

**SILVERWOOD LANDSCAPE
EMPLOYEE SAFETY TRAINING**

EMPLOYEES IN ATTENDANCE

SAFETY INSTRUCTOR Alex Martinez Date: 8/26/22

TRANSLATOR _____ Time: 10:00 AM


JOB SITE Uventa

TOPIC LOTO, Trench Safety, Fall Protection

Print Name:

Signature:

Miguel A. Trujillo



ARIEL GONZALEZ

EPifanio morales

EPifanio morales

Rodolfo Olvera

Rodolfo Olvera

Instructor Name (Please Print) Alex Martinez

Instructor Signature: 

SAFETY MEETING MINUTES

DATE:

TIME:

CONDUCTED BY:

SAFETY COMPLIANCE COMPANY

CONDUCTED FOR:

SUBJECT DISCUSSED: FALL PROTECTION CERTIFICATION

Purpose

The purpose of this program is to provide fall protection procedures to prevent injury to employees while performing work assignments at elevated levels.

Any changes to the Fall Protection Program must be approved by the Safety Manager, who is designated the Qualified Person. This is based on training received in fall protection planning and has demonstrated skills and knowledge in the preparation of fall programs, plans and the hazards involved.

Scope

Applies to all employees who have work assignments at work levels that exceed 6 feet in height where guardrails or nets are not utilized. This includes work near and around excavations. Guardrails, safety nets, or personal fall arrest systems shall be used where feasible. When work is performed on a non-owned or operated site, the operator's program shall take precedence, however, this document covers employees and shall be used on owned premises, or when an operator's program doesn't exist or is less stringent.

Definitions

"Anchorage" means a secure point of attachment for lifelines, lanyards or deceleration devices.

"Body belt (safety belt)" means a strap with means both for securing it about the waist and for attaching it to a lanyard, lifeline, or deceleration device.

"Body harness" means straps which may be secured about the employee in a manner that will distribute the fall arrest forces over at least the thighs, pelvis, waist, chest and shoulders with means for attaching it to other components of a personal fall arrest system.

"Buckle" means any device for holding the body belt or body harness closed around the employee's body.

"Carabineer" - see Snaphook

"Connector" means a device which is used to couple (connect) parts of the personal fall arrest system and positioning device systems together. It may be an independent component of the system, such as a carabineer, or it may be an integral component of part of the system (such as a buckle or D-ring sewn into a body belt or body harness, or a snap-hook spliced or sewn to a lanyard or self-retracting lanyard).

"Deceleration device" means any mechanism, such as a rope grab, rip-stitch lanyard, specially-woven lanyard, tearing or deforming lanyards, automatic self-retracting lifelines/lanyards, etc., which serves to dissipate a substantial amount of energy during a fall arrest, or otherwise limit the energy imposed on an employee during fall arrest.

"Deceleration distance" means the additional vertical distance a falling employee travels, excluding lifeline elongation and free fall distance, before stopping, from the point at which the deceleration device begins to operate. It is measured as the distance between the location of an employee's body belt or body harness attachment point at the moment of activation (at the onset of fall arrest forces) of the deceleration device during a fall, and the location of that attachment point after the employee comes to a full stop.

"Equivalent" means alternative designs, materials, or methods to protect against a hazard which the employer can demonstrate will provide an equal or greater degree of safety for employees than the methods, materials or designs specified in the standard.

"Failure" means load refusal, breakage, or separation of component parts. Load refusal is the point where the ultimate strength is exceeded.

"Free fall" means the act of falling before a personal fall arrest system begins to apply force to arrest the fall.

"Free fall distance" means the vertical displacement of the fall arrest attachment point on the employee's body belt or body harness between onset of the fall and just before the system begins to apply force to arrest the fall. This distance excludes deceleration distance, and lifeline/lanyard elongation, but includes any deceleration device slide distance or self-retracting lifeline/lanyard extension before they operate and fall arrest forces occur.

"Guardrail system" means a barrier erected to prevent employees from falling to lower levels.

