**CONSTRUCTION SAFETY PROGRAM**

**FOR**

Company Name Here

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**CONTRACTOR SAFETY PROGRAM**

**SAFETY AND HEALTH POLICY**

**COMPANY NAME** believes that **NO JOB OR NO TASK IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN WORKER HEALTH AND SAFETY.**

If a job represents a potential safety or health threat, every effort will be made to plan a safe way to do the task.

Every procedure must be a safe procedure.

Shortcuts in safe procedures by either foremen or workers will not be tolerated.

If a worker observes any unprotected job, which may pose a potential threat to their health or safety, he or she must inform management and management must take adequate precautions.

**IF A JOB CANNOT BE DONE SAFELY IT WILL NOT BE DONE.**

OUR FUTURES ARE ONLY BUILT THROUGH OUR PEOPLE.

WE AIM TO PROTECT THEM.

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 COMPETENT PERSON’S NAME

 Competent Person

**SAFETY AND HEALTH OBJECTIVES**

**COMPANY NAME** Company plans to achieve worker safety and health through the following:

A. Using a qualified safety person.

B. Making regular job site safety inspections.

C. Enforcing the use of safety equipment.

D. Following safety procedures and rules.

E. Providing on-going safety training.

F. Enforcing safety rules and using appropriate discipline.

**JOB SITE INSPECTIONS**

The safety person or other designated person will tour each job site and observe potential safety/health hazards, including the potential hazards of confined spaces and develop a plan for safeguarding this company's workers which may include the following:

1. Removing the hazard.

2. Guarding against the hazard as required by OSHA.

3. Providing personal protective equipment and enforcing its use.

4. Training workers in safe work practices.

5. Coordinating protection of workers through other contractors.

A record of all safety inspections and correctional steps will be kept.

**CONTRACTOR SAFETY PERSON**

competent person’S NAME is the designated person to administer the safety and health program for this organization.

The responsibilities for this position are as follows:

1. Being knowledgeable of potential job hazards.

2. Assuring compliance with OSHA construction safety and health standard requirements.

3. Making regular safety inspections.

4. Establishing safety procedures.

5. Correlating regular safety training with lead persons.

6. Maintaining safety records.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

1. Head protection will be worn on job sites when there are potentials of falling objects, hair entanglement, burning, or electrical hazards.

2. Eye protection will be worn when there are potentials of hazards from flying objects or particles, chemicals, arcing, glare, or dust.

3. Protective footwear shall be worn to protect from falling objects, chemicals, or stepping on sharp objects. Athletic or canvas-type shoes shall not be worn.

4. Protective gloves or clothing shall be worn when required to protect against a hazard.

5. Harnesses and lanyards shall be utilized for fall protection as required in OSHA Construction Safety Standards.

**SAFETY RULES**

ALL OF OUR SAFETY RULES **MUST** BE OBEYED. FAILURE TO DO SO WILL RESULT IN STRICT DISCIPLINARY ACTION BEING TAKEN.

1. Keep your mind on your work at all times. No horseplay on the job. Injury or termination or both can be the result.

2. Personal safety equipment must be worn as prescribed for each job, such as: safety glasses for eye protection, hard hats at all times within the confines of the construction area where there is a potential for falling materials or tools, gloves when handling materials, and safety shoes are necessary for protection against foot injuries.

3. Precautions are necessary to prevent sunburn and to protect against burns from hot materials.

4. If any part of your body should come in contact with an acid or caustic substance, rush to the nearest water available and flush the affected part. Secure medical aid immediately.

5. Watch where you are walking. Don't run.

6. The use of illegal drugs or alcohol or being under the influence of the same on the project shall be cause for termination. Inform your supervisor if taking strong prescription drugs that warn against driving or using machinery.

7. Do not distract the attention of fellow workers. Do no engage in any act which would endanger another employee.

8. Sanitation facilities have been or will be provided for your use. Defacing or damaging these facilities is forbidden.

9. A good job is a clean job, and a clean job is the start of a safe job. So keep your working area free from rubbish and debris.

