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From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH RESPONSIBILITIES IN CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

Encl: (1) Guide to Safety and Occupational Health Responsibilities in Contract Management
(2) Contract Management Team Points of Contact

1. Enclosure (1) provides a guide to Safety and Occupational Health Responsibilities in Contract Management. This guide applies to all contracts that involve Navy personnel and facilities including but not limited to: Base Operating Support (BOS), construction, environment, maintenance, service, and utilities. It does not apply to contracts in which the contractors' personnel solely execute the work at the contractor's facility.

2. Request enclosure (1) be distributed to your contracting authorities (e.g. contracting officers, contract specification writers, and contract administrators), and to your safety and occupational health directors/managers. The Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Subpart 42 prescribes policies and procedures for assigning and performing contract administration and contract audit services. This guidance does not change the requirements set forth in FAR 42. The local activity safety and occupational health office shall not assume a regulatory role relative to oversight of contractor safety activities and performance. The role of the local safety and occupational health office is to provide professional safety and occupational health support to the Contracting Officer as defined in OPNAVINST 5100.23 series.

Subj: SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH RESPONSIBILITIES IN CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

3. Team members who developed this guide are listed in enclosure (2). Questions or comments may be addressed to any of the team members or to the CNO point of contact, Mr. Haroon Mazhar, N454C (Acting), at (703) 602-2565 or mazhar.haroon@hq.navy.mil Requests from field activities for additional information, comments or questions on enclosure (1) should be forwarded to CNO N45 via the chain of command.

Joy Erdman

JOY ERDMAN
By direction

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Guide to Safety and Occupational Health Responsibilities in Contract Management

Applicability - This guide applies to all contracts that involve Navy personnel and facilities including, but not limited to: Base Operating Support (BOS), construction, environment, maintenance, utilities, etc. It does not involve contracts in which the contractors' personnel solely execute the work at the contractor's facility.

In those situations where it is not clear who has safety and occupational health authority/responsibility, for example, host-tenant projects, then the Contracting Officer has to make the decision as to whom has the authority and responsibility to review the contract for safety and occupational health.

INTRODUCTION: "This guidance should be provided to all contracting authorities (e.g., contracting officers, contract specification writers, and contract administrators), safety and occupational health office points of contact (responsible safety and occupational health entities) and tenants."

The presence of contractor employees working beside Navy employees is not new. However, increased emphasis on commercial activity studies, the use of support service contractors and making non-excess, under-utilized property available to private ventures has increased the visibility and number of contractors working at Navy facilities. The Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) Subpart 42 prescribes policies and procedures for assigning and performing contract administration and contract audit services. This guidance document does not replace or change the requirements set forth in FAR 42, but instead, serves as an overview for where and how the cognizant safety and occupational health representative should serve as technical advisor and be involved in development of the Statement of Work/Contract, and the selection, performance, and evaluation of contractors at the facility. This document is not meant to serve as a comprehensive guide, nor does it replace discussions with contracting officers, their representatives, or legal counsel. Ensuring safety and occupational health compliance on contracted projects is the responsibility of the Contracting Officer and/or the Contracting Officer's authorized representative. The Contracting Officer of a project has the ultimate responsibility for that project. **The role of the safety and occupational health professional is as a technical**

advisor in contractor oversight for the protection of Navy personnel (military and civilian) and property. Appendix A is a flow diagram for the Contract Management process. Contract compliance is the responsibility of the Contracting Officer and/or the Contracting Officer's authorized representative. If safety and occupational health personnel observe a safety and occupational health deficiency or a violation on a contractor project, they should notify the Contracting Officer or his/her authorized representative.