"Infeasible" means that it is impossible to perform the inspection work using a conventional fall protection system (i.e., guardrail system, safety net system, or personal fall arrest system) or that it is technologically impossible to use any one of these systems to provide fall protection.

"Lanyard" means a flexible line of rope, wire rope, or strap which generally has a connector at each end for connecting the body belt or body harness to a deceleration device, lifeline, or anchorage.

"Leading edge" means the edge of a floor, roof, or formwork for a floor or other walking/working surface (such as the deck) which changes location as additional floor, roof, decking, or formwork sections are placed, formed, or constructed. A leading edge is considered to be an "unprotected side and edge" during periods when it is not actively and continuously under construction.

"Lifeline" means a component consisting of a flexible line for connection to an anchorage at one end to hang vertically (vertical lifeline), or for connection to anchorages at both ends to stretch horizontally (horizontal lifeline), and which serves as a means for connecting other components of a personal fall arrest system to the anchorage.

"Lower levels" means those areas or surfaces to which an employee can fall. Such areas or surfaces include, but are not limited to, ground levels, floors, platforms, ramps, runways, excavations, pits, tanks, material, water, equipment, structures, or portions thereof.

"Personal fall arrest system" means a system used to arrest an employee in a fall from a working level. It consists of an anchorage, connectors, a body belt or body harness and may include a lanyard, deceleration device, lifeline, or suitable combinations of these.

"Positioning device system" means a body belt or body harness system rigged to allow an employee to be supported on an elevated vertical surface, such as a wall, and work with both hands free while leaning.

"Rope grab" means a deceleration device which travels on a lifeline and automatically, by friction, engages the lifeline and locks so as to arrest the fall of an employee. A rope grab usually employs the principle of inertial locking, cam/level locking, or both.

"Safety Nets...Safety nets shall be provided when workplaces are higher than 25 feet above ground or water surfaces or other surfaces where the use of ladders, scaffolds, catch platforms, temporary floors, safety lines or safety belts are impractical.

Nets shall extend 8 feet beyond the edge of the work surface where employees are exposed and shall be installed as close under the work surface as practical but in no case more than 25 feet below the work surface. Nets shall be positioned in a manner to prevent the user from coming into contact with below surfaces or structures. Proper clearance positioning of nets shall be determined by impact load testing. Work procedures shall not begin until nets are in place and have been properly tested.

New nets shall meet accepted performance standards of 17,500 foot pounds minimum impact resistance as determined and certified by the manufacturers and shall bear a label of proof test. Edge ropes shall provide a minimum breaking strength of 5000 pounds.

"Self-retracting lifeline/lanyard" means a deceleration device containing a drum-wound line which can be slowly extracted from, or retracted onto, the drum under slight tension during normal employee movement, and which, after onset of a fall, automatically locks the drum and arrests the fall.

"Snaphook" means a connector comprised of a hook-shaped member with a normally closed keeper, or similar arrangement, which may be opened to permit the hook to receive an object and, when released, automatically closes to retain the object. Snaphooks are generally one of two types: (1) The locking type with a self-closing, self-locking keeper which remains closed and locked until unlocked and pressed open for connection or disconnection; or (2) The non-locking type with a self-closing keeper which remains closed until pressed open for connection or disconnection. As of January 1, 1998, the use of a non-locking snaphook as part of personal fall arrest systems and positioning device systems is prohibited.

"Unprotected sides and edges" means any side or edge (except at entrances to points of access) of a walking/working surface, e.g., floor, roof, ramp, or runway where there is no wall or guardrail system at least 39 inches (1.0 m) high.

"Walking/working surface" means any surface, whether horizontal or vertical on which an employee walks or works, including, but not limited to, floors, roofs, ramps, bridges, runways, formwork and concrete reinforcing steel but not including ladders, vehicles, or trailers, on which employees must be located in order to perform their job duties.

"Work area" means that portion of a walking/working surface where job duties are being performed.

