4. Maintain Safety Data Sheets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain safety data sheets for each hazardous chemical in the workplace.</li> <li>Ensure that safety data sheets are readily accessible to employees.</li> </ul>
5. Inform and Train Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train employees on the hazardous chemicals in their work area before initial assignment, and when new hazards are introduced.</li> <li>Include the requirements of the standard, hazards of chemicals, appropriate protective measures, and where and how to obtain additional information.</li> </ul>
6. Evaluate and Reassess Your Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review your hazard communication program periodically to make sure that it is still working and meeting its objectives.</li> <li>Revise your program as appropriate to address changed conditions in the workplace (e.g., new chemicals, new hazards, etc.).</li> </ul>

## HCS Pictograms and Hazards

<b>Health Hazard</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carcinogen</li> <li>Mutagenicity</li> <li>Reproductive Toxicity</li> <li>Respiratory Sensitizer</li> <li>Target Organ Toxicity</li> <li>Aspiration Toxicity</li> </ul>	<b>Flame</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flammables</li> <li>Pyrophorics</li> <li>Self-Heating</li> <li>Emits Flammable Gas</li> <li>Self-Reactives</li> <li>Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>	<b>Exclamation Mark</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irritant (skin and eye)</li> <li>Skin Sensitizer</li> <li>Acute Toxicity (harmful)</li> <li>Narcotic Effects</li> <li>Respiratory Tract Irritant</li> <li>Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)</li> </ul>
<b>Gas Cylinder</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gases Under Pressure</li> </ul>	<b>Corrosion</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skin Corrosion/ Burns</li> <li>Eye Damage</li> <li>Corrosive to Metals</li> </ul>	<b>Exploding Bomb</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explosives</li> <li>Self-Reactives</li> <li>Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>
<b>Flame Over Circle</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oxidizers</li> </ul>	<b>Environment (Non-Mandatory)</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aquatic Toxicity</li> </ul>	<b>Skull and Crossbones</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)</li> </ul>



# Compliant ?

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# Fall Protection (Construction)

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- The employer shall determine if the walking/working surfaces on which its employees are to work have the strength and structural integrity to support employees safely.
- "Unprotected sides and edges." Each employee on a walking/working surface (horizontal and vertical surface) with an unprotected side or edge which is 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above a lower level shall be protected from falling by the use of guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems
- Fall protection, according to OSHA, should be provided at elevations of four feet in general industry workplaces, five feet in shipyards, **six feet in the construction industry** and eight feet in long shoring operations.

# Scaffolding

- Protection from falls to a lower level
- Planking or decking requirements
- Point of access for scaffold platforms
- Foundation requirements
- Guardrail requirements
- Fall protection is required over ten feet.



# Contractor Scaffold Law Liability

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- Contractor can be held liable for the following
  - Failed to repair damaged scaffolding/neglected to maintain scaffolding (e.g., if the general contractor knew the wire on the scaffolding was frayed and did nothing to fix it, s/he would be liable for any injuries that occur if the wire snaps)
  - Failed to oversee the assembly of scaffolding (e.g., if a subcontractor incorrectly assemble scaffolding, both the subcontractor and general contractor could be liable)
  - Did not ensure subcontractors were meeting all safety standards on site
  - Requires workers to set up scaffolding on shaky ground (e.g., loose bricks, concrete blocks, barrels, etc.)
  - Does not provide overhead protection for workers (e.g., nets, helmets, etc.)
  - Requires subcontractors to work during storm or high wind conditions



Compliant?



# Respiratory Protection Program Requirements

- Written worksite specific procedures;
- Program evaluation;
- Selection of an appropriate respirator approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH);
- Training;
- Fit testing;
- Inspection, cleaning, maintenance, and storage;
- Medical evaluations;
- Work area surveillance; and
- Air quality standards.