10. Do not use a compressor to blow dust or dirt from your clothes, hair, or hands.

11. Never work aloft if you are afraid to do so, if you are subject to dizzy spells, or if you are apt to be nervous or sick.

12. Never move an injured person unless it is absolutely necessary. Further injury may result. Keep the injured as comfortable as possible and utilize job site first-aid equipment until an ambulance arrives.

13. Know where firefighting equipment is located and be trained on how to use it.

14. Lift correctly - with legs, not the back. If the load is too heavy GET HELP. Stay fit. Control your weight. Do stretching exercises. Approximately twenty percent of all construction related injuries result from lifting materials.

15. Nobody but operator shall be allowed to ride on equipment unless proper seating is provided.

16. Do not use power tools and equipment until you have been properly instructed in the safe work methods and become authorized to use them.

17. Be sure that all guards are in place. Do not remove, displace, damage, or destroy any safety device or safeguard furnished or provided for use on the job, nor interfere with the use thereof.

18. Do not enter an area which has been barricaded.

19. If you must work around power shovels, trucks, and dozers, make sure operators can always see you. Barricades are required for cranes.

20. Never oil, lubricate, or fuel equipment while it is running or in motion.

21. Before servicing, repairing, or adjusting any powered tool or piece of equipment, disconnect it, lock out the source of power, and tag it out.

22. Barricade danger areas. Guard rails or perimeter cables may be required.

23. Trenches over five feet deep must be shored or sloped as required. Keep out of trenches or cuts that have not been properly shored or sloped. Excavated or other material shall not be stored nearer than two feet from the edge of the excavation. Excavations less than 5 ft may also require cave in protection in some instances.

24. Use the "four and one" rule when using a ladder. One foot of base for every four feet of height.

25. Portable ladders in use shall be equipped with safety feet unless ladder is tied, blocked or otherwise secured. Step ladders shall not be used as a straight ladder.

26. Ladders must extend three feet above landing on roof for proper use.

27. Defective ladders must be properly tagged and removed from service.

28. Keep ladder bases free of debris, hoses, wires, materials, etc.

29. Build scaffolds according to manufacturers' recommendations and OSHA Construction Safety Standard Part 12 - Scaffolding.

30. Scaffold planks shall be properly lapped, cleated or otherwise secured to prevent shifting.

31. Use only extension cords of the three-prong type. Use ground fault circuit interrupters at all times and when using tools in wet atmosphere (e.g. outdoors) or with any temporary power supply. Check the electrical grounding system daily.

32. The use of harnesses with safety lines when working from unprotected high places is mandatory. Always keep your line as tight as possible.

33. Never throw anything "overboard." Someone passing below may be seriously injured.

34. Open fires are prohibited.

35. Know what emergency procedures have been established for your job site. (location of emergency phone, first aid kit, stretcher location, fire extinguisher locations, evacuation plan, etc.)

36. Never enter a manhole, well, shaft, tunnel or other confined space which could possibly have a nonrespirable atmosphere because of lack of oxygen, or presence of toxic or flammable gas, or has a possibility of engulfment by solids or liquids. Make certain a qualified person tests the confined area with an appropriate detector before entry, that the necessary safety equipment is worn. Standby person may be required to be stationed at the entrance.

**JOB SAFETY TRAINING**

A. After inspecting a job site, the safety person or other designated person will identify and evaluate all potential hazards for:

1. Injury Severity potential.

2. Probability of an accident.

B. This person will also appraise the skill and knowledge level of exposed workers.

C. Appropriate Training will be given.

1. Hazards will be pointed out.

2. Necessary precautions will be explained.

3. The higher the hazard the more detailed will be the training.

D. Records will be maintained for all training sessions with descriptions of topics covered and names of workers trained.

**SAFETY DISCIPLINE**

A. Three-Step System

First violation: Written warning; copies to employee and employee's file.

Second violation: Written warning; suspension for 1/2 or full day without pay.