Drawing of Components



Figure A

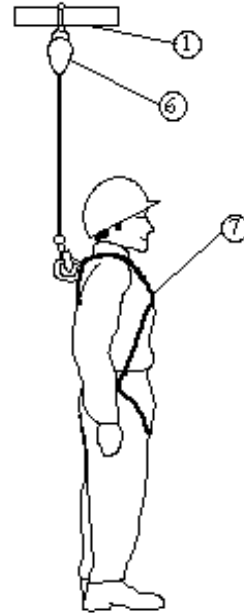


Figure B

1. Tie-off Point
2. Lifeline
3. Rope Grab
4. Shock Absorbing Lanyard
5. Cross-Arm Strap
6. Retractable Lifeline
7. Full-Body Harness
8. Restraining Belt
9. Restraining Lanyard
10. Carabineer

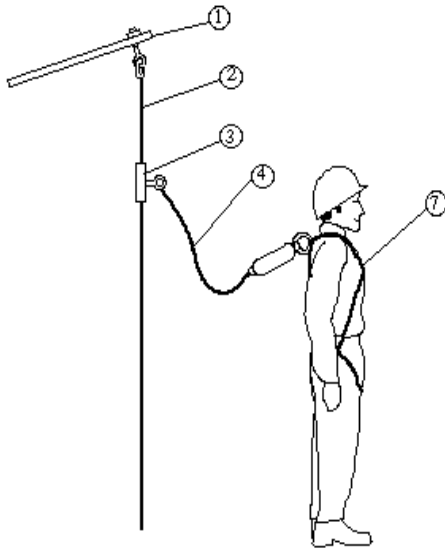


Figure C

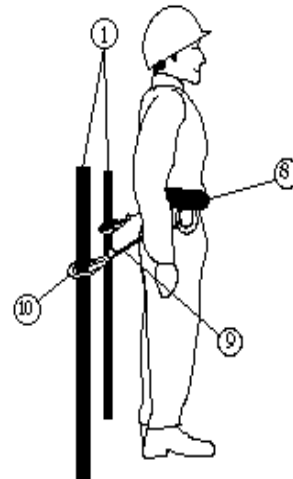


Figure D

Responsibilities

Operations Manager

It is the responsibility of the local operations manager (designated competent person) to implement this Fall Protection Program. Continual observational safety checks of work operations and the enforcement of the safety policy and procedures shall be regularly enforced. All jobs shall be pre-planned prior to the start of work.

Supervisor

The Supervisor shall ensure that all persons assigned to work at elevated levels, exceeding 6 feet in height or more above lower level and where guardrails or nets are not utilized, be protected by personal fall protection equipment.

- Supervisors shall make exposure determinations and shall discuss with their employees the extent to which scaffolds, ladders or vehicle mounted work platforms can be used.
- Ensure that fall protection equipment is available and in safe working condition.
- Provide for emergency rescue in the event of a fall. Pre-plan the job to ensure that employees have been properly trained in the use, limitations, inspections and rescue procedures and that training records are on file.

Employees

Employees shall ensure they have and use the fall protection equipment as required by this program and:

- Understand the potential hazards of working at elevated levels as well as gaining access to and from the work location.
- Understand the use and limitations of such equipment.
- Pre-plan the job with his/her supervisor to agree that the job can be done safely.
- Inspect such equipment before each use and to report defective equipment immediately to their supervisor.

Procedure

Fall protection is required whenever employees are potentially exposed to falls from heights of six feet or greater to lower levels. This includes work near and around excavations. Use of guard rails, safety net, or personal fall arrest systems should be used when the standard methods of protection are not feasible or a greater hazard would be created.

When purchasing equipment and raw materials for use in fall protection systems applicable ANSI, ASTM or OSHA approved equipment shall be used.

