

Salisbury University Fall Protection Program

1. Written Program. The University will review and evaluate this standard practice instruction:

- on an annual basis;
- when changes occur to 29 CFR, that prompts revision of this document;
- when University operational changes occur that require a revision of this document;
- when there is an accident or close-call that relates to this area of safety; and
- review the program any time fall protection procedures fail

Effective implementation of this program requires support from all levels of management within this University. This written program will be communicated to all personnel that are affected by it. It encompasses the total workplace, regardless of the number of workers employed or the number of work shifts. It is designed to establish clear goals, and objectives.

2. Statement of Policy. The hazards of potential falls at heights of 6 feet and above will be addressed in this document. This instruction describes a systematic approach that must be used to protect and prevent people from falling. This instruction also lists some of the most common fall hazards, and provides recommendations and guidelines for selecting fall arrest

- Involve qualified Engineers when load rating of anchorage points must be determined or is in doubt. Required training will be provided as necessary.
- Involve Engineering and Maintenance when anchorage points must be installed.
- The Safety Manager and Engineering Departments will use the expertise of fall protection equipment manufacturers such as Rose Manufacturing University., Miller Equipment University, Research and Trading University and DBI/SALA.
- This University will be specific in dealing with fall hazards when developing contracts. Subcontractors will be required to provide a written fall protection program which describes the fall protection policies and procedures when they will be working at elevated heights.

5.2 Procedural Format. The following format will be followed when developing fall protection procedures. The Safety Manager will be responsible for the implementation of these procedures. The procedures will clearly and specifically outline the scope, purpose, authorization, rules, and techniques to be utilized to control fall hazards, and the means to enforce compliance including, but not limited to, the following:

5.2.1 A specific statement of the intended use of the procedure.

5.2.2 A review of accident records, including OSHA 300 logs and Compensation documentation.

5.2.3 Interviews with employees and groups of employees whose work environment includes or may include fall hazards.

5.2.4 Physical observations of the work environment(s) thf the work environment(s) thP

7.1 Personal Fall Arrest Systems. A personal fall arrest system consists of a full-body harness, lanyard, energy shock absorber, self-locking snap hook and an anchorage point. If a personal fall arrest system is used for fall protection, it must do the following:

7.1.1 Limit maximum arresting force on an employee to 900 pounds (4 kilonewtons) when used with a body belt. **NOTE:** As of January 2018, OSHA / P 3081 / CID 3-BDC

7.4.2 Lanyards and vertical lifelines must have a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds (22.2 kilonewtons).

7.5 Anchorage Points

7.5.1 Anchorages shall be designed, installed, and used under the supervision of a qualified person, as part of a complete personal fall arrest system that maintains a safety factor of at least two, i.e., capable of supporting at least twice the weight expected to be imposed on it.

when used between posts, shall not be more than 19 inches (48 centimeters) apart.

12. Controlled Access Zones. A controlled access zone is a work area designated and clearly marked in which certain types of work (such as overhand bricklaying) may take place without the use of conventional fall protection systems- guardrail, personal fall arrest or safety net- to protect the employees working in the zone.

121 Controlled access zones will be used to keep out workers other than those authorized to enter work areas from which guardrails have been removed. Where there are no guardrails, masons are the only workers allowed in controlled access zones.

122 Controlled access zones, when created to limit entrance to areas where leading edge work and other operations are taking place, must be defined by a control line or by any other means that restrict access.

123 Control lines shall consist of ropes, wires, tapes or equivalent materials, and supporting stanchions, and each must be:

1. Flagged or otherwise clearly marked at not more than 6-foot (1.8 meters) intervals with high-visibility material.
2. Rigged and supported in such a way that the lowest point (including sag) is not less than 39 inches (1 meter) from the walking/ working surface and the highest point is not more than 45 inches (1.3 meters) nor more than 50 inches (1.4 meters) when overhand bricklaying operations are being performed- from the walking/ working surface.
3. Strong enough to sustain stress of not less than 200 pounds (0.88 kilonewtons). Control lines shall extend along the entire length of the unprotected or leading edge and shall be approximately parallel to the unprotected or leading edge.
4. Control lines also must be connected on each side to a guardrail system or wall.

124 When control lines are used, they shall be erected not less than 6 feet (1.8 meters) nor more than 25 feet (7.6 meters) from the unprotected or leading edge, except when precast concrete members are being erected. In the latter case, the control line is to be erected not less than 6 feet (1.8 meters) nor more than 60 feet (18 meters) or half the length of the member being erected, sha

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

127 On floors and roofs where guardrail systems are in place, but need to be removed to allow overhand bricklaying work or leading-edge work to take place, only removed.

13. Additional Fall Protection Requirements. In addition to the systems and criteria already mentioned, the following fall hazards will be evaluated and the listed fall protection requirements will be adhered to.

131 Excavations- Each employee at the edge of an excavation 6 feet (1.8 meters) or deeper shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems, fences, barricades, or covers. Where walkways are provided to permit employees to cross over excavations, guardrails are required on the walkway if the fall would be 6 feet (1.8 meters) or more to the lower level.

132 Covers- Covers located in roadways and vehicular aisles must be able to support at least twice the maximum axle load of the largest vehicle to which the cover might be subjected. All other covers must be able to support at least twice the weight of employees, equipment, and materials that may be imposed on the cover at any time. To prevent accidental displacement resulting from wind,

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133 Formwork and Reinforcing Steel- For employees, while moving vertically and/or horizontally on the vertical face of rebar assemblies built in place, fall protection is not required when employees are moving. OSHA considers the

135 Holes Personal fall arrest systems, covers, or guardrail systems shall be erected around holes (including skylights) that are more than 6 feet (1.8 meters) above lower levels.

136 Leading Edges Each employee who is constructing a leading edge 6 feet (1.8 meters) or more above lower levels shall be protected by guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems. If Salisbury University can demonstrate that it is infeasible or creates a greater hazard to implement these systems, then we will develop and implement a fall protection plan that meets the requirements of 29 CFR

the wall opening is 6 feet (1.8 meters) or more above lower levels and the inside bottom edge of the wall opening is less than 39 inches (1 meter) above



162 Coordinate fall protection operations with the University, when both University personnel and subcontractor personnel will be working in or near recognized fall hazard locations.

163 Inform the University of the fall protection program that the subcontractor will follow and of any hazards confronted or created in conducting operations involving fall protection on any jobsite through a debriefing immediately prior to the operation.

17. Definitions

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

Body 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.

Competent person

Free fall means

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