Third violation: Written report for file and immediate termination.

B. Four-Step System

First violation: Oral warning; notation for personnel file.

Second violation: Written warning; copy for file or Personnel Office.

Third violation: Written warning; one day suspension without pay.

Fourth violation: Written warning and one-week suspension, or termination if warranted.

C. A record will be maintained of all discipline.

# POWER LOCKOUT PROCEDURE

**Lockout procedure for Center Construction Group.**

**I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this procedure is to assure that employees are protected from unintended machine motion or unintended release of energy which could cause injury.

**II. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES**

A. Each supervisor shall train new employees and periodically instruct all of their employees regarding provisions and requirements of this lockout procedure.

 B. Each supervisor shall effectively enforce compliance of this lockout procedure including the use of corrective disciplinary action where necessary.

C. Each supervisor shall assure that the locks and devices required for compliance with the lockout procedure are provided to their employees.

 D. Prior to setting up, adjusting, repairing, servicing, installing, or performing maintenance work on equipment, machinery, tools, or processes, the supervisor shall determine and instruct the employees of the steps to be taken to assure they are not exposed to injury due to unintended machine motion or release of energy.

### III. EMPLOYEES RESPONSIBILITY

A. Employees shall comply with the lockout procedure.

 B. Employees shall consult with their supervisor or other appropriate knowledgeable management personnel whenever there are any questions regarding their protection.

 C. Employees shall obtain and care for the locks and other devices required to comply with the lockout procedure.

**IV. GENERAL**

A. The power source of any equipment, machine, tool, or process to be set-up, adjusted, repaired, serviced, installed, or where maintenance work is to be performed and unintended motion or release of energy could cause personal injury, such a power source shall be locked out by each employee doing the work. Sources of energy, such as springs, air, hydraulic and steam shall be evaluated in advance to determine whether to retain or relieve the pressure prior to starting the work.

 B. Safety locks are for the personal protection of the employees and are only to be used for locking out equipment.

 C. Safety locks, adapters, and "Danger Tags" can be obtained from a supervisor.

 D. Equipment locks and adapters can be obtained from a supervisor. The sole purpose of the "Equipment" lock and adaptor is to protect the equipment during periods of time when work has been suspended or interrupted. The locks are not to be used as a substitute for the employee's personal safety lock.

 E. Personal locks shall contain a tag with employee's name on it.

 F. One key of every lock issued shall be retained by the employee to whom it was issued and the only other key to the lock shall be retained by the superintendent.

 G. Employees shall request assistance from their supervisor if they are unsure of where or how to lockout equipment.

 H. Any questions concerning the lockout procedure should be directed to the employee's supervisor.

**V. LOCKING OUT AND ISOLATING THE POWER SOURCE**

 A. Equipment, machines, or processing main disconnect switches shall be turned off and locked in the off position only after the electrical power is shut off at the point of operator control. Failure to follow this procedure may cause arching and possibly an explosion.

 B. Equipment/tools connected to over a 110 volt source of power by a plug-in cord shall have a locking device applied to the plug attached to the cord leading to the machine to be considered locked out.

 C. Equipment/tools connected to a 110 volt source of power by a plug-in cord shall be considered locked out if the plug is disconnected and tagged with a "do not start tag."

1. After locking out power source, the employee shall try the equipment, machine, or process controls to ensure no unintended motion will occur; or test the equipment, machine or process by use of appropriate test equipment to determine that the energy isolation has been effective.

 E. When two or more employees work on the same equipment, each is responsible for attaching his/her lock. Safety locks and adapters are to be fixed on levers, switches, valves, etc. in the nonoperative (off) position.

 F. An employee who is assigned to a job and upon arrival finds an "Equipment Lock," "Adaptor," and "Danger Tag" affixed to the equipment shall take the following action:

 1. Affix his/her personal lock to the "Equipment Adaptor."

 2. Determine who placed the equipment out of service and contact all parties who have locks on the equipment to determine if the assignment to be performed would affect their safety. The assignment will proceed only if safe to do so with all parties involved.