Minimum Standards

The following are minimum standards for employee personal fall protection systems:

- All D-rings must be a minimum of 2¼ inches (inside diameter).
- All snap hooks shall not allow pressure to be applied to the gate in the opening direction.
- No pelican hooks on lanyards should be used as a primary connection.
- Connectors shall be drop forged, pressed or formed steel, or made of equivalent materials.
- Connectors shall have a corrosion-resistant finish, and all surfaces and edges shall be smooth to prevent damage to interfacing parts of the system.
- D-rings and snap hooks shall have a minimum tensile strength of 5,000 pounds.
- D-rings and snap hooks shall be proof-tested to a minimum tensile load of 3,600 pounds without cracking, breaking, or taking permanent deformation.
- Snap hooks shall be sized to be compatible with the member to which they are connected to prevent unintentional disengagement of the snap hook. Only a locking type snap hook designed and used to prevent disengagement of the snap hook by the contact of the snap hook keeper by the connected member shall be used.

- Horizontal lifelines shall be designed, installed, and used, under the supervision of a qualified person, as part of a complete personal fall arrest system, which maintains a safety factor of at least two.
- Lanyards and vertical lifelines shall have a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds. Where vertical lifelines are used, each employee shall be attached to a separate lifeline.
- Lifelines shall be protected against being cut or abraded.
- Self-retracting lifelines and lanyards which automatically limit free fall distance to 2 feet or less shall be capable of sustaining a minimum tensile load of 3,000 pounds applied to the device with the lifeline or lanyard in the fully extended position.
- Self-retracting lifelines and lanyards which do not limit free fall distance to 2 feet or less, rip stitch lanyards, and tearing and deforming lanyards shall be capable of sustaining a minimum tensile load of 5,000 pounds applied to the device with the lifeline or lanyard in the fully extended position.
- Anchorages used for attachment of personal fall arrest equipment shall be independent of any anchorage being used to support or suspend platforms and capable of supporting at least 5,000 pounds per employee attached, or shall be designed, installed, and used as part of a complete personal fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of at least two and under the supervision of a qualified person.
- Systems used by an employee having a combined person and tool weight in excess of 310 pounds shall be modified to provide proper protection for such heavier loads.
- The attachment point of the body harness shall be located in the center of the wearer's back near shoulder level, or above the wearer's head, except when climbing.
- Body harnesses and components shall be used only for employee protection and not to hoist materials.
- Personal fall arrest systems and components subjected to impact loading shall be immediately removed from service and shall not be used again for employee protection until inspected and determined by a competent person to be undamaged and suitable for reuse.
- Provide for prompt rescue of employees in the event of a fall or assure that employees are able to rescue themselves.
- Personal fall arrest systems shall be inspected prior to each use for wear, damage and other deterioration, and defective components shall be removed from service.
- Personal fall arrest systems shall not be attached to guardrail systems, nor shall they be attached to hoists unless prior approval is obtained from a competent person.
- If and when a personal fall arrest system is used at hoist areas, it shall be rigged to allow the movement of the employee only as far as the edge of the walking/working surface.

Stopping a Fall

The arresting force on an employee stopped by a fall shall be limited to a maximum arresting force of 1,800 pounds when wearing a body harness.

The fall arrest system shall be rigged such that an employee can neither free fall more than 6 feet, nor contact any lower level.

The fall arrest system shall bring an employee to a complete stop and limit maximum deceleration distance an employee travels to 3.5 feet.

The fall arrest system shall have sufficient strength to withstand twice the potential impact energy of an employee free falling a distance of 6 feet, or the free fall distance permitted by the system, whichever is less.

Protection From Falling Objects

When employees are required to work in the near vicinity of others working with materials, tools, or equipment at elevated levels, Barricades around the immediate area of the overhead work shall be erected to prohibit employees from entering the barricaded area.

Employees performing work at elevated levels shall keep tools, materials, and equipment away from the edge to keep potential objects from falling over the side. Where practical, tools, etc. shall be secured with rope, wire, etc. to keep them from falling.

Portable Ladders

Three point climbing is required while ascending/descending ladders. While on ladders, both hands and one foot, or both feet and one hand shall always be in contact with the ladder.

Tools required to perform a task shall be transported by a mechanical carrier such as a tag line, suspended bucket or tool belt.

- Tools shall not be carried by hand while climbing.
- Hands must be free to grip the ladder.
- Tools shall not be carried in clothing pockets.
- Tools shall be pulled up to the job site only after reaching the area of work.