I. Planning and Developing a Statement of Work.

Contractors must comply with applicable federal, state, and local requirements, including safety and occupational health requirements, as well as any specific requirements invoked by contract. The safety and occupational health professional is a technical advisor who is integral in developing the Statement of Work for the project and should be part of the activity's procurement team for contract development. While the composition of the procurement team may vary from contract to contract, members generally include: the customer, who has a detailed knowledge of the operational mission; the facility support contract manager (FSCM), who also serves as a technical adviser; a specification writer, who contributes technical knowledge of the facility management and familiarity with specification formats; a contract specialist, who provides overall contractual guidance; a quality assurance evaluator (QAE), who serves as the "eyes and ears" of the Contracting Officer; and a Safety and Occupational Health Professional, who provides expertise in safety and occupational health requirements.

All contracts must contain standard provisions on compliance with all federal and state OSHA requirements, although, specific requirements can also be added to contracts (e.g., hazardous materials Authorized Use list (AUL)). Internal agreements/Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs)/etc. should be developed to ensure Contracting Officers provide copies of the AUL and corresponding material safety data sheets (MSDS's) to the local activity safety and occupational health office. Navy standards, such as OPNAVINST 5100.23, are developed for Navy personnel and property and can differ from OSHA standards. Navy standards should not be referenced as a requirement for the contractor unless the contractor is hired to perform safety and occupational health services for Navy employees. Specifically, requirements or reports that are required by the

Navy shall be spelled out in the contract.

The cognizant safety and occupational health representative's involvement should include, but not be limited to the following:

a. Review and discuss safety and occupational health issues/concerns with the Contracting Officer regarding all contractors working on the facility.

b. Discuss the Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL).

c. Review and provide comments to the Contracting Officer on specific submittals, such as the Fire and Flooding Protection Plan, Adverse Environmental Conditions Plan, etc., which are associated with the protection of personnel or government property during performance of the contract. Arrangements should be made with the Contracting Officer to ensure the cognizant safety and occupational health representative is included in the review and approval process.

Appendix B provides guidance on safety and occupational health provisions in contracts, a partial list of sample documents that can be used during the Statement of Work/Contract development process and a sample list of activities and operations where an activity hazard analysis should be developed.

A. Government Furnished Equipment

If the activity plans to provide any government furnished equipment to the contractor (ladders, hoses etc.), then the activity has a responsibility to provide safe and adequate equipment and to disclose any hazards or conditions that may affect contractor safety. Likewise, if the contractor is hired to work on a building or piece of equipment, then the contractor shall be advised of any hazardous conditions that the Government is aware of or of which the contractor should be reasonably aware.

B. Contractor Qualification

Depending on the nature of the work to be done, the Contracting Officer may request guidance from the cognizant safety and occupational health representative in evaluating the contractor's qualifications to perform the work. For example,

if special licenses or permits are required, the potential contractor can be required to provide requisite licenses, permits, or training. The activity may do a pre-award responsibility determination - a factual evaluation of the potential contractor's capability to fully and successfully meet the terms of the contract - prior to actually awarding a contract.

C. Selection

Depending on the scope of the contract, the Contracting Officer may need a safety and occupational health representative on the selection board responsible for actually choosing a contractor. Appendix C provides sample safety selection criteria for use by the selection board. Any selection criteria used must be established prior to evaluation of the contractor proposals.

II. Contractor Performance

The Contracting Officer's primary function is to provide administrative oversight of the contract. In accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), the Contracting Officer is responsible for ensuring contract compliance with contractual safety and occupational health requirements. **The cognizant safety and occupational health representative should work as part of the Contracting Officer's support team, as an assistant/adviser.** As such, he/she should attend the Pre-performance conference (for facilities support contracts) and pre-construction conference (for construction contracts); provide assistance to the Contracting Officer and/or the Contracting Officer's authorized representative in identifying safety and occupational health hazards and concerns; and work to minimize risks to government personnel and property. In order to conduct appropriate safety oversight of contractor activities and performance evaluations, it is necessary to identify and understand the contractual requirements. It is important to remember, though, that the local activity safety and occupational health office shall not assume a regulatory role relative to oversight of contractor safety activities and performance. **The role of the local safety and occupational health office is to provide professional safety and occupational health services to the Contracting Officer and his/her support team.** The challenge is to establish a work ethic that ensures contractors, as well as government personnel consider the importance of personnel safety. It is a significant benefit to the government when contractors maintain proactive safety and occupational health programs. Contractor

production is increased and insurance and overhead costs are reduced.