 3. Try the controls to ensure no unintended motion will occur before starting work or qualified personnel shall test the equipment, machine, or process by use of appropriate test equipment to determine that the energy isolation has been effective. (Such testing equipment is only to be employed by trained qualified personnel.)

**VI. PERFORMING TEST AND ADJUSTMENTS DURING LOCKOUT**

A. Power may be turned on when it is required to perform tests or adjustments. All of the rules pertaining to removing locks and restoring power shall be followed. The equipment or process shall again be locked out if it is necessary to continue work after completing the test or adjustments.

B. If the employee leaves the job before its completion, such as job reassignment, the employee shall remove his/her personal lock and adaptor and replace it with an "Equipment" lock and adaptor. In addition, the employee will prepare and attach a "Danger Tag" indicating the reason the equipment is locked out (should more than one employee be assigned to the job, the last employee removing his/her lock will be responsible for affixing the "Equipment" lock, adaptor and the "Danger Tag").

C. Upon completion of the work, each employee will remove his/her lock, rendering the machine operable when the last lock is removed.

1. The employee responsible for removing the last lock, before doing so, shall assure that all guards have been replaced, the equipment, machine, or process is cleared for operation, and appropriate personnel notified that power is being restored. This employee is also responsible for removing the "Equipment" lock and returning it to the supervisor.

**VII. EMERGENCY SAFETY LOCK REMOVAL**

 A. The superintendent, or other designated management person, will be authorized to remove an employee's lock under the following conditions:

 1. Receipt of a written request signed by the appropriate supervisor which shall state the reason the employee is not able to remove the lock.

 2. The supervisor is responsible for making certain all the requirements for restoring power are followed.

**CONFINED SPACE ENTRY**

No employee shall enter areas defined below without authorization:

1. A space that is NOT DESIGNED FOR CONTINUOUS employee OCCUPANCY;

 and

2. Is large enough and so configured that a person can bodily enter into and perform

 assigned work; and

3. Has LIMITED or RESTRICTED means for ENTRY or EXIT; and

4. May have a POSSIBLE HAZARDOUS ATMOSPHERE that may expose

 employees to the risk of death, incapacitation, impairment of ability to self rescue

 caused by:

 A. Flammable gas

 B. Airborne combustible dust

 C. Atmospheric oxygen concentration below 19.5 or above 23.5%

 D. A toxic atmosphere or substance

 E. Danger of engulfment

UNTIL AN AUTHORIZED PERSON EVALUATES THE AREA AND AUTHORIZES ENTRY.

**GENERAL CONFINED SPACE ENTRY PROCEDURE**

1. There shall be no unauthorized entry into a confined space by any person.

2. An authorized person shall examine, test and evaluate a potential entry space and determine if it is a "NON-PERMIT SPACE" and meets the following requirements:

 A. It does NOT contain any atmospheric hazards or dangers of engulfment

 capable of causing death or serious physical harm;

 B. The space has been PROVEN SAFE, has been VERIFIED, DOCUMENTED,

 and has a CERTIFIED GUARANTEE of a safe environment.

3. If the conditions in #2 have been satisfied, the ALTERNATE ENTRY

 PROCEDURE may be followed.

4. If conditions in #2 are not met and has any of the following, the PERMIT ENTRY PROCEDURE must be followed:

 THE SPACE:

A. Contains or has a potential to contain a HAZARDOUS ATMOSPHERE.

B. Contains a material that has a potential for ENGULFING an entrant.

C. Has an internal configuration such that an entrant could be trapped or

asphyxiated by inwardly converging wall or by a floor which slopes

downward and tapers to a smaller cross section; or

D. Contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazard.

**EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**

In case of an emergency on site the following procedures should be instituted at each site:

1. Method of communication should be determined at each site, telephone, radio, etc.

2. Emergency telephone numbers should be posted:

a. Police

b. Fire

c. Medical Response Team

3. Post near communication station the address of your site.

4. Post names of first aid responders on site.

5. Designate person to direct emergency crews to site of emergency.

6. Instruction to each employee if known harmful plants, reptiles, animals, or insects,

 are present regarding all of the following:

1. The potential hazards.
2. How to avoid injury.
3. Applicable first aid procedures to be used in the event of injury.

###### CARING FOR BITES AND STINGS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Insect Bites | **Spider Bite /****Scorpion Sting** | **Marine Life Stings** | **Snake Bites** | **Animal Bites** |
| Signals | Stinger may be presentPainSwellingPossible allergic reaction | Bite MarkSwellingPainNausea and vomitingDifficulty breathing or swallowing | Possible marksPainSwellingPossible allergic reaction  | Bite MarkPain | Bite MarkBleeding |
| Care | Remove stinger – scrape it away or use tweezersWash woundCoverApply a cold packWatch for signals of allergic reaction | Wash woundApply a cold packGet medical care to receive antiveninCall local emergency number, if necessary | Initially, soak area in salt waterApply cold pack or paste of baking soda or meat tenderizerCall local emergency number, if necessary | Wash woundKeep bitten part still, and lower than the heartCall local emergency number  | If bleeding is minor – wash woundControl bleedingApply antibiotic ointmentCoverGet medical attention if wound bleeds severely or if you suspect animal has rabiesCall local emergency number or contact animal control personnel |

**WRITTEN HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM**

**GENERAL**

The following hazard communication program has been established for **COMPANY NAME**.

This program will be available for review by all employees.

**I. HAZARD DETERMINATION**

The competent person will be relying on Safety Data Sheets from suppliers to meet determination requirements.

**II. LABELING**

 A. The competent person will be responsible for seeing that all

 containers coming in are properly labeled.

 B. All labels shall be checked for:

 1. Identity

 2. Hazard

 3. Name and address of responsible party

 C. The competent person shall be responsible for seeing that all portable containers used in their work areas are labeled with identity and hazard warning.

**III. SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)**

 A. The competent person will be responsible for compiling the

 master SDS file.

 B. Copies of SDSs for all hazardous chemicals to which employees may be exposed will be kept in a file at company trucks.

 C. SDSs will be available for review to all employees during each work shift.

 D. The competent person will be provided with the required

 OSHA Right-To-Know posters and postings notifying employees of new or

 revised SDSs within five (5) days of receipt of new or revised SDSs.

**IV. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION TRAINING**

 A. The competent person shall coordinate and maintain

 records of training conducted.

 B. Before starting work, or as soon as possible thereafter, each new employee

 will attend a safety class. In that class, each employee will be given

 information on:

 1. Chemicals and their hazards in the workplace.

 2. How to lessen or prevent exposure to these chemicals.

 3. What the company has done to lessen or prevent workers' exposure to

 these chemicals.

 4. Procedures to follow if they are exposed.

 5. How to read and interpret labels and MSDSs.

 6. Where to locate SDSs and from whom they may obtain copies.

 C. The employee will be informed that:

 1. The employer is prohibited from discharging, or discriminating against,

 an employee who exercises the rights regarding information about

 hazardous chemicals in the workplace.

 2. As an alternative to requesting an SDS from the employer the

 employee may obtain a copy from the Department of Public Health.

 D. Attendance will be taken at training sessions. These records will be kept by The competent person.

1. Before any new hazardous chemical is introduced into the workplace, each employee will be given information in the same manner as during the safety class.

**V. HAZARDOUS NON-ROUTINE TASKS**

A. On occasion, employees are required to do work in hazardous areas (e.g. confined spaces). Prior to starting work in such areas, each employee will be given information about the hazards involved in these areas.

 This information will include:

 1. Specific chemical hazards.

 2. Protection/safety measures the employee is required to take to lessen

 risks.

 3. Measures the company has taken to lessen the hazards, including

 ventilation, respirators, the presence of another employee, and

 emergency procedures.