When work is to be performed from straight/extension ladders, fall protection shall be utilized when heights exceed 6 feet.

Straight ladders shall be tied off at the top to prevent them from moving. A second person shall steady the ladder at the base while it is being tied off at the top by another employee. Do not tie off fall protection equipment to the ladder.

Storage

A dedicated storage area shall be provided for the storage of fall protection equipment and all components. The storage area shall keep the equipment clean, dry, and free from oils, chemicals, paints, and excessive heat.

Inspections

Fall protection equipment shall be inspected before each use for wear, damage, other deterioration, or other defects.

Elevated Personnel Platforms

Work performed, regardless of the nature of the work, from personnel platforms raised by forklifts, cranes, scissor lifts, etc., shall require the use of a full body harness and shall be connected to the platform.

Rescue

Prompt rescue of employees shall be provided in the event of a fall or shall assure the employees are able to rescue themselves. The pre-planning stage prior to the beginning of each elevated work assignment shall be evaluated by the supervisor to provide rescue of employees involved in a fall.

Fall Protection Plan

This option is available only to employees engaged in leading edge work who can demonstrate that it is infeasible or it creates a greater hazard to use conventional fall protection equipment. The fall protection plan shall conform to the following provisions:

- The fall protection plan shall be prepared by a qualified supervisor and developed specifically for the site where the leading edge work is being performed.
- The fall protection plan shall document the reasons why the use of conventional fall protection systems (guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, or safety net systems) are infeasible or why their use would create a greater hazard.
- The fall protection plan shall identify each location where conventional fall Protection methods cannot be used.
- These locations shall then be classified as controlled access zones.

Controlled Access Zones

When used to control access to areas where leading edge or other operations are taking place the controlled access zone shall be defined by a control line or by any other means that restricts access.

When control lines are used, they shall be erected not less than 6 feet (1.8 m) nor more than 25 feet (7.7 m) from the unprotected or leading edge.

The control line shall extend along the entire length of the unprotected or leading edge and shall be approximately parallel to the unprotected or leading edge.

The control line shall be connected on each side to a guardrail system or wall.

- Control lines shall consist of ropes, wires, tapes, or equivalent materials.
- Each line shall be flagged or otherwise clearly marked at not more than 6-foot (1.8 m) intervals with high-visibility material.
- Each line shall be rigged and supported in such a way that its lowest point (including sag) is not less than 39 inches (1 m) from the walking/working surface and its highest point is not more than 45 inches (1.3 m).
- Each line shall have a minimum breaking strength of 200 pounds.

Only employees engaged in the related work shall be permitted in the controlled access zone.

Safety Monitoring System

When the use of conventional fall protection equipment is deemed infeasible or the use of this equipment creates a greater hazard a Fall Protection Plan which includes a safety monitoring system shall be implemented by the supervisor.

Supervisors shall designate a competent person to monitor the safety of other employees. The competent person shall be assigned to:

- Recognize fall hazards;
- Warn employees if they are unaware of fall hazard or are acting in an unsafe manner;
- Be on the same working surface and in visual contact of working employees;
- Stay close enough for verbal communication; and
- Not have other assignments that would take his/her attention from the monitoring function.

Incident Investigations

All incidents and near misses must be investigated according to the company incident investigation procedure. Changes to the fall protection program shall be implemented if deemed appropriate from incident corrective actions.

Training

Employees who might be exposed to fall hazards shall be trained to enable each employee to recognize the hazards of falling and in the procedures to follow to minimize these hazards.

The employee will be trained in the use and operation of fall arrest systems, inspections, and maintenance procedures.

Training must be conducted initially and refresher training conducted annually or as needed due to deficiencies in training, changes in the workplace, changes in fall protection systems or procedures that render previous training obsolete or inadequacies in an employee's understanding of previous training.

Training must be documented in writing. Written certification shall include:

- Who was trained
- When and dates of training
- Signature of person providing training
- Date training was deemed adequate

Training records shall be retained in the corporate office.