A. Multi-Employer Worksites

Under worker safety and occupational health laws, every employer is charged with providing employees with a "safe and healthful" workplace. If there is a violation of OSHA standards, OSHA will look first to the employer of the injured employee as the responsible party. However, in instances where multiple employers are sharing a workspace, OSHA's Multi-Employer Worksite Policy may apply. Under this OSHA enforcement doctrine, an employer who "*created*" or was responsible for the hazard may be liable for hazards to which the employees of another employer are exposed. For instance, the Acme Corporation builds scaffolding for everyone that works on their site. They anchor a scaffold improperly, and employees of American Widget Inc. are injured. Acme Corp. can be held responsible for creating the hazard.

Additionally, an employer determined to "*control*" the worksite and the safety practices of other employers may also be held accountable for those hazards. To be a controlling employer, Acme Corporation need not actually build the flawed scaffolding, but rather exercise sufficient control over the worksite, either by contract or by practice. Acme Corporation, under these circumstances, may be liable as having the authority necessary to identify and direct the correction of safety and occupational health deficiencies.

For Navy activities with contractors working at shore facilities and onboard vessels, the potential implications of the policy are significant. The local activity safety and occupational health office, as part of its review process, should be aware of who has responsibility, by contract, agreement or practice, for all applicable safety and occupational health programs. For example, the local safety and occupational health office should know which employer is responsible for fall protection, erecting guardrails, fire watch, or clearance sampling. With thorough job planning and attention to detail, the Navy can prevent most types of multi-employer worksite liability. However, potential liability as a "controlling employer" requires additional attention. First, the customer and the safety and occupational health office must decide whether this is a situation where the Navy should control safety or some elements of safety at a worksite. For example, the Navy may opt for a higher degree of control, even

if potential liability could result, in situations where the Navy has concluded that it should identify the safety or process protocols for a certain type of operation or evolution. Aside from those infrequent instances where we knowingly accept status as the "controlling" employer, certain steps should be taken to minimize inadvertent designation as a controlling employer. First, the local activity safety and occupational health office should review the contract to ensure that Navy safety and occupational health policy (i.e., OPNAVINST 5100.23E) is not carelessly referenced as a requirement. Second, any local activity safety and occupational health office inspection should be limited to evaluating performance under the specific safety clauses of the contract only. In the event the Navy is determined to be a controlling employer, new OSHA guidance indicates that reporting the results of these evaluations to the contract administrator will help determine if the activity took reasonable steps as a controlling employer. As of this writing, the Navy is working to develop guidance on implementation of revised OSHA Multi-Employer Worksite Policy guidelines. It is critical that legal counsel provides the safety and occupational health office recommendations and interpretations on these issues as they arise. (NOTE: If the Navy and/or Navy activity is cited by Federal OSHA under this rule, the citation must be identified and reported immediately up the chain of command to N45, and to command legal counsel for information and action as necessary.) For more detailed information on this subject go to OSHA Directives CPL 2-0.124 Multi-Employer Citation Policy at http://www.OSHA-SLC.GOV/OSHDOC/Directive_data/CPL_2-0_124.html.

B. **Operating Agreements**

One way to minimize safety and occupational health issues/conflicts between Navy activities is to have standard agreements between the Navy activities before contract work begins. Agreements should identify responsibility and basic safety and occupational health precautions, such as who will respond to contractor mishaps, and who should be contacted for help. A sample safety booklet given to visitors and contractors entering a site is available at http://www.NAVOSH.NET. (Naval District Washington (NDW) Pre-con document)

A written process for communicating observed safety and occupational health deficiencies in contractor performance or actions that may put government employees at risk should be provided. If safety deficiencies are noted by the cognizant

safety and occupational health office personnel, a verbal out-brief with the Contracting Officer, or his/her representative shall be conducted and a written report generated. The specific contract safety clauses violated shall be referenced in the report. The report shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer for action. The cognizant safety and occupational health office should have an agreement with the Contracting Officer on the specific actions to be taken in the event of an Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) situation. This detailed written process should also address corrective action documentation and evaluation.

