

34. Fall Protection

This Fall Protection Program has been developed to prevent injury from falls of six (6) feet or more from a walking and or working surface to a lower level; to prevent objects falling from above and striking persons below, and to prevent job site persons from falling into and or through holes.

- 34.01. In all departments where activities are assigned that expose employees to a fall hazard, there will be at least one competent person who has the training and ability to identify fall hazards and the authority to ensure that proper fall protection systems are properly issued for use and the program is effectively implemented. This competent person(s) can be any combination of the following qualified employees; Supervisors, Supervisor designee and or any employee(s) with verifiable training in fall protection systems.
- 34.02. The following areas are addressed by this program:
 - 34.02.01. The need to know where a fall protection system is required.
 - 34.02.02. Selection of fall protection systems which are appropriate for given situations.
 - 34.02.03. Construction and installation of fall protection systems.
 - 34.02.04. Supervision of employees.
 - 34.02.05. Implementation of safe work procedures.
 - 34.02.06. Training in selection, use, and maintenance of fall protection systems.
- 34.03. Hazard Assessments
 - 34.03.01. Fall protection requires an effort by our employees to identify work situations in which fall hazards exist, determine the most appropriate fall protection system to be utilized, and to ensure that all persons affected understand the proper methods of utilizing the selected fall protection systems.
 - 34.03.02. Fall protection system requirements may change during an activity and employees will ensure that fall protection requirements are maintained at all times. Care will be taken to assure that load limits are not exceeded on walking and working surfaces and attachment points and hardware is capable of withstanding the potential forces that may be generated during an actual fall incident.
- 34.04. Definitions
 - 34.04.01. Anchorage: a secure point of attachment for lifelines, lanyards or deceleration devices.
 - 34.04.02. Body Harness: straps which may be secured about the employee in a manner that will distribute the fall arrest over at least the thighs, pelvis, waist, chest, and shoulders with means for attaching it to other components of a personal fall arrest system.
 - 34.04.03. Body positioning: A system that restrains and prevents a vertical fall of an employee to 2 feet or less.
 - 34.04.04. Buckle: any device for holding the body harness closed around the employee's body.

- 34.04.05. Carabineer: an oval metal ring with a snap link used to fasten a rope to the piton [a spike (attachment) with an eye to which a rope can be secured.]
- 34.04.06. Competent Person: one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees; and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.
- 34.04.07. Connector: a device which is used to couple 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.
- 34.04.08. Controlled Access Zone: An area in which certain activities take place without the use of guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, or safety net systems; access to the zone is controlled.
- 34.04.09. Dangerous Equipment: Equipment which, as a result of form or function, may be hazardous to employees who fall onto or into such equipment.
- 34.04.10. Deceleration Device: 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.
- 34.04.11. Deceleration Distance: The additional vertical distance a falling employee travels from the point at which the deceleration device begins to operate before stopping, excluding lifeline elongation and free fall distance. It is measured as the distance between the location of an employee's body harness attachment point at the moment of activation of the deceleration device during a fall, and the location of that attachment point after the employee comes to a full stop.
- 34.04.12. Equivalent: 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.
- 34.04.13. Failure: load refusal, breakage, or separation of component parts. Load refusal is the point where the ultimate strength is exceeded.
- 34.04.14. Fall Arrest: A system that halts a fall in progress.
- 34.04.15. Fall Restraint: A system that prevents an employee from progressing to a point where a fall can occur.
- 34.04.16. Free Fall: the act of falling before a personal fall arrest system begins to apply force to arrest the fall.
- 34.04.17. Free Fall Distance: the vertical displacement of the fall arrest attachment point on the employee's 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 or lanyard elongation, but includes any deceleration device slide distance of self-retracting lifeline or lanyard extension before they operate and fall arrest forces occur.
- 34.04.18. Guardrail System: a barrier erected to prevent employees from falling to lower levels.