California Specific Fall Protection Program

Falls are a leading cause of fatal injuries in the construction industry. On average throughout the nation, over 50 people die every day from a fall. Additionally, falls at work is one of the top cited serious violations from Cal OSHA.

All violations of the Fall Protection Program may be grounds for a written violation and for termination

Fall Protection Requirements:

When working where there is a hazard of falling more than 7½ feet from a perimeter of a structure, unprotected sides and edges, loading edges, through openings, and roof surfaces.

Some Examples of Fall Protection Requirements at Less Than 7½ Feet:

Rod buster working a vertical rebar - 6 feet.
Pitches on a roof steeper than 7:12 - any height.

Some Exemptions to the 7½ Feet Requirements:

15 feet for ironworkers, decking operations, panelized roof construction and framers working on 4 inch nominal or wider structural members while doing truss or joist work.

15 feet for residential track roofing

20 feet for roofing operations on pitches less than a 7:12.

30 feet for ironworkers for connecting steel only.

Fall Protection Types:

1. Standard guardrails, cables or secured and labeled floor hole covers
2. Personal Fall Arrest System
3. Positioning Device Systems
4. Fall Restraint Systems
5. Safety net
6. Roof jacks (roofers only)
7. Catch platforms
8. Scaffold platforms
9. Eave barriers (roofers only)

Standard Guardrails, Safety Cables, or Covers

These are the easiest and most cost effective methods of providing fall protection and have a very high success rate. Standard guardrails, safety cables, floor hole and sky light covers are our preferred means of fall protection on job sites. The following rules will be followed when using them:

1. Railings shall be constructed of select lumber or in an equally substantial manner from other materials, and shall consist of a top rail not less than 42 inches, or more than 45 inches in height measured from the upper surface of the top rail to the floor, platform, runway or ramp level and a mid rail. The mid rail should be halfway between the top rail and the floor, platform, runway or ramp. All railings shall be able to withstand 200 pounds of pressure at any point.
2. Wooden posts shall be not less than 2 inches by 4 inches nominal in cross section, spaced at 8 feet or closer intervals.
3. Wooden top railings shall be smooth and made of 2x4 or larger material. Double, 1 inch by 4 inch members may be used for this purpose, provided that one member is fastened in a flat position on top of the posts and the other fastened in an edge-up position to the inside of the posts and the side of the top member. Mid rails shall be 2x4 or greater.
4. The rails shall be placed on the inside of the post.
5. All railings will be set up and able to handle expected tasks.
6. Floor openings of or greater than 12 square inches at any depth that may cause a trip hazard or greater, shall be protected. Floor, roof and skylight openings shall be guarded by standard railing and toeboards or cover. Covers shall be capable of safely supporting the greater of 400 pounds or twice the weight of the employees, equipment and materials that may be imposed on any one square foot area of the cover at any time. Covers shall be secured in place to prevent accidental removal or displacement, and shall bear a pressure sensitized, painted, or stenciled sign with legible letters not less than one inch high, stating: "Opening--Do Not Remove." Markings of chalk or keel shall not be used.
7. Ladder ways, floor openings, or platforms shall be guarded by standard railings with standard top boards on all open sides, except at the entrance to the opening. The passage through the opening shall be guarded by either a warning protection so that a person cannot walk directly into the opening or by a removable chain at railing height.
8. Wall openings, from which there is a drop of more than 4 feet, and the bottom of the opening is less than 3 feet above the working surface, shall be guarded with standard rails with ability to support 200 pounds in any direction.
9. An extension platform outside a wall opening onto which materials can be hoisted for handling shall leave side rails, or equivalent guards of standard specification, or a Personal Fall Arrest System. One side of an extension platform may have removable railings in order to load material.
10. All elevator shafts in which cages are not installed and which are not enclosed with solid partitions and doors, shall be guarded on all open sides by standard railings and toeboards.
11. A fall harness and lanyard are required when using an aerial device. Personal Fall Arrest Systems are not required as elevated platforms unless standard guardrails are not in place.