 B. It is the policy of **COMPANY NAME** that no employee will begin

 work in a confined space, or any non-routine task, without first receiving a safety briefing.

#### VI. INFORMING CONTRACTORS

 A. It is the responsibility of the competent person to provide any other contractors with employees exposed to our chemicals with the following information:

 1. Hazardous chemicals with which they may come in contact.

 2. Measures the employees should take to lessen the risks.

 3. Where to get SDSs for all hazardous chemicals.

 B. It is the responsibility of the competent person to obtain

 chemical information from contractors when they will expose our employees to hazardous chemicals which they may bring into our workplace.

**VII. PIPE AND PIPING SYSTEMS**

1. Information on the hazardous contents of pipe and piping shall be readily

 available

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##### VIII. LIST OF HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS

 This is a list of the chemicals used by **COMPANY NAME** **(Name on label and SDS)** Page of \_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**FALL PROTECTION**

**General:**

 Each employee on a working/walking surface 6 feet or more above a lower level shall be protected from falling by a:

Guardrail,

Warning lines system,

a safety monitor system,

or personal fall arrest system.

Where a guardrail system is employed, and a controlled access zone has been established for leading edge work, the control line may be used in lieu of a guardrail system along the edge that parallels the leading edge.

 Guardrails shall be constructed at all floors, wall openings, or roof openings if these openings cannot be covered.

Guardrails shall be constructed at all elevator shafts and stairwells.

**Observe any possibilities of elevated falls:**

**Ladders:**

 There shall be careful observation of and advising to all personnel on proper use of ladders, slope of ladders, height above elevation levels, conditions of ladders.

 Ladders shall be properly inspected to make sure that the following conditions are not encountered:

- Broken rungs or missing steps

- Improperly secured and erection of ladder

- Improper ladders used (i.e. using metal ladders for electrical work)

- Poorly constructed man-made ladders

- Used in accordance with the manufacturers instructions

- Painted surfaces

 Use of ladders with broken/missing rungs or steps, broken/split side rails or other faulty or defective construction is prohibited. If ladders are defective they shall be marked “Do Not Use” and removed from the site.

 Ladders shall extend at least 36” above the landing.

 Ladders shall be tied-off against displacement.

**Scaffolds:**

 Personnel shall be properly trained on the use of scaffolds, guardrails, and toe-boards guarding tubular welded frame scaffolds.

 Scaffolds shall be plumbed level and properly erected and guarded; and they shall be fully planked, equipped with guardrails, and set on sound rigid footing. Toe boards are required on walking/working surfaces where there is a potential for tools and equipment to fall off.

 All scaffolds used on this job shall be designed by The competent person and constructed and loaded in accordance with that design.

 Each employee who works on the scaffold shall be trained by a competent person to recognize the hazards associated with the type of scaffold in use and to understand the procedures to control or minimize those hazards.

 We shall have each employee who is involved in erecting, disassembling, moving, operating, repairing, maintaining, or inspecting a scaffold trained by The competent person to recognize any hazards associated with that work.

**Warning Line Systems**

Warning line systems and their use shall comply with all of the following requirements:

Warning lines shall be erected around all open sides as follows:

A. When mechanical equipment is not being used, the warning line shall be erected not less than 6 feet from the roof edge.

B. When mechanical equipment is used, the warning line system shall be at least 6 feet from the roof edge in the direction parallel to the travel of the machinery, and at least 10 feet from the roof edge in the direction perpendicular to travel of the machinery.

C. 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.

D. When the path to a point of access is not in use, a rope, wire, chain, or other barricade, equivalent in strength and height to the warning line, shall be placed across the path at the point where the path intersects the warning line erected around the work area, or the path shall be offset such that a person cannot walk directly into the work area.

Warning lines shall consist of the ropes, wires or chains, and supporting stanchions erected as follows:

A. The warning line shall be flagged with a highly visible marker at intervals not to exceed 6 feet.

1. The warning line shall be rigged and supported in such a way that the lowest point is no less than 34 inches above the walking surface and the highest point is no greater than 39 inches above the walking surface.
2. After being erected to the warning line, stanchions shall be capable of resisting a force of at least 30 pounds applied horizontally 30 inches above the working surface.