- 34.04.19. Hole: a gap or void 2 inches or more in its least dimension, in a floor, roof, or other walking and or working surface.
- 34.04.20. Infeasible: it is impossible to perform the construction work using a conventional fall protection system or that it is technologically impossible to use any one of these systems to provide fall protection.
- 34.04.21. Lanyard: a flexible line of rope, wire rope, or strap which generally has a connector at each end for connecting the body harness to a deceleration device, lifeline, or anchorage.
- 34.04.22. Leading Edge: the edge of a floor, roof, or formwork for a floor or other walking and or working surface 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.
- 34.04.23. Lifeline: a component consisting of a flexible line for connection to an anchorage at one end to hang vertically, or for connection to anchorages at both ends to stretch horizontally, and which serves as a means for connecting other components of personal fall arrest system to the anchorage.
- 34.04.24. Low-Slope Roof: a roof having a slope of the vertical to horizontal of less than or equal to 4 feet in 12 feet.
- 34.04.25. Lower-Levels: 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.
- 34.04.26. Mechanical Equipment: all motor or human propelled wheeled equipment used for roofing work, except wheelbarrows and mop carts.
- 34.04.27. Opening: a gap or void 30 inches or more high and 18 inches or more wide, in a wall or partition through which employees can fall to a lower level.
- 34.04.28. Overhand Bricklaying and Related Work: the process of laying bricks and masonry units such that the surface of the wall to be jointed is on the opposite side of the wall from the mason, requiring the mason to lean over the wall to complete the work. Related work includes mason tending and electrical installation incorporated into the brick wall during the overhand bricklaying process.
- 34.04.29. Personal Fall Arrest System: a system used to arrest an employee in a fall from a working level. It consists of an anchorage, connectors, a body harness and may include a lanyard, deceleration device, lifeline, or suitable combination of these. The use of body belts for fall arrest is prohibited.
- 34.04.30. Positioning Device System: 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.
- 34.04.31. Qualified Person: one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has

successfully demonstrated his ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

- 34.04.32. Rope Grab: 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.
- 34.04.33. Roof: the exterior surface on the top of a building. This does not include floors or formworks which, because a building has not been completed, temporarily become the top surface of a building.
- 34.04.34. Roofing Work: the hoisting, storage, application, and removal of roofing materials and equipment, including related insulation, sheet metal, and vapor barrier work, but not including the construction of the roof deck.
- 34.04.35. Safety-Monitoring System: a safety system in which a competent person is responsible for recognizing and warning employees of fall hazards.
- 34.04.36. Self-Retracting Lifeline or Lanyard: 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.
- 34.04.37. Snap Hook: a connector comprised of a hook-shaped member with a normally closed keeper of similar arrangement which may be opened to permit the hook to receive an object and, when released, automatically closes to retain the object. Snap hooks are generally one of two types:
 - 34.04.37.01. The locking type with a self-closing, self-locking keeper which remains closed and locked until unlocked and pressed open for connection or disconnection;
 - 34.04.37.02. The non-locking type with a self-closing keeper which remains closed until pressed open for connection or disconnection. The use of a non-locking snap hook as part of personal fall arrest systems and positioning device systems is prohibited.
- 34.04.38. Steep Roof: a roof having a slope of the vertical to horizontal of greater than 4 feet in 12 feet.
- 34.04.39. Toe Boards: a low protective barrier that will prevent the fall of material and equipment to lower levels and provide protection from falls for personnel.
- 34.04.40. Unprotected Sides and Edges: 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 high.
- 34.04.41. Walking and Working Surface: any surface, whether horizontal or vertical, on which an employee walks or works, including, but not limited to, floors, roofs, ramps, bridges, runway, formwork and concrete reinforcing steel; not including ladders, vehicles, or trailers on which employees must be located in order to perform their job duties.