Fall Protection

Personal Fall Arrest Systems:

Personal Fall Arrest Systems consist of a full body harness and a lanyard attached to suitable anchorage. The following rules, in addition to the manufacturer's requirements and OSHA regulations, will be observed:

1. Prior to the use of a Personal Fall Arrest System, all employees should be trained on how to inspect the Fall Arrest System, how and when to wear a Fall Arrest System and how to perform a rescue after a fall in a Fall Arrest System.
2. Ropes and straps (webbing) used in lanyards, lifelines, and strength components of body harnesses shall be made from synthetic fibers except when they are used in conjunction with hot work where the lanyard may be exposed to damage from heat or flame. All systems shall be ANSI approved.
3. Anchorages used for attachment of Personal Fall Arrest System equipment shall be independent of any anchorage being used to support or suspend platforms and capable of supporting at least 5,000 pounds per employee attached, or shall be designed, installed, and used as part of a complete Personal Fall Arrest System which maintains a safety factor of at least two; and under the supervision of a Qualified Person.
4. The Personal Fall Arrest System shall be rigged such that an employee can neither free fall more than 6 feet, nor contact any lower level, and, where practicable, the anchor end of the lanyard shall be secured at a level not lower than the employee's waist.
5. Harnesses, lanyards, and other components shall be used only for employee protection as part of a Personal Fall Arrest System and not to hoist materials.
6. Personal Fall Arrest Systems and components subjected to impact loading shall be immediately removed from service and shall not be used again for employee protection until inspected and determined by a Competent Person to be undamaged and suitable for reuse.
7. Personal Fall Arrest Systems shall be inspected prior to each use for wear, damage and other deterioration, and defective components shall be removed from service.
8. Any lanyard, safety harness, or drop line subjected to in-service loading, as distinguished from static load testing, shall be immediately removed from service and shall not be used again for employee safeguarding.
9. Personal Fall Arrest Systems shall not be attached to guardrails, unless the guardrail is capable of safely supporting the load or 5000 pounds per person, whichever is greater.
10. Each Personal Fall Arrest System shall be inspected not less than twice annually by a Competent Person in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The date of each inspection shall be documented.
11. Personal Fall Arrest Systems will bring an employee to a complete stop. They will also limit maximum deceleration distance an employee travels to 3.5 feet and have sufficient strength to withstand twice the potential impact energy of an employee free falling a distance of 6 feet, or the free fall distance permitted by the system, whichever is less.

Positioning Device Systems:

Positioning Device Systems are designed to allow employees to work with both hands free at elevated locations. Their use shall conform to the following provisions:

1. Prior to the use of a Positioning Device System, all employees should be trained on how to inspect the Positioning Device System, how and when to wear a Positioning Device System and how to perform a rescue after a fall in a Positioning Device System.
2. Positioning Device Systems shall be rigged such that an employee cannot free fall more than 2 feet.
3. Positioning Device Systems shall be inspected prior to each use for wear, damage, and other deterioration, and defective components shall be removed from service.
4. Body belts, harnesses, and components shall be used only for employee protection (as part of a Personal Fall Arrest System or Positioning Device System) and not to hoist materials.
5. The use of non-locking snap hooks is prohibited.
6. Anchorage points for Positioning Device Systems shall be capable of supporting two times the intended load under a Qualified Person's supervision or 3,000 pounds, whichever is greater.

Personal Fall Restraint Systems:

Personal Fall Restraint Systems are designed to prevent the wearer from reaching the edge or danger area and thus prevent them from falling.

1. Prior to the use of a Personal Fall Restraint System, all employees should be trained on how to inspect the Personal Fall Restraint System, how and when to wear a Personal Fall Restraint System and how to perform a rescue after a fall in a Personal Fall Restraint System.
2. Anchorage points used for fall restraint shall be capable of supporting 4 times the intended load under qualified supervision or 3000 pounds, whichever is greater.
3. Restraint protection shall be rigged to allow the movement of employees only as far as the sides of the working level or working area.