C. Regulatory Visits

Before commencing the contract work, the cognizant safety and occupational health representative, Contracting Officer, and contractor should identify notification procedures in the event of regulator visits to the site and subsequent reporting requirements. This process shall be included in the contract and in any operating agreement, when applicable.

III. Contract Close Out

The local activity safety and occupational health office should be a part of the beneficial occupancy date (BOD) inspection. Safety and occupational health issues noted during the BOD inspection should be provided to the Contracting Officer for resolution. Additionally, any comments noted on the contractor's overall safety performance should be provided to the Contracting Officer for incorporation in the contractor's overall performance rating. Past performance is often a consideration in contract awards. Factual past performance information about the contractor's safety performance can be considered in contract award.

IV. Resources

Activity resources, including the local office of counsel, quality assurance department, and contracts administration, should be utilized to ensure work done by private parties is fully protective of Government employees and property. Additionally, there are manuals/handbooks that address safety and occupational health responsibilities in contracting. These manuals/handbooks can be obtained by contacting/accessing:

NAVSEA, Code SEA 04X1

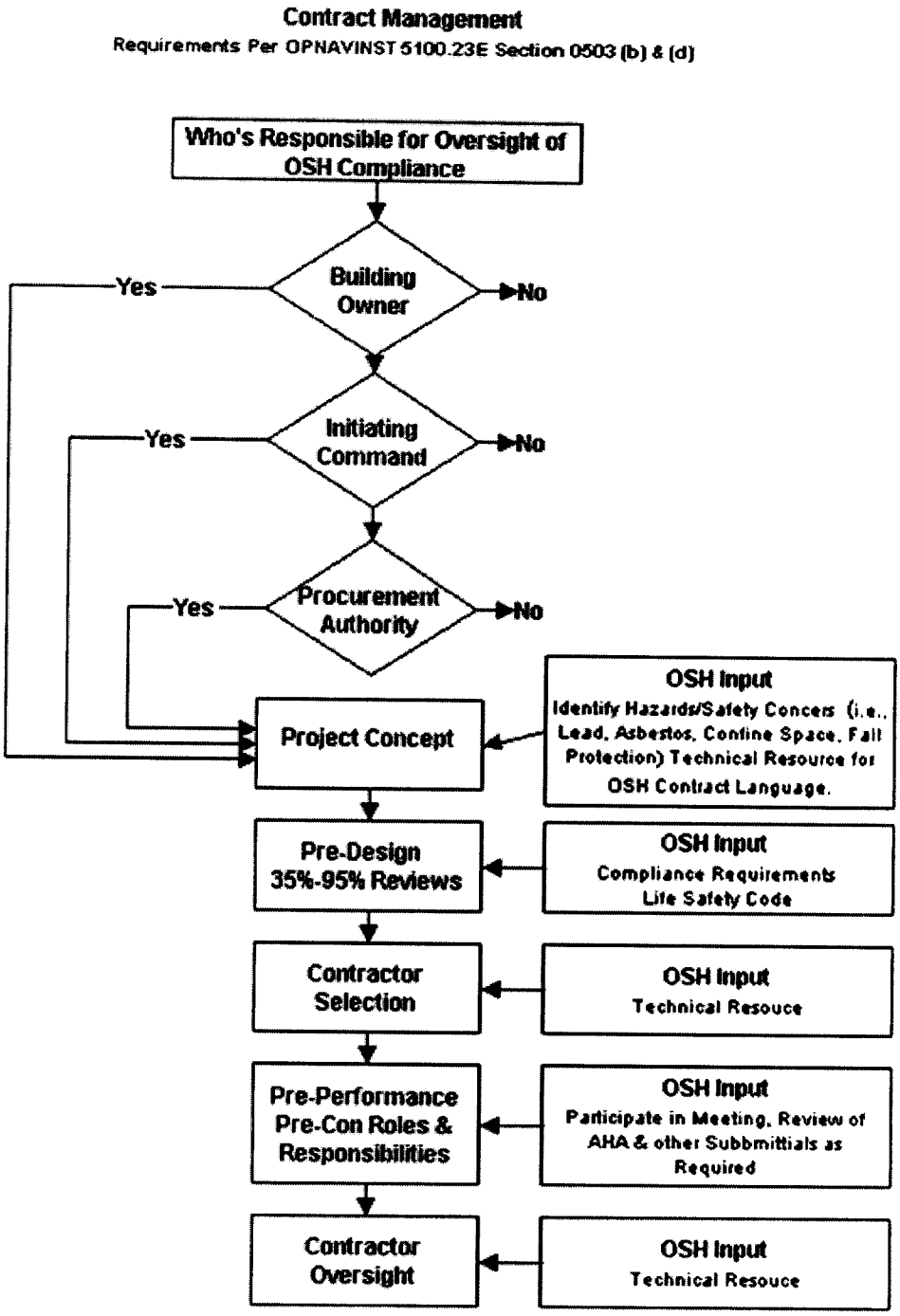
NAVFAC Publications:

P-445 - http://navfacilitator.navfac.navy.mil/docs/files/NAVFAC%20P-445%20June%202000.pdf

P-68 - http://navfacilitator.navfac.navy.mil/docs/files/p-68.pdf

MO-327 - http://navfacilitator.navfac.navy.mil/docs/files/Mo327.pdf

Appendix A


Contract Management
Requirements Per OPNAVINST 5100.23E Section 0503 (b) & (d)
Who's Responsible for Oversight of OSH Compliance
Building Owner
Yes
No
Initiating Command
Yes
No
Procurement Authority
Yes
No
Project Concept
OSH Input
Identify Hazards/Safety Concers (i.e., Lead, Asbestos, Confine Space, Fall Protection) Technical Resource for OSH Contract Language.
Pre-Design 35%-95% Reviews
OSH Input
Compliance Requirements Life Safety Code
Contractor Selection
OSH Input
Technical Resouce
Pre-Performance Pre-Con Roles & Responsibilities
OSH Input
Participate in Meeting, Review of AHA & other Subbmittials as Required
Contractor Oversight
OSH Input
Technical Resouce

Appendix B

Guidance for Safety and Occupational Health Requirements in Contracts

I. Accident Prevention Clauses:

A. FAR 52.236-13, *Accident Prevention (Nov 1991)*:

1. Is **required** for construction contracts and dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements contracts over the simplified acquisition threshold (100K).

2. **May** be added for construction contracts or dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements contracts under the Simplified Acquisition threshold. It is recommended that this clause be added to these contracts where work involves roofing, scaffolding, electrical (high voltage), asbestos, lead, confined spaces, hazardous materials, paving, cranes or any other hazardous operation where deemed necessary by the technical representative. By adding this requirement, the Navy is requiring the contractor to implement EM-385-1-1 and provide an Accident Prevention Plan and Activity Hazard Analysis, which meet the requirements of EM 385-1-1 section 01.A.

3. **May** be added for services when technical representatives advise that special precautions are appropriate. This FAR clause with it's Alternate I (Nov 1991) should be used on service contracts that pose a significant hazard and for which the government wants a plan that includes an analysis and controls for how the contractor will deal with these hazards. Using this clause with its Alternate I for service contracts does not require the contractor to comply with EM-385-1-1. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of the clause do not apply unless the contract is for construction, dismantling, demolition or removal of improvements.

B. FAC 5252.93-03, *Accident Prevention (Jun 94)*:

1. This clause requires compliance with the EM-385-1-1 and should only be used for construction contracts and dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements contracts as addressed in items A.1. and A.2. above. This clause should not be used in service contracts without modification of its paragraph (a).