# Powered Industrial Trucks

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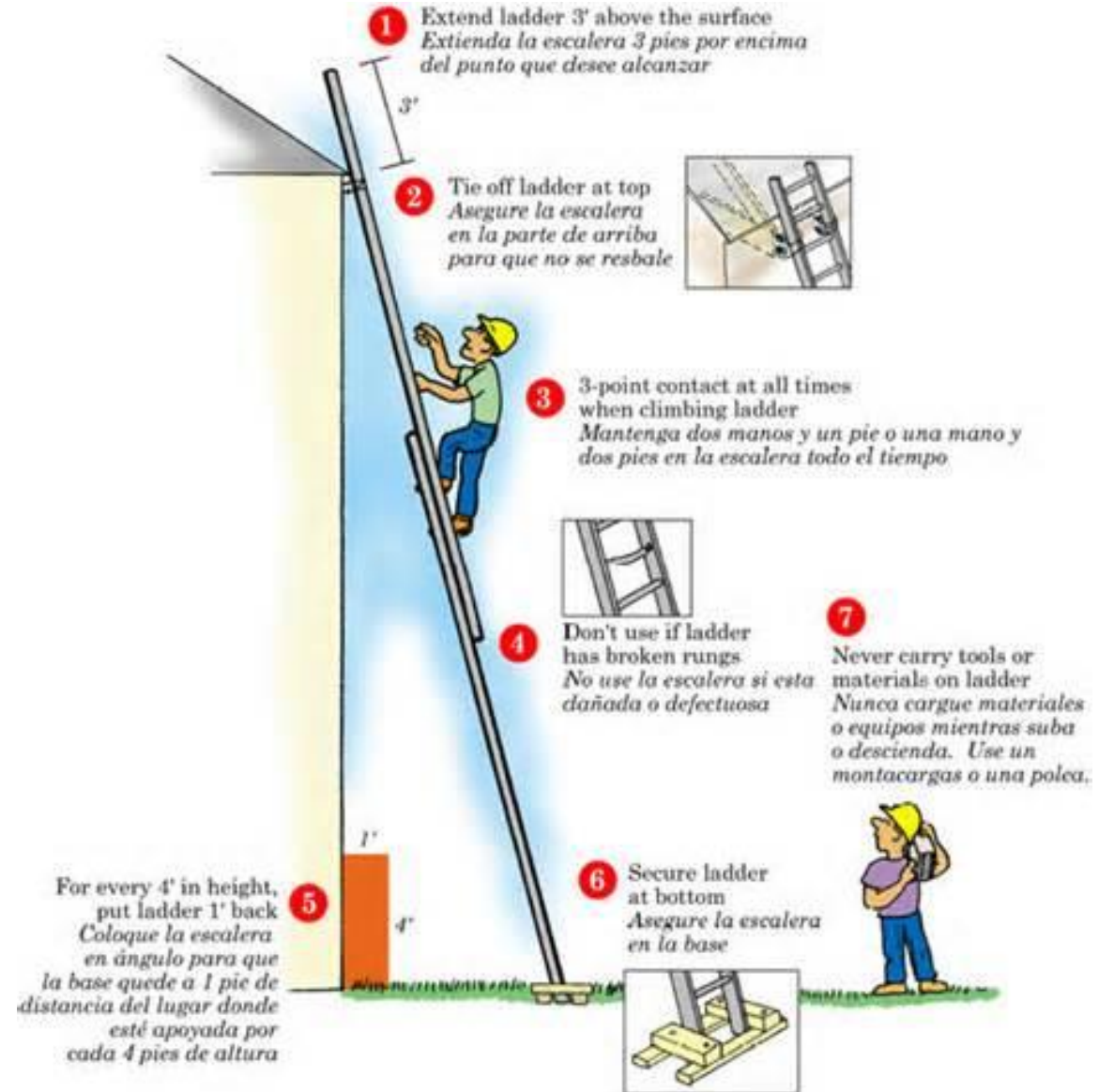
- Fork trucks, tractors, platform lift trucks, motorized hand trucks, and other specialized industrial trucks powered by electric motors or internal combustion engines.
- Elements of a program
  - Training
  - Maintenance
  - Operation
  - FLSA
- Statistics
  - In terms of serious injury, 34,900 are injured, with another 61,800 classified as non-serious.
  - Over 11% of all forklifts in the United States will be involved in some kind of accident each year.
  - OSHA estimates forklifts cause roughly 85 fatal accidents per year.
  - National fatality data indicate that the three most common forklift-related fatalities involve forklift overturns, workers on foot being struck by forklifts, and workers falling from forklifts.
  - The case studies indicate that the forklift, the factory environment, and actions of the operator can all contribute to fatal incidents involving forklifts.
  - Forty-two percent of forklift fatalities are caused by the operator trying to jump from a tipping vehicle





# Portable Ladders

- Requirements for portable ladders used for accessing upper landing surfaces
- Ladder use only for its design purpose
- Not using the top or top step of stepladder as a step
- Marking portable ladders with structural defects with tags noting them as defective
- Employees shall not carry objects or loads that could cause them to lose balance and fall