Note: All safety belts, harnesses and lanyards placed in service or purchased on or before February 1, 1997, shall be labeled as meeting the requirements contained in ANSI A10.14-1975, Requirements for Safety Belts, Harnesses, Lanyards, Lifelines and Drop Lines for Construction and Industrial Use.

All Personal Fall Arrest Systems, Personal Fall Restraint Systems and Positioning Device Systems purchased or placed in service in service after February 1, 1997, shall be labeled as meeting the requirements contained in ANSI A10.14-1991 American National Standard for Construction and Demolition Use, or ANSI Z359.1-1992 American Standard Safety Requirements for Personal Fall Arrest Systems, Subsystems and Components.

Safety Nets

Where the elevation is 25 feet or more above the ground, water surface, or continuous floor level below, and when the use of Personal Fall Arrest Systems, Personal Fall Restraint Systems, Positioning Device Systems or more conventional types of protection are clearly impractical, the exterior and/or interior perimeter of the structure shall be provided with an approved safety net. It shall extend at least 8 feet horizontally from such perimeter and be positioned at a distance not to exceed 10 feet vertically below where such hazards exist, or equivalent protection provided. Safety nets shall extend outward from the outermost projection of the work surface as follows:

<i>Vertical distance from working level to horizontal plane of net:</i>	<i>Minimum required horizontal distance of outer edge of net from the edge of working surface:</i>
Up to 5 feet	8 feet
More than 5 feet up to 10 feet	10 feet
More than 10 feet but not to exceed 30 feet	13 feet

Nets shall be hung with sufficient clearance to prevent user’s contact with the surfaces or structures below. Such clearances shall be determined by impact load testing.

EXCEPTION: See Section 1710 (d), (e) and (f) for flooring requirements and nets for steel erection in tiered buildings and structures.

Only one level of nets shall be required for bridge construction.

Safety nets purchased on or after January 1, 1998 shall be labeled as meeting the requirements of American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A 10,11-1989, American National Standard for Construction and Demolition Operations – Personnel and Debris Nets, Repair and Demolition Operations. Safety nets purchased before January 1, 1998 shall be labeled as meeting the requirements of ANSI A10.11-1979, Safety Nets used during construction, repair and demolition operations, or ANSI A10.11-1989.

Roof Jack Systems (includes jacks, planks and appurtenances.)

Roof jacks shall be constructed to fit the slope of the roof and be designed, fabricated and installed in such a manner that they will sustain all expected loads. The supported plank shall be positioned at some angle from perpendicular to the roof to horizontal. For suggested installation, see Appendix Plate C-19.

Intervals (spans) between roof jacks shall not exceed 10 feet.

When rope supports are used, they shall consist of first-grade Manila rope of at least ¾-inch diameter or other material of equivalent strength.

Wooden supporting members that span between jacks, shall be select lumber or equivalent and be of at least 2 inch by 6 inch material. Where supporting members other than wood are used they shall be of at least the equivalent strength.

Catch Platforms

When catch platforms are used, they shall be installed in close proximity below the eaves below roof work areas, extend at least 2 feet horizontally beyond the projection of the eaves, and be provided with standard railings and toeboards (See Article 16).

The platforms shall be fully planked.

Scaffold Platforms

When built-up scaffold platforms are used to protect workers from falls from the edges of roofs, they shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the provisions of Article 22, Scaffolds.

A fully planked platform shall be provided near the eave level.

Eave Barriers

When a system of eave barriers is provided to prevent falls from roofs, the barrier, unless of solid construction, shall be in accordance with standard railings.

The barrier system shall be securely anchored at eave level or supported by ropes securely tied to substantial anchorages on the roof.

If the barrier system is to be moved from one work area to another, employees performing the moving operation shall be protected by the use of safety belts and lines.

Review of Employer & Employee Responsibility

Discussed that it is responsibility of the Company to provide the safest possible environment for its employees, and that it is the responsibility of the employees to be accountable for their own safety by adhering to the Code of Safe Practice for their job and by abiding by the safety rules and regulations of the Company.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1.
- 2.

**SAFETY INSTRUCTOR
SAFETY COMPLIANCE COMPANY**

DATE