II. Hazardous Materials Clause - Use FAR clause 52.223-3, *Hazardous Material Identification and Material Safety Data*, whenever hazardous material will be brought onto Navy property.

III. NAVFAC Guide Specifications (NFGS)

A. NFGS 01525 Safety and Occupational Health Requirements (for Construction) - This NFGS supplements the EM-385-1-1 and is intended for use in construction, dismantling, demolition, or removal of improvements (renovations) contracts. When implementing items I.A.1., I.A.2. or I.B.1. above, you should tailor this NFGS to meet the needs of the project.

B. Additional NFGS's can be found at http://www.efdlant.navfac.navy.mil/lantops_15/guidespecs/specs.htm. Following is a sample list of NFGS's:

- NFGS 13282 Removal and Disposal of Material Containing Lead
- NFGS 13283_ Removal and Disposal of Lead Containing Paint
- NFGS 13281_ Engineering Controls of Asbestos Containing Materials
- NFGS 02115_ Removal and Disposal of Underground Storage Tanks

Additional guidance documents:

IV. Uniformed Contract Format (UCF) Guide - In the latest UCF Guide "Safety Requirements and Reports" can be found in Section C.8. with a list of requirements found in para J-C. Section C.8 contains a boilerplate statement for safety. This statement should be included in all contracts using the uniformed contract format. The paragraph can be tailored to meet the needs of the project.

V. Guide to Performance Work Statements (GPWS) - There are approximately 23 GPWS's on the Construction Criteria Base (CCB). GPWS's are designed to improve the quality of contracted services, by assisting activities to prepare better facility support contract specifications and Quality Assurance (QA) Plans/Programs. These work statements are generic boilerplates that should be tailored to meet the needs of your project. Each GPWS contains five sections: a User's Guide, Section B (schedule

of bid items), Section C (description of work), Section J (exhibits and attachments), and a Quality Assurance Guide. Access to the GPWS's can be obtained on the CCB or at http://www.efdsouth.navfac.navy.mil/gpws/INDEX.HTM.

VI. Weight Handling Equipment: For weight handling equipment, appropriate sections of NAVFAC P-307, *Management of Weight Handling Equipment,* dealing with contractors shall be incorporated into contracts and complied with for operation, maintenance, certification and accident reporting.

Safety and Occupational Health Requirements Matrix

CONTRACT TYPE	RECOMMEND USE OF	IF WORK INVOLVES
Facilities Support Construction Contracts (FSCC) greater than $100,000	FAR 52.236-13; & NFGS 01525	Construction; dismantling; demolition; removal of improvements (renovation)
Facilities Support Construction Contracts (FSCC) less than $100,000	FAR 52.236-13; & NFGS 01525 or Applicable GPWS	Roofing; Scaffolding; Electrical (high voltage); Asbestos or Lead Work; Working in Confined Spaces; Hazardous Materials; Paving; Cranes
Facilities Support Service Contracts (FSSC) greater than $100,000	FAR 52.236-13 with Alternate I; & Applicable GPWS	Roofing Work; Scaffolding; Electrical (high voltage); Asbestos or Lead Work; Working in Confined Spaces; Hazardous Materials; Paving; Cranes
Facilities Support Service Contracts (FSSC) less than $100,000	FAR 52.236-13 with Alternate I; & Applicable GPWS	Roofing Work; Scaffolding; Electrical (high voltage); Asbestos or Lead Work; Working in Confined Spaces; Hazardous Materials; Paving; Cranes
FSSC & FSCC Solicitations and Contracts with no potential hazards	At least a boilerplate statement on safety and occupational health requirements (UCF par c.8/ GPWS/etc.)	

All contracts shall include at least a boilerplate statement on safety and occupational health requirements. In addition, if required by the activity, include the accident investigating and report requirements.