Forklift Training Zone		
This is to certify that:		
<b>Has Successfully Completed Forklift Driver Training</b>		
Name of Trainee	Signature	Date
Name of Evaluator	Signature	Date
Organization		

# Compliant?

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# CONSTRUCTION OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY RELATED ISSUES

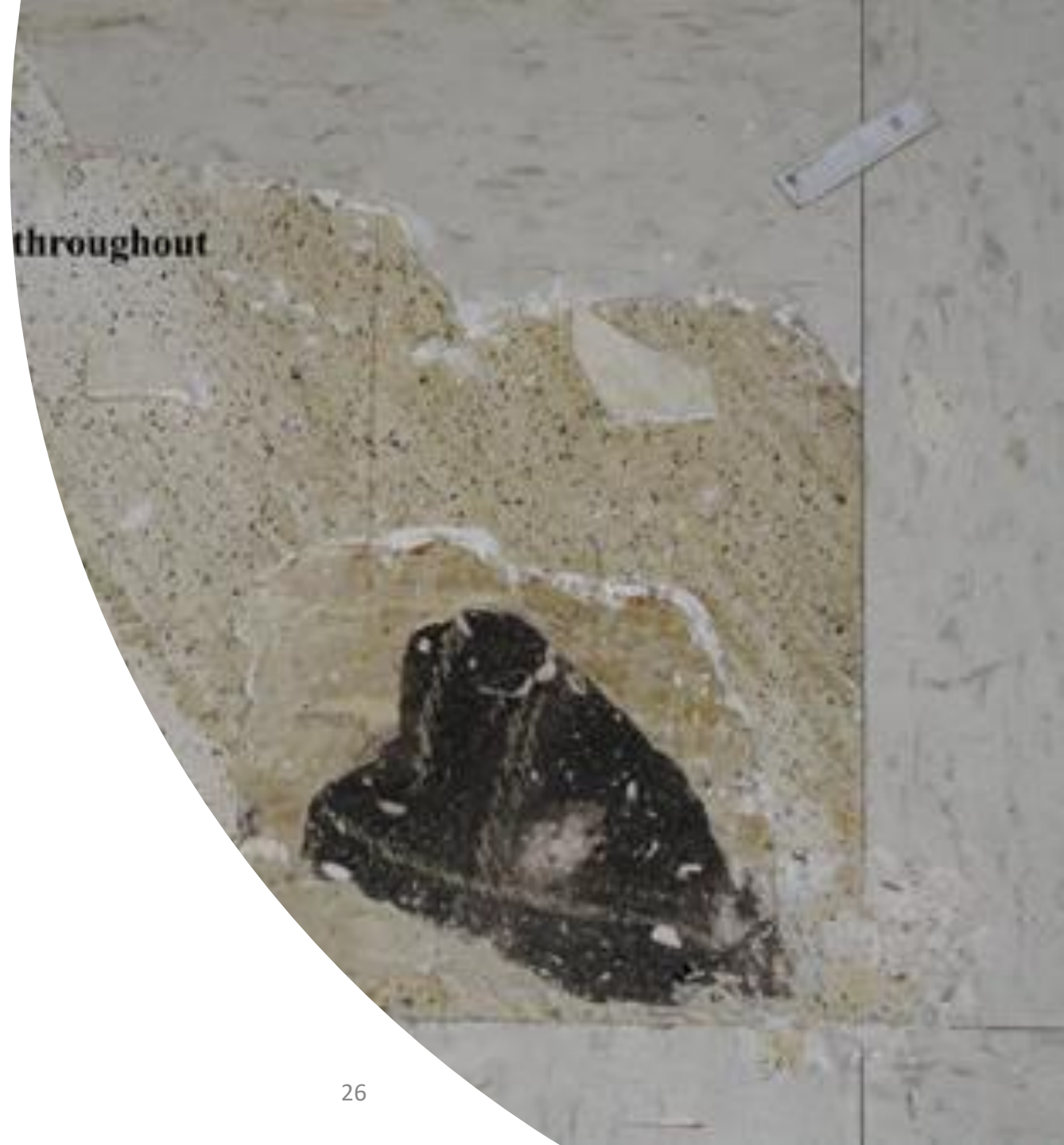
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# Asbestos

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- **EHSRM oversees asbestos projects**
- All construction projects are required to be asbestos free prior to construction if there is a chance for disturbance of asbestos
- **All** projects are required to be evaluated by the EHSRM prior to construction to ensure
  - compliance with State of Texas Asbestos rules and regulations
  - that personnel are not exposed to asbestos.
- Encourage contractors to ask questions



# Asbestos Program

- It is the responsibility of the physical plant to ensure that EHSRM is aware of all construction or remodeling projects that may disturb Asbestos Containing materials (ACM's). EHSRM will in turn conduct the proper assessment and abatement activities.