- 34.04.42. Warning Line System: a barrier erected on a roof to warn employees that they are approaching an unprotected roof side or edge, and which designates an area in which roofing work may take place without the use of guardrail, body belt, or safety net systems to protect employees in the area.
- 34.04.43. Work Area: that portion of a walking or working surface where job duties are being performed.
- 34.05. Where Fall Protection Is Required
 - 34.05.01. The “key” distance is six (6) feet. All employees shall be aware that if there is a possibility of falling six (6) feet or more at least one fall protection system shall be implemented.
- 34.06. Below listed are specific situations where fall protection systems shall be utilized.
 - 34.06.01. Unprotected Sides and Edges: Each employee on a walking and working surface with an unprotected side or edge which is 6 feet 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.
 - 34.06.02. Leading Edges: Each employee who is constructing a leading edge 6 feet or more above lower levels shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems.
 - 34.06.03. Hoist Areas: Each employee in a hoist area shall be protected from falling 6 feet or more to lower levels by guardrail systems or personal fall arrest systems. If a guardrail system is utilized in a hoist area and portions of the system are removed to facilitate the hoisting operation, and an employee must lean through the access opening or out over the edge of the access opening, that employee shall be protected by a fall arrest system.
 - 34.06.04. Holes: Each employee on walking and or working surfaces regardless of height shall be protected from falling through holes more than 6 feet above lower levels by personal fall arrest systems, covers, or guardrail systems.
 - 34.06.05. Each employee on a walking and working surface shall be protected from tripping in or stepping into or through holes by covers.
 - 34.06.06. Each employee on a walking and or working surface regardless of height shall be protected from objects falling through holes by covers.
 - 34.06.07. Formwork and Reinforcing Steel: Each employee on the face of formwork or reinforcing steel shall be protected from falling 6 feet or more to lower levels by personal fall arrest systems, safety net systems, or positioning device systems.
 - 34.06.08. Ramps, Runways and Other Walkways: Each employee on ramps, runways, and other walkways shall be protected from falling 6 feet or more to lower levels by guardrail systems.
 - 34.06.09. Excavations: Each employee at the edge of an excavation 6 feet or more in depth shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems, fences, or barricades when the excavations are not readily seen because of plant growth or other visual barriers. Each

employee at the edge of a well, pit, shaft, and similar excavation 6 feet or more in depth shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems, fences, barricades, or covers.

- 34.06.10. Dangerous Equipment: Each employee less than 6 feet above dangerous equipment shall be protected from falling into or onto the dangerous equipment by guardrail systems or by equipment guards. Each employee 6 feet or more above dangerous equipment shall be protected from fall hazards by guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, or safety net systems.
- 34.06.11. Overhand Bricklaying and Related Work: Each employee performing overhand bricklaying and related work 6 feet or more above lower levels shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems, safety net systems, personal fall arrest systems, or shall work in a controlled access zone. Each employee performing overhand bricklaying and related work who is required to reach more than 10 inches below the level of the walking and or working surface on which the employee is working shall be protected from falling by a guardrail system, safety net system, or personal fall arrest system.
- 34.06.12. Roofing Work On Low-Sloped Roofs: Each employee engaged in roofing activities on low-sloped roofs with unprotected sides and edges 6 feet or more above lower levels shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems, safety net systems, personal fall arrest systems or a combination of a warning line system and a safety net system or a warning line system and a safety monitoring system.

NOTE: On roofs 50 feet or less in width, the use of a safety monitoring system alone (without the warning line system) is permitted.

- 34.06.13. Steep Roofs: Each employee on a steep roof with unprotected sides and edges 6 feet or more above lower levels shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems with toe boards, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems.
- 34.06.14. Wall Openings: Each employee working on, at, above, or near wall openings (including those with chutes attached) where the outside bottom edge of the wall opening is 6 feet or more above lower levels and the inside bottom edge of the wall opening is less than 39 inches above the walking/working surface, shall be protected from falling by the use of a guardrail system, a safety net system, or a personal fall arrest system.
- 34.06.15. Working Surfaces Not Otherwise Addressed: Each employee on a walking or working surface 6 feet or more above a lower level that is not addressed in the preceding fourteen (14) categories shall be protected from falling by a guardrail system, a safety net system, or a personal fall arrest system.

NOTE: On multi-employer work sites, employees of all contractors and subcontractors shall understand the fall protection hazards that exist and utilize the various methods of fall protection systems when required by regulation.

34.07. Pre-Construction Survey

- 34.07.01. Prior to the initiation of any construction project, the job site will be surveyed by a competent and or qualified person to determine:
- 34.07.02. If fall protection systems will be required.
- 34.07.03. If fall hazards exist, the types of conventional fall protection systems to be utilized.