D. The warning line shall have a tensile strength of 500 pounds.

No employee shall be allowed in the area between a roof edge and a warning line unless the employee is performing roofing in that work area.

**Controlled Access Zones**

When controlled access zones are used to control access to areas in which leading edge work and other similar work is taking place the following requirements shall be met:

A. The controlled access zone shall be defined by a control line defined by wires, ropes, tapes, or equivalent to restrict access.

B. Control lines shall be erected not less than 6 feet nor more than 25 feet from the unprotected or leading edge.

(Exception: When erecting precast concrete members, the control lines shall be placed not less than 6 feet nor more than 60 feet or half the length of the member being erected, whichever is less, from the leading edge.)

C. The control line shall run the entire length of the leading edge and shall be parallel to the leading edge.

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

When controlled access zones are used to control access where overhead bricklaying or related work is taking place the following requirements shall be met:

A. The controlled access zone shall be defined by a control line erected not less than 10 feet nor more than 15 feet from the working edge.

B. The control line shall extend for a distance sufficient to enclose all employees performing overhand bricklaying and related work at the working edge and shall be approximately parallel to the working edge. In addition, control lines shall be erected at each end.

C. Only those employees involved in overhand bricklaying and related work shall be allowed inside the control area.

D. Control lines shall consist of wires, ropes, tapes or equivalent materials and supporting stanchions.

E. Each control line shall be marked with a highly visible flag at intervals not to exceed 6 feet.

F. Each control line shall be rigged such that the lowest point is not less than 39 inches above the walking surface and the highest point is 45 inches above the walking surface.

G. Each control line shall have a minimum breaking strength of 200 pounds.

H. On floors and roofs where guardrail systems are not in place prior to the beginning of overhand bricklaying operations, controlled access zones shall be enlarged, as necessary, to enclose all points of access, material handling areas and storage areas.

On floors and roofs where guardrail systems are in place, but need to be removed to allow overhand bricklaying or leading edge work, only that portion of the guardrail system to complete that days work shall be removed.

**Safety Monitoring Systems**

A competent person shall be designated by the employer to monitor the safety of other employees and shall comply with the following:

A. Warn employees when it appears that the employee is unaware of a fall hazard or is acting in an unsafe manner; and

B. Shall not have other responsibilities which could take the monitor’s attention from the monitoring function.

The safety monitor shall be so located as to have complete visual sighting of affected employees and shall be close enough to communicate with said employees.

No employee other than an employee in roofing work on low sloped roofs or an employee covered by a fall protection plan designed in accordance with the Fall Protection Plan section (below) shall be allowed in an area where employees are protected by a safety monitoring system.

Each employee working in a controlled access zone, as described in the Controlled Access Zones section above, shall be directed to promptly comply with fall hazard warnings from the Safety Monitor.

**Fall Protection Plan**

Fall Protection Plans and their use shall comply with the following requirements.

The options contained within this section are available only to employees involved in leading edge work, precast concrete erection work, or residential construction, and when it can be demonstrated that it is infeasible or it creates a greater hazard to use conventional fall protection equipment.

The Fall Protection Plan shall be prepared by a qualified person and developed for the specific site in which it is intended to be used. Changes to the plan shall also be approved by a qualified person.

A copy of the plan and all changes shall be maintained at the job site.

The plan shall be implemented by a competent person.

The plan shall include all of the following information:

A. The reasons why conventional fall protection systems cannot be used.

B. A written discussion of other steps being taken to reduce or eliminate fall hazards for employees not protected by a conventional fall protection system.

C. The identity of all locations in which conventional fall protection cannot be used. In addition, each location shall be classified as a controlled access zone.

D. A statement which provides the name or other identification of each employee who is designated to work in controlled access zones.

E. Procedures for evaluation of the plan in the event of an actual accident or near miss.