# Process

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- Project manager notifies EHSRM of remodeling or demolition activity
  - EHSRM travels to location w/ project manager
  - EHSRM evaluates existing survey records
- EHSRM secures licensed TDSH inspector to takes samples (if required)
  - Samples analyzed using PLM / More than 1% asbestos fibers is considered ACM
- EHSRM reports results to Project Manager
- EHSRM secures abatement contractor (bid if required)
- Project Manager notifies EHSRM of time
- EHSRM Files Ten Day Notification
- Licensed abatement contractor conducts abatement



## Site Signage

- OSHA requires that people on or near construction sites are warned of all hazardous activities taking place. Before any construction work begins, builders must ensure that an adequate number of general safety signs, depending on the size and complexity of the job site, are erected at the workplace.



# Construction Signs

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- General Public
  - Construction signs are posted to protect the general public from entering a job site.
- Occupational Safety
  - Construction Signs should be posted in order to convey the requirement of any individuals located within the perimeter of a construction site to wear protective gear and safety equipment, such as helmets and goggles.
  - Construction Signs should be posted in order to convey the requirement for operators of machinery and equipment considered to pose the risk of injury or death through misuse to possess applicable licenses, training, and certification for operation.
  - Construction Signs should be posted in order to convey any potentially hazard materials or substances within the proximity of the notifying Construction Sign



# Barriers and Liability

- Civilians and private citizens are not permitted to enter construction zones without the expressed permission or authorization to do so.
- Failure to delineate construction zones goes beyond the scope of safety rules and regulations and is easily demonstrable in the court of law as “negligent”.
- Undergraduates= Minors

A Construction Sign acts as an expression of notification through the application of physical, identifiable, and textual displays designating the required adherence to standards and practices within the perimeters of a construction zone.





# Housekeeping

- **Accounts for 25% of all construction related injuries**
- **During the course of construction, alteration, or repairs, form and scrap lumber with protruding nails, and all other debris, shall be kept cleared from work areas, passageways, and stairs, in and around buildings or other structures.**
- **Combustible scrap and debris shall be removed at regular intervals during the course of construction. Safe means shall be provided to facilitate such removal.**
- Containers shall be provided for the collection and separation of waste, trash, oily and used rags, and other refuse. Containers used for garbage and other oily, flammable, or hazardous wastes, such as caustics, acids, harmful dusts, etc. shall be equipped with covers. **Garbage and other waste shall be disposed of at frequent and regular intervals.**





Compliant?



# Lighting

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- Construction areas, aisles, stairs, ramps, runways, corridors, offices, shops, and storage areas where work is in progress shall be lighted with either natural or artificial illumination. The minimum illumination requirements for work areas are contained in Subpart D of this part.