- 34.07.04. Particular attention will be given to anchorage points, location of warning lines.
- 34.07.05. Rescue procedures to be used if a fall actually occurs.
- 34.07.06. The load-carrying capabilities of the walking/working surface.
- 34.07.07. Assuring that all personnel utilizing a fall protection system have training in that system.
- 34.07.08. This survey may be made without the use of fall protection because no work will be accomplished during this survey and installing fall protection systems would create a greater hazard.
- 34.07.09. If it is determined that certain areas within the overall worksite have fall hazards that cannot be addressed with conventional fall protection systems (those areas being limited to leading edge work, residential construction work, and precast concrete work), then a Fall Protection Plan shall be prepared to specifically protect employees from these hazards.

34.08. Fall Protection Systems

34.08.01. Guardrail System:

- 34.08.01.01. A guardrail system is a physical barrier erected to prevent employees from falling to lower levels.
- 34.08.01.02. The main advantage of a guardrail system is that it is a “passive” system which, once installed, requires no employee involvement in its function. A guardrail will stop an employee who inadvertently walks into it.

34.08.02. Guardrail Systems at Hoisting Areas:

- 34.08.02.01. When guardrail systems are used at hoisting areas, a chain, gate or removable guardrail section shall be placed across the access opening between the guardrail sections when hoisting operations are not taking place.

NOTE: If a portion of the guardrail system is removed at a hoisting area to facilitate the hoisting operations and an employee must lean out over the opening, then that employee shall be protected by a personal fall arrest system. In this instance it is important to remember that the personal fall arrest system may not be attached to the guardrail system.

34.08.03. Guardrails Systems At Holes:

- 34.08.03.01. Guardrail systems used at holes shall be erected on all unprotected sides of the edges of the hole.
- 34.08.03.02. When the hole is to be used for the passage of materials, the hole shall not have more than two sides provided with removable guardrail sections to allow the passage of materials. When the hole is not in use, it shall be closed over with a cover or protected with a guardrail system on all unprotected sides or edges.
- 34.08.03.03. At the hole, passing materials through the hole, etc.. When work is completed around the hole, the hole shall be protected by guardrails on

all sides of the hole or by covers.

- 34.08.03.04. Guardrail systems used around holes which are used as points of access will be provided with a gate or be offset so that a person cannot walk directly into the hole.

34.08.04. Guardrail Systems On Ramps and Runways:

- 34.08.04.01. Guardrail systems used on ramps and runways shall be erected along each unprotected side or edge. Ramps, runways, and other walkways on which employees need protection from falling 6 feet or more to a lower level shall be protected by a guardrail system and only a guardrail system.

34.08.05. Personal Fall Arrest Systems:

- 34.08.05.01. A personal fall arrest system is, as the name implies, a means of safety decelerating a falling body before a lower level is hit. The three main components of a personal fall arrest system are the:

- 34.08.05.01.01. Body harness.

- 34.08.05.01.02. Lanyard.

- 34.08.05.01.03. Anchorage point.

NOTE: Body belts can be used in a body positioning system and shall not be used in a personal fall arrest system.

- 34.08.05.02. The tie-off attachment point shall be at or above the connection point on the harness to prevent additional free fall distance.

- 34.08.05.03. As are guardrails, personal fall arrest systems are “passive” and require no employee involvement once they are properly rigged.

- 34.08.05.04. For all practical purposes, Dee-rings and locking type snap hooks shall have a minimum tensile strength of 5,000 pounds and lanyards and vertical lifelines shall have a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds. Anchorages shall be capable of supporting 5,000 per employee. Anchorages used in personal fall arrest systems shall be independent of any anchorage being used to support or suspend platforms.

NOTE: Knots in a rope lanyard or lifeline can reduce its strength by as much as 50% and having a lanyard go over or around sharp edges can completely destroy its effectiveness.

- 34.08.05.05. With the exception that harnesses and components may be used as positioning device systems, personal fall arrest system components may not be used for purposes other than that for which they were designed.

- 34.08.05.06. Positioning device system components shall be inspected prior to each use for wear, damage, and other deterioration and defective components shall be removed from service.