NOTE: BOS, JOC, Multi-Trades, etc., are all a part of FSSC and/or FSCC

Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) List

An AHA shall be prepared at the beginning of each activity involving a type of work presenting hazards not experienced in previous project operations or where a new work crew or subcontractor is to perform the work. The following provides a list of activities/operations where an Activity Hazard Analysis is required or recommended. This list is not all encompassing. **Each project must be evaluated to determine if hazards are anticipated that will require an AHA.** This list is provided to assist you in determining when an AHA should be requested. The ( ) indicates where EM-385-1-1 requires the hazard be identified in the plan or AHA.

The following hazards can be addressed in the Accident Prevention Plan (safety and occupational health plan) or as a separate AHA:
Eye & Face hazards
Foot hazards (05.A.08.a)
Head hazards (05.D.01.a)
Hearing Protection & Noise Control
Harnesses, Lanyards and Lifelines
Lockout/Tagout
Respiratory Protection (05.E.02)

The following hazards/operations should be addressed in the form of an AHA:
Abrasive blasting activity (06.H.02)
Asbestos activities
Blasting activities
Compressed Air work (26.I.01)
Confined Space work
Crane Erection (16.E.02.c)
Crane operations
Crane Set-up and Set-Down (16.C.08)
Demolition activities
Earth Drilling activity (16.M.03)
Electrical work (High voltage)
Excavation activities
Exposure Indices (06.A.02) Floating safety blocks at navigation locks (05.I.05.a.)
Fall Protection System when placing and removing temporary flooring (27.F.01.g.)
Floating Plant and Marine Activities
Hazard Material being used, stored or disposed on site (06.B.01)
Lead activities
Potential chemical, biological or physical agent exposure in excess of the Threshold Limit Values
Rollover Protective Structures (ROPS), removal of (16.B.12.c.)
Roofing activities
Safe Access and Fall Protection (21.A.02)
Safety and Debris Nets
Stairways, alternate use (21.E.01.b)
Steel erection
Tower erection (11.H.26)
Tree Maintenance and Removal activities
Truck & Crawler Cranes (16.F.06)
Welding and Cutting operations
Work in elevated areas (22.A.03) (to include scaffolds, crane supported work platforms, elevating work platforms, etc.)

Appendix C

Sample Safety Source Selection Criteria

Information on past safety and occupational health performance may be obtained and be included as an element for subfactor of Past Performance Evaluation. In the Pre-Award Information Section, each offeror may be requested to furnish the following safety and occupational health program information:

1. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recordable incident rate and lost time rate for last five years.
2. OSHA severity rate for last five years.
3. Experience Modifier Rate (EMR) for state in which the work is to be accomplished for the current year, plus last five years.
4. Federal, state and the municipal "OSHA-type" citations from last five years.
5. Offeror's safety and occupational health quality control program.

If a selected contractor (at any tier) has an EMR greater than 1.2 (20% insurance premium) and/or an incident rate higher than 5.00 (5 lost time accidents per 200,000 hours worked), the Contracting Officer should consider a special meeting, prior to work performance, to have the contractor explain how they intend to maintain an accident free worksite. A full-time safety technician or third party safety monitor may be needed.

Suggested Values For Safety Source Selection Criteria

Rating	EMR	IR
Exceptional	< 1.0	< 3.0
Acceptable	= 1.0	= 3.0
Unacceptable, but susceptible to being made acceptable	< = 1.1	< = 5.0
Unacceptable	> 1.1	> 5.0

Safety Control Procedures
Sample Safety Source Criteria Text

1. Describe the steps that promoted safety during the construction of projects within the past five years.

2. Demonstrate familiarity with, and adherence to, OSHA standards, EM 385-1-1 (Safety and Health Requirements Manual) and standard Navy safety requirements as applicable. Support this with the offeror's last five years of safety records and OSHA rates (recordable incident rate and lost time rate). Include similar data for mechanical, electrical, roofing, and exterior insulation and finish systems (EIFS) subcontractors being considered and other major subcontractors being considered where safety is a concern.