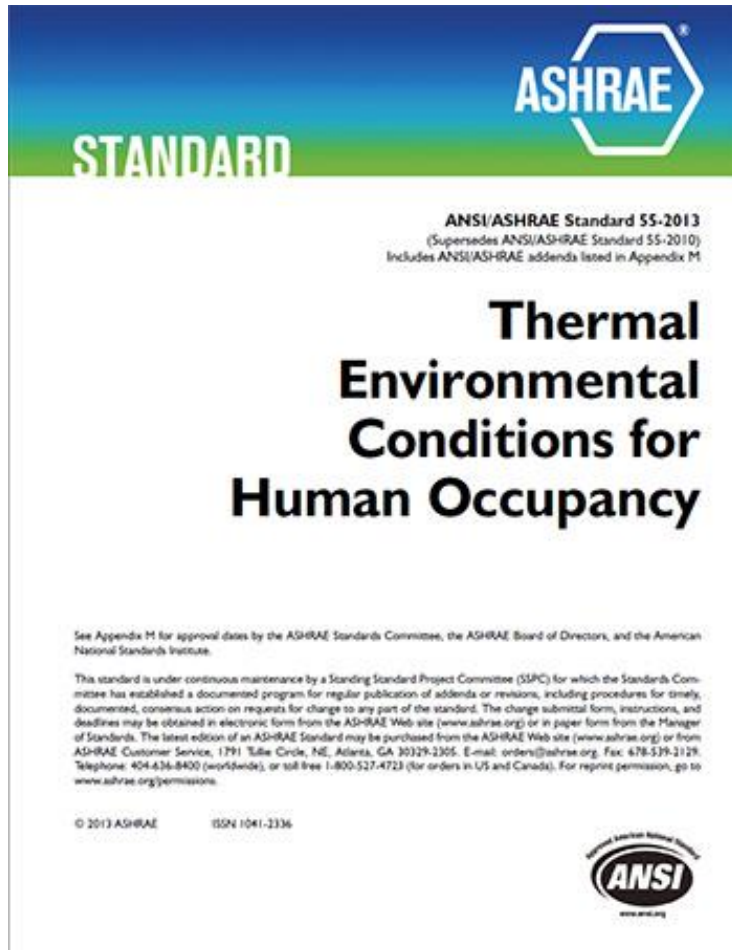




# Illumination Requirements

Foot-Candles	Area of Operation
5.....	General construction area lighting.
3.....	General construction areas, concrete placement, excavation and waste areas, access ways, active storage areas, loading platforms, refueling, and field maintenance areas.
5.....	Indoors: warehouses, corridors, hallways, and exitways.
5.....	Tunnels, shafts, and general underground work areas: (Exception: minimum of 10 foot-candles is required at tunnel and shaft heading during drilling, mucking, and scaling. Bureau of Mines approved cap lights shall be acceptable for use in the tunnel heading)
10.....	General construction plant and shops (e.g., batch plants, screening plants, mechanical and electrical equipment rooms, carpenter shops, rigging lofts and active store rooms, mess halls, and indoor toilets and workrooms.)
30.....	First aid stations, infirmaries, and offices.

# Applicable Standards

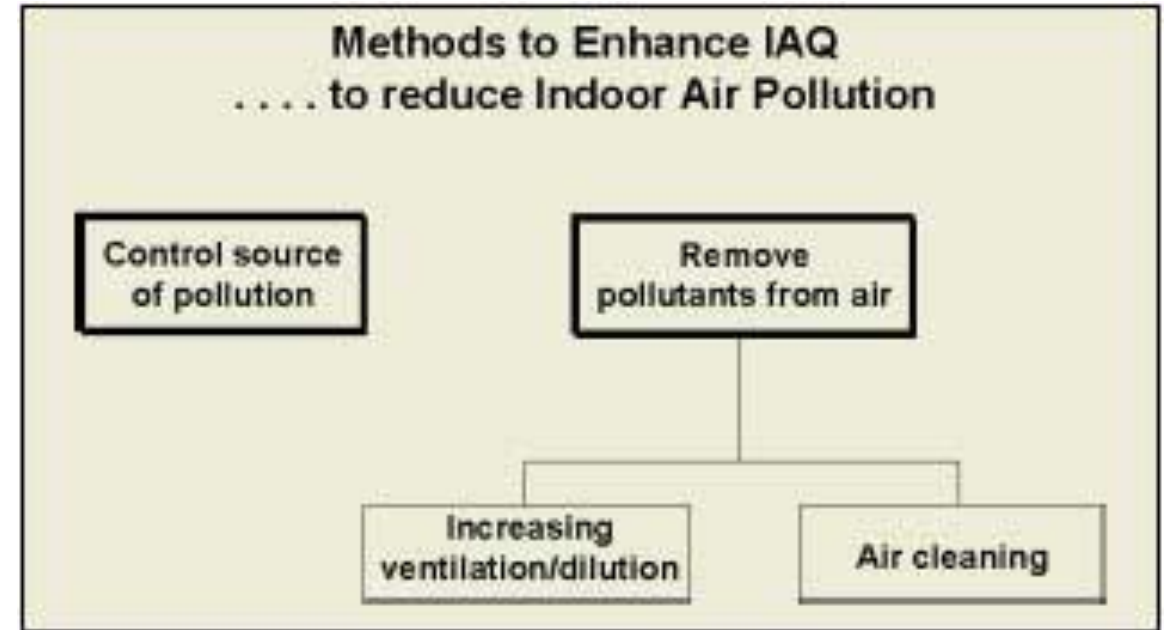




# Indoor Air Quality

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- Contractors are expected to protect the indoor air quality of the occupied spaces adjacent to the construction area.
  - Particulates (dust, welding, internal combustion engines, )
  - VOC's (painting)
  - Noise (jack - hammers etc.)
  - Basic IAQ parameters
- Indoor Air Quality plan or methods are expected to be part of the project scope.