- 34.08.05.07. Personnel should be aware that should a fall occur and self-rescue is not

possible, equipment and personnel will be available for rescue.

- 34.08.05.08. Should a personal fall arrest system actually be used to stop a fall, it shall be removed from service and not used again until inspected and determined to be undamaged and suitable for reuse by a competent person.

34.08.06. Warning Line System:

- 34.08.06.01. A warning line system is a barrier erected on a roof to warn employees that they are approaching an unprotected roof side or edge, and which designates an area in which activities may take place without the use of guardrail, body belt, or safety net systems to protect employees in the area.
- 34.08.06.02. A warning line system is to be used only during roofing work on low-sloped roofs over 50-feet in width with unprotected sides and edges 6-feet or more above lower levels on a simple rectangular roof, width is the lesser of the two primary overall dimensions. This is also the case with roofs which are sloped toward or away from the roof center. Warning line systems shall be used in conjunction with either a guardrail system; a safety net system; a personal fall arrest system; or a safety monitoring system.
- 34.08.06.03. As a general rule, warning line systems will be used in conjunction with a safety monitoring system.
- 34.08.06.04. A warning line made of ropes, wires, chains and supporting stanchions will be flagged at no more than 6-foot intervals with high-visibility material. As the name implies, this line will only “warn” employees that they are approaching an unprotected side or edge. The horizontal resisting force of a warning line is 16 pounds versus 200 pounds for a guardrail system.
- 34.08.06.05. No personnel are allowed in the area between a roof edge and a warning line unless they are performing roofing work in that area and wearing the appropriate fall protection system.
- 34.08.06.06. Mechanical equipment on roofs shall only be used in areas that are protected by either a warning line system, a guardrail system, or a personal fall arrest system.
- 34.08.06.07. The warning line shall be erected around all sides of the roof work area not less than 6-feet from the roof edge unless mechanical equipment is being used. In that case, the warning line shall be erected not less than 6-feet from the roof edge which parallels the mechanical operation and not less than 10 feet from the roof edge which is perpendicular to the direction of the mechanical operation.
- 34.08.06.08. Points of access, material handling areas, storage areas, and hoisting areas shall be connected to the work area by an access path formed by two warning lines. When the aforementioned areas are not in use, the warning line will be adjusted to completely seal off the work area so that a

person cannot inadvertently enter the area.

34.08.07. Safety Monitoring System

34.08.07.01. A safety monitoring system used in conjunction with a warning line system is not considered a “passive system” because it takes active employee involvement and, as such, both the Safety Monitor and the employee(s) being monitored shall be alert for fall hazards.

34.08.07.02. A competent person shall perform the duties of Safety Monitor. These duties include:

34.08.07.02.01. Recognizing fall hazards,

34.08.07.02.02. Warning the employee when it appears the employee is unaware of a fall hazard or is acting in an unsafe manner,

34.08.07.02.03. Remaining on the same walking/working surface and within visual sighting of the employee being monitored, and

34.08.07.02.04. Remaining close enough to communicate orally with the employee being monitored.

34.08.07.02.05. The Safety Monitor shall have no other responsibilities which could take the monitor’s attention from the monitoring function.

34.08.07.02.06. Only the employee engaged in roofing work on low-sloped roofs or an employee covered by a fall protection plan [29 CFR 1926.502(k)] is allowed in the area being protected by the Safety Monitor.

34.08.07.02.07. When a safety monitoring system is being used, mechanical equipment will not be used or stored in that controlled zone.

34.08.08. Positioning Device System

34.08.08.01. A positioning device system consists of a body belt or body harness system rigged to allow an employee to be supported on an elevated vertical surface, such as an extension ladder, wall, and work with both hands free while leaning and limiting a fall to a vertical distance of 2 feet.

34.08.08.02. Positioning device systems shall be inspected prior to each use for wear, damage, and other deterioration. Defective components shall be removed from service. Components of positioning device systems shall never be used for purposes other than that for which they are designed.

34.08.09. Controlled Access Zone (CAZ):

34.08.09.01. A controlled access zone is an area in which certain work activity may take place without the use of guardrail systems, personal fall arrest

systems, or safety net systems and access to the zone is controlled.