3. Provide the interstate experience modifier rate (EMR) from offeror's insurance company for the current and prior three (3) years. Include similar data for mechanical, electrical, roofing, and EIFS subcontractors being considered and other major subcontractors being considered where safety is a concern.

Exceptional: The [Offeror's] [team's] safety experience, knowledge and incident rate demonstrated outstanding adherence to safety requirements. [The offeror's EMR is less than 1.0 and Incident Rate is < 3.0.] [The offeror's lost time rate is < 3.0 and EMR rate is < or = 1.0.] [The construction team demonstrates an experience modifier ratio (EMR) < 1.0 and OSHA incident rate of < 3.0.]

Acceptable: The [Offeror's] [team's] safety experience, knowledge and incident rate demonstrated satisfactory adherence to safety requirements. [The Offeror's EMR is 1.0 and incident rate is 3.0.] [The Offeror's lost time rate is 3.0 to 5.0, and EMR rate is less than or equal to 1.1.] [The construction team demonstrates an EMR less than or equal to 1.1 and an incident rate of < 5.0.]

Unacceptable but susceptible to being made acceptable: The [Offeror's] [team's] safety experience, knowledge and incident rates demonstrate minimal adherence to safety requirements. [The Offeror's EMR is less than or equal to 1.1 and incident rate is less than or equal to 5.0.] [The [Offeror's] [construction team] must propose method(s) to maintain an accident-free worksite, such as using a full-time safety technician or third party safety monitor.] [The Offeror's lost time rate is 3.0 to 5.0, and EMR rating is less than or equal to

1.1.] [The construction team demonstrates an EMR less than or equal to 1.1 and incident rate of < 5.0.]

Unacceptable: The [Offeror's] [construction team's] safety experience, knowledge and incident rate demonstrate unsatisfactory adherence to safety requirements. [The Offeror's EMR is > 1.1 and incident rate is > 5.0.] [The Offeror's lost time rate exceeds 5.0 and EMR rate exceeds 1.1.] [The construction team's EMR is > 1.1 and incident rate is > 5.0.]

CONTRACT MANAGEMENT TEAM

POINTS OF CONTACT

Name	Command	Phone	FAX	Email
Doug Craddock, **Team Leader**	NAVFAC, Norfolk, VA	757-444-5193	757-445-9454	**dcraddoc@pwcnorva.navy.mil**
Lyrita E. Gochenouer	COMNAV Region Hawaii	808-474-3953, Ext. 350	808-471-4807	gochenouerle@pwcpearl.navy.mil
Joan Crittenden	NAVAIRSYSCOM	301-757-2155	301-757-2167	crittendenjm@navair.navy.mil
CAPT (s) Chris Rennix	CINCLANTFLT	757-836-3679	757-836-3698	rennixcp@clf.navy.mil
Sheila Davidson	NAVFAC, Norfolk, VA	757-444-5193	757-445-9454	davidsonsd@pwcnorva.navy.mil
Al Jacka	NAVSAFECEN	757-444-3520, Ext. 7168	757-444-6044	ajacka@safetycenter.navy.mil
Ken Gladstone	NAVSEASYSCOM	202-781-3357	202-781-4622	gladstonekm@navsea.navy.mil
Clarence Settle	Naval District Washington	202-433-9867	202-433-3379	clarence.settle@nsw.navy.mil
CAPT Hank Spolnicki	CINCPACTFLT	808-474-6332	808-474-3927	spolnihg@cpf.navy.mil
John Yasui	CINCPACFLT	808-471-0758	808-474-3927	yasuij@cpf.navy.mil
Gino Myers	CINCLANTFLT	757-836-3680	757-836-3698	myerseg@clf.navy.mil
Martin Dubin	NNMC, Philadelphia	215-897-6115	215-897-6384	mjdubin@bethesda.med.navy.mil
Rod Pieper	NAVSEA	707-562-3367	707-562-3258	pieperr@psns.navy.mil