# Dust Control

- Implement dust control measures where processes that generate dust take place – construction ; sanding , demolition etc.
  - Barriers
  - Ventilation
  - Water Trucks





# CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED ISSUES

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# Water Releases – Storm Water

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- MS4 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)
- UTRGV Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
- Keep construction related dirt, silt, chemicals, and other undesirables out of the storm drain system and out of nearby natural water systems
  - Sandbag Berms
  - Gravel Bags
  - Silt Fences
  - Fiber Rolls
  - Erosion Control Blankets
  - Hydro Seeding
  - Mulching
  - Proper Construction Entrances
- Required to comply regardless of the size of the site
- Both institution and contractor is subject to fine
- **Contractor is responsible for UTRGV's fines**



# UTRGV Permitting Requirements

Construction Site	MS4 Compliance	Permitting Responsibility
< 1 Acre	Yes	N/A
1-5 Acres	yes	UTRGV Contractor
>5 acres	Yes	Contractor





# Compliance Requirement

Regardless of Project Size. UTRGV is required to comply with MS4 BMP's!



# Strategies

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- Construction Site Planning and Management Sediment Control
- Runoff Control
- **Good Housekeeping**



Brush barriers trap sediment and remove pollutants from stormwater



Dust control measures can be used to prevent dust from being transported by wind (Source: Dust Pro, Inc., no date)



# Water Releases — Waste Water

- City of Edinburg EPA Wastewater Permit Requirements restrict release of contaminants
- UTRGV has three outfalls
  - Outfalls are monitored at lift stations
- Prohibited Discharges to Sanitary Sewer
  - All contaminants
    - Volatile Organic Compounds
    - 16 heavy metals
    - Oil and grease
- Arrange for disposal of all contaminants through the EHSRM

# Regulated Waste

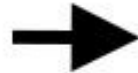
- **UTRGV is ultimately responsible and liable for the disposal of all regulated waste generated from a construction site.**
- Contractor is expected to properly dispose of all regulated waste streams
  - Paint waste
  - RCRA fluorescent lights
  - Non-RCRA fluorescent lights
  - PCB ballasts
  - Non-PCB ballasts
- Certificate of recycling is not a valid tracking or RCRA document
- Certificate of recycling needs to reference the BOL or manifest



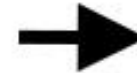
# **Hazardous Waste Management Cradle-to-Grave System**



**Hazardous Waste Generation**



**Hazardous Waste Transportation**



**Hazardous Waste Disposal**



# Construction Related Waste

- Waste disposal should be clarified as part of the bidding process.
  - Universal Wastes
    - Bulbs; Ballasts; Water based paints
  - Hazardous Wastes
    - Oil Based paints
- In-house Construction Projects
  - Bulbs shall not be left on the fixture for disposal by UTRGV and disposed of through Surplus
- Bulbs need to be disposed of through an approved recycling contractor
  - Bulbs are not allowed to be disposed of in the landfill
  - Bulbs should be handled to prevent breaking
  - Store in an appropriate box and palletize for shipment
- Boxes should be labeled “Universal Waste: Fluorescent light bulbs” and accumulation date marked on label
- Shipment to an approved recycling contractor
- Contractor must provide a copy of BOL and certificate of recycling to the UTRGV EHSRM.

If you fail to manage lamps as a universal waste, it is regulated as a hazardous waste - >7 Separate violations



<b>HAZARDOUS WASTE</b>	
FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. IF FOUND, CONTACT THE NEAREST POLICE OR PUBLIC SAFETY AUTHORITY OR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.	
GENERATOR INFORMATION:	
NAME _____	
ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____	
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____	
EPA ID NO. /	MANIFEST DOCUMENT NO. /
ACCUMULATION START DATE _____	EPA WASTE NO. _____
[ ]	
D.O.T. PROPER SHIPPING NAME AND UN OR NA NO. WITH PREFIX	
<b>HANDLE WITH CARE!</b>	
HW1	NMC



# CONSTRUCTION FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY RELATED ISSUES

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# Fire Safety



All new construction and remodel projects shall be consulted with EHSRM to work in conjunction with project managers to ensure adherence to NFPA Fire Code<sup>1</sup> and all applicable codes.



Floor plans for large construction shall be reviewed by a fire protection engineer or life safety consultant to identify any issues with construction, occupancy, egress, and life safety systems.