- 34.08.09.02. Controlled access zones will only be used as part of a fall protection plan or when an employee is performing overhand bricklaying and related work. Persons performing overhand bricklaying or related work that requires reaching more than 10 inches below the walking and or working surface may not be afforded fall protection by working in a controlled access zone.
- 34.08.09.03. Controlled access zones are work areas that have limited access to only authorized personnel by means of control lines or other means that restrict access.

34.08.10. Covers

- 34.08.10.01. Covers can prevent an employee from stepping into a hole, tripping over a hole, falling through a hole, or being injured by objects falling through a hole.

NOTE: When work is completed around a hole, the hole shall be protected by guardrails on all sides of the hole or by covers.

- 34.08.10.02. Covers shall be capable of supporting, without failure, twice the weight of the employees, equipment, and/or materials that may be imposed upon them.
- 34.08.10.03. Covers, when used, shall be secured to prevent unintended displacement by wind, equipment, or employees.
- 34.08.10.04. All covers shall be color coded or marked with the word: "HOLE" or "COVER" to identify the hazard.

NOTE: The above does not apply to cast iron manhole covers or roadway steel grates.

- 34.08.10.05. Covers, and only covers, will be used on walking and or working surfaces to protect employees from tripping or stepping into or through a hole. This provision is regardless of the height of the hole above a lower surface.
- 34.08.10.06. Covers, and only covers, will be used to protect employees from objects falling through holes. This provision is regardless of the height of the hole above a lower surface.

34.08.11. Protection from Falling Objects

- 34.08.11.01. Covers are to be used to protect employees from objects falling through holes (including skylights) from upper surfaces regardless of heights.
- 34.08.11.02. Toe boards, used to prevent objects from falling on employees on a lower level shall be at least 3½ inches high with not more than a ¼ inch clearance between the toe board and the walking/working surface. When tools, materials, or equipment are piled higher than the top edge of the toe board, paneling or screening will be erected from the top of the toe board to the appropriate mid or top rail of the guardrail system to provide

adequate protection to employees below.

34.08.12. Incidents

34.08.12.01. Near miss, non-injury, injury and fatality incidents involving fall hazards will be investigated by a management designated investigation team to determine the cause of the incident and a method of preventing a reoccurrence. Questions to be considered are:

34.08.12.01.01. Was the fall protection system selected appropriate for the hazard?

34.08.12.01.02. Was the system properly installed?

34.08.12.01.03. Was the person involved in the incident following proper procedures?

34.08.12.01.04. Were there contributing factors such as ice, wind, debris, etc.?

34.08.12.01.05. Is retraining or a change of the Fall Protection Plan required?

34.08.13. Training and Retraining

34.08.13.01. Training, which shall be documented, shall include the following topics:

34.08.13.02. The nature of fall hazards in the work area.

34.08.13.03. The correct procedures for erecting, maintaining, disassembling, and inspecting the fall protection to be used.

34.08.13.04. The use and operation of guardrail systems; personal fall arrest systems; safety net systems' warning line systems; safety monitoring systems' controlled access zones; and other protection to be used.

34.08.13.05. The role of the Safety Monitor and the role of the employee when a safety monitoring system is used.

34.08.13.06. The limitations on the use of mechanical equipment during the performance of roofing work on low-sloped roofs.

34.08.13.07. The correct procedures for handling and storage of equipment and materials and the erection of overhead protection.

34.08.13.08. The role of employees in fall protection plans.

34.08.13.09. Training will be conducted by competent person(s) using the below listed items as resource materials:

34.08.13.09.01. This Fall Protection Program.

34.08.13.09.02. The manufacturer's instruction manuals that come with fall protection equipment.

- 34.08.13.09.03. Should the safety authority, competent person, a supervisor, or the a Program authority determine that an employee lacks the skills needed for proper fall protection, that employee shall be retrained.
- 34.08.13.09.04. Changes in the workplace, types of fall protection systems and equipment will also necessitate retraining.
- 34.08.13.10. Only the latest training verification document will be kept on file.