Small remodel projects can be reviewed by EHSRM.





# Fire Safety

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- Life safety systems such as sprinkler systems and fire alarm systems shall be designed by a licensed designer prior to installation.
- Sprinkler system: A licensed sprinkler contractor shall design a new sprinkler system. The plans shall be reviewed by a fire protection engineer or life safety consultant.
- The plans shall be reviewed by EHSRM and the local Fire Marshall.
- All sprinkler system work shall be performed by a licensed sprinkler contractor.



# Fire Safety

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- Fire Alarm system
- A licensed fire alarm system contractor shall design a new fire alarm system. The fire alarm design, schematics, and plans shall be reviewed by a fire protection engineer or life safety consultant.
- The plans shall be reviewed by EHSRM and the local Fire Marshall.
- All fire alarm system work shall be performed by a licensed fire alarm contractor.
- Small remodel projects can be reviewed by EHSRM.





# Fire Safety

- All systems that have been installed or remodeled must have a final acceptance test performed and witnessed by EHSRM and the local Fire Marshall **prior to occupancy.**
- Any issues identified shall be resolved prior to acceptance of systems.
- All associated plans, drawings, schematics, and installation tags shall be affixed to the system upon acceptance.





# Fire Safety

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- **Smoking is prohibited on all construction sites (even outside)**
- Fire Drills/Alarms – contractors are required to exit the bldg. when alarm goes off.
- Housekeeping
- Evacuation aisles
- Blocking Exits
- Hot works permits (EHSRM x3690)
- Fire extinguisher training required for contractor personnel if work involves processes which could result in fire (i.e. welding; soldering ). Provided by contractor.
- Bring your own inspected fire extinguisher.



# Fire Safety

## – Systems in Place

- Hot Works Permit
  - Required for all open flames and inside work
- Wet Sprinkler Systems
  - Contact EHSRM prior to accessing system components—valves, sprinkler heads, flow indicators
  - Drain the system if hazard exists
  - Provide access to wet sprinkler system
- Alarm System
  - Contact EHSRM prior to accessing system
  - Cover smoke detectors
  - Disengage alarm system if necessary in sprinklered building
- Fire Watch required for systems that are out for more than four hours
- Coordinate through Project Manager who will coordinate with EHSRM.





# Evacuation Egress

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- "General." In every building or structure exits shall be so arranged and maintained as to provide free and unobstructed egress from all parts of the building or structure at all times when it is occupied. No lock or fastening to prevent free escape from the inside of any building shall be installed except in mental, penal, or corrective institutions where supervisory personnel is continually on duty and effective provisions are made to remove occupants in case of fire or other emergency.
- "Exit marking." Exits shall be marked by a readily visible sign. Access to exits shall be marked by readily visible signs in all cases where the exit or way to reach it is not immediately visible to the occupants.
- "Maintenance and workmanship." Means of egress shall be continually maintained free of all obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency.

# Parking

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- Parking is limited in areas on campus
- Parking is prohibited next to fire lane
- Parking is prohibited within 25 feet of an FDC
- Parking is prohibited within 15 feet of a hydrant
- Yellow lanes denote an unloading zone. It is not an allowable parking zone.
- Coordinate with campus staff to designate parking area





UTRGV





# SECURITY / BACKGROUND CHECKS

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## CONTRACTOR CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK PROCESS

**STEP 1:** Project Manager / Administrative representative of contracted company. The general contractor is responsible for supplying all the names of employees that will be working on UTRGV Campus via email to the following personnel:

UTRGV (Edinburg) projects Amy Nicolls – email: [amy.nicolls@utrgv.edu](mailto:amy.nicolls@utrgv.edu)

UTRGV (Brownsville) projects Norma Sada – email: [norma.sada@utrgv.edu](mailto:norma.sada@utrgv.edu)

**Employees:**

John Doe

Jane Doe

Susan Smith

**STEP 2:** The names will be added to contractor database. The link to the third party company that performs The Criminal Background checks (ACCUSOURCE) will be sent to the company representative. Each employee will need to access the link to enter their information to the application online. Once it's completed, I will receive a notification to push the application forward.

**CONTRACTOR CBC DATABASE**

COMPANY NAME	SUB- CONTRACTOR FOR	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	DOB	SUBMITTED	REPORT #	CBC CLEAR	DATE CLEAR	BADGE ID #	EMAIL
Your company		Doe	John	01/01/99	9/13/17	54656	Yes	09/15/17		

**STEP 3:** Application turnover usually takes 1-3 business days. I will receive another notification once the record is completed deemed clear or flagged. If the record is flagged, the University's Human Recourse department will make the final decision as to whether the candidate is suitable to work on campus.

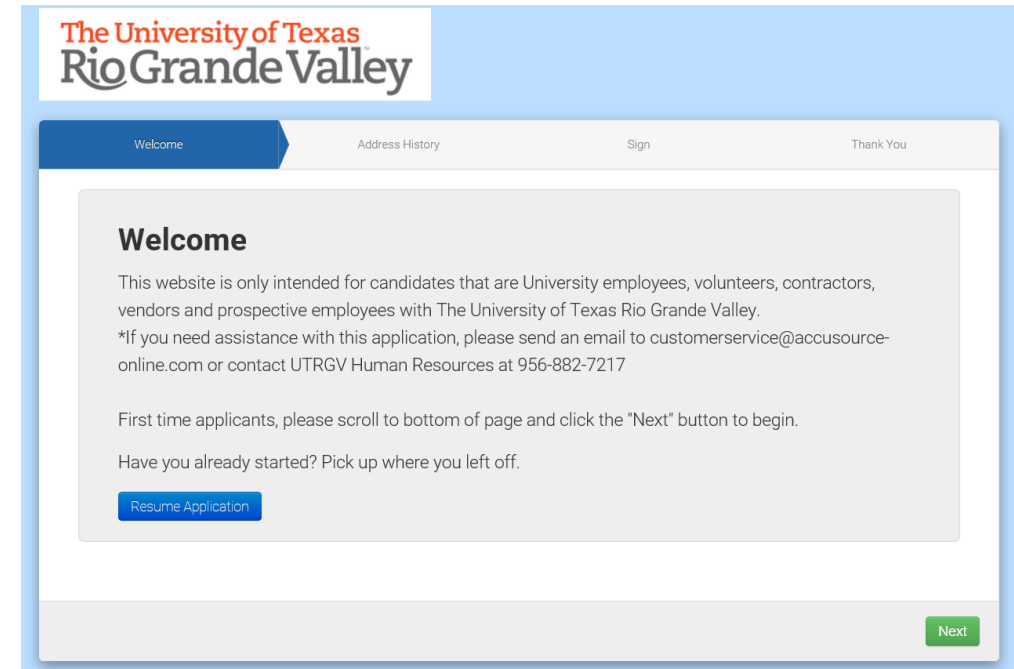
**STEP 4:** The company representative will be emailed a confirmation indicating the cleared employees along with the steps to obtaining a Contractor badge.

The following CBC's are clear and MUST now obtain a Contractor's ID Badge from UTRGV Campus Card Services at one of the following V OneCard Office locations (campus maps are attached for your reference):

Edinburg Campus - Academic Services Building (EACSB) 1.101.

**The fee for Contractor's ID badge is \$12 each. Check payments can be processed at the Edinburg V OneCard Office, however, Credit/Debit Card and Cash payments must be made at U Central Services Center, located in the Student Services Building, BEFORE visiting the Card Office. Your receipt will be required as proof of purchase.**

Brownsville Campus- University Library (1<sup>st</sup> floor).



The fee for Contractor's ID badge is \$12 each (Credit Card, Cash and Check payments must be made at Payment and Collections, located in the MAIN Education and Business Complex, BEFORE visiting the Card Office. Your receipt will be required as proof of purchase).

This ID will be required to be granted access to any of our buildings by either Facilities Personnel or our Police Department. To ensure your ID card accounts are created ahead of your arrival, please notify the

V OneCard office at least 1 day prior by emailing [cardservices@utrgv.edu](mailto:cardservices@utrgv.edu) or calling 665-8067 or 665-2224. Let them know you are a contractor.

**Please Note:** Badges expire one year from the date of original clearance. It is the contracted company's responsibility to initiate renewal of badges upon expiration date if they are providing services on the UTRGV Campus

# Emergency Response

- All incidents are required to be reported to UTRGV Facilities
  - Work related injuries
  - Chemical spills
- Emergency Response
  - Call 911
  - UTRGV Campus



# Enforcement

Routine Inspections will be conducted of all constructions sites on routine basis



Depending on severity of violation

Verbal warnings

Written Citation  
(local)

Escalated to Contactor  
Management



Repeated violations or conditions IDLH will result in immediate cessation of activities.



# Safety

Is In Everybody's Job Description