



STREETER
ASSOCIATES

SHARP MINDS. SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION.



FALL PROTECTION PROGRAM

TAB 3



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STREETER ASSOCIATES, INC.
FALL PROTECTION PLAN
STATEMENT OF COMPANY POLICY

Streeter Associates, Inc. is dedicated to the protection of its employees from on-the-job injuries. All employees of Streeter Associates, Inc. have the responsibility to work safely on the job. The purpose of this plan is to supplement our existing safety and health program and to ensure that every employee who works for Streeter Associates, Inc. recognizes the workplace fall hazards and takes the appropriate measures to address those hazards.

This Fall Protection Program addresses the use of conventional fall protection, as well as alternate fall protection. This plan is designed to enable employees to recognize the fall hazards associated with this job and to establish the safest procedures to be followed in order to prevent falls.

Each employee will be trained in these procedures and will strictly adhere to them except when doing so would expose the employee to a greater hazard. If, in the employee's opinion, this is the case, the employee should notify the competent person of their concern and have the concern addressed before proceeding.

It is the responsibility of the Superintendent 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. The Superintendent is responsible for correcting any unsafe practices or conditions immediately.

It is also the responsibility of the employee to bring to the Superintendents' attention any unsafe or hazardous conditions or practices that may cause injury to either themselves or any other employee. Any changes to the Fall Protection Program must be approved by the Superintendent, the Safety Director, Project Manager, and Office Management.

GUARDRAIL SYSTEM

1. Top edge height of top rails shall be 42 inches (plus or minus 3 inches) above the walking/working level.
2. Midrails, screens, mesh and intermediate vertical members shall be installed between the top edge of the guardrail system and the walking/working surface when there is no wall or parapet wall at least 21 inches high.
3. Midrails shall be installed at a height midway between the top edge of the guardrail system and the walking/working level.



4. Screens and mesh shall extend from the top rail to the walking/working level and along the entire opening between top rail supports when working above pedestrians or main entrances to buildings.
5. Intermediate members shall not be more than 19 inches apart
6. Guardrail systems shall be capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 200 pounds applied within 2 inches of the top edges in any outward and downward direction at any point along the top edge.
7. Deflection of the top rail when 200 pound test is applied shall not exceed a height of 39 inches above the walking/working level. Guardrail system components selected and constructed in accordance with Appendix B to Subpart M will be deemed to meet this requirement.
8. Midrails, screens, mesh, intermediate members shall be capable of withstanding a force of at least 150 pounds applied in any downward or outward direction at any point along the midrail or other member.
9. Guardrail systems shall be surfaced as to prevent injury to an employee from punctures or lacerations and to prevent snagging of clothing.
10. The ends of all top rails and midrails shall not overhang the terminal posts, except where such overhang does not constitute a projection hazard.
11. Steel banding and plastic banding shall not be used as top rails or midrails.
12. Top rails and midrails shall be at least 1/4" nominal diameter or thickness to prevent cuts or lacerations. If wire rope is used for top rails, it shall be flagged at not more than 6-foot intervals with high visibility material.
13. 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.
14. When guardrail systems are used at holes, they shall be erected on all unprotected sides and edges of the hole.
15. When guardrail systems are used around holes used for passage of materials, the holes 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 a guardrail system.
16. When a guardrail system is used around holes which are used as points of access (such as ladder ways) they shall be provided with a gate or be so offset that a person can not walk directly into the hole.



17. Guardrail systems used on ramps and runways shall be erected along each unprotected side or edge.
18. Manila, plastic or synthetic rope being used for top rails or midrails shall be inspected as frequently as necessary.

Railing components as described in Appendix B guidelines are:

- Wood Railings - Components shall be minimum 1500 lb.-ft/in² fiber (stress grade) construction grade lumber; the posts shall be at least 2 inch x 4 inch lumber spaced not more than 8 feet apart on centers; the top rail shall be at least 2 inch x 4 inch lumber, the intermediate rail shall be at least 1 inch x 6 inch lumber.
- Pipe Railings - Posts, top rails, and intermediate railings shall be at least 1-1/2 inches nominal diameter (schedule 40 pipe) with posts spaced not more than 8 feet apart on center.
- Structural Steel Railings - Posts, top rails, and intermediate railings shall be at least 2 inch x 2 inch x 3/8 inch angle, with posts spaced not more than 8 feet apart on centers.

The remaining components of each system must comply with 1926.502 of the Fall Protection Standard.

1. Employees erecting the guardrail systems will be tied off with a personal fall arrest system or erection will be done from a man lift. The guardrail system will be clamped on the roof with posts not more than 8 feet on center and will meet the criteria of OSHA's Fall Protection Standard.
2. The guardrail components will disassemble only when employees are tied off with a personal fall arrest system. This guardrail system will move across the roof parallel to leading edge and will limit the work area.
3. Each time the guardrail is disassembled, it will be inspected for wear, damage, or deterioration. Any components that are defective shall be removed from service.

PERSONAL FALL ARREST SYSTEM

1. Personal fall arrest systems shall be inspected prior to each use for wear, damage and other deterioration and defective components removed from service.
2. Personal fall arrest systems shall not be attached to guardrail systems nor shall they be attached to hoists.
3. Body belts are not acceptable as part of a fall arrest system.



5. 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 use.
6. The employer shall provide for prompt rescue of employees in the event of a fall or shall assure that employees are able to rescue themselves.
7. 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.
8. 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.

WARNING LINE SYSTEM

1. The warning line system shall be erected around all sides of the roof work area.
2. When mechanical equipment is not being used, the warning line shall be erected not less than 6 feet from the roof edge.
3. When mechanical equipment is being used, the warning line shall be erected not less than 6 feet from the roof edge which is parallel to the direction of mechanical equipment operation and not less than 10 feet from the roof edge which is perpendicular to the direction of mechanical equipment operation.
4. Points of access, materials handling area, storage areas, and hoisting areas shall be connected to the work area by an access path formed by two warning lines.
5. When the path to a point of access is not in use, a rope, wire, chain or other barricade equivalent in strength and height of 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.
6. Warning lines shall consist of ropes, wires, or chains and supporting stanchions as follows:
 - The rope, wire, or chain shall be flagged at not more than 6-foot intervals with high visibility material.



- The rope, wire, or chain shall be rigged and supported in such a way that its lowest point (including sag) in no less than 34 inches for the walking/working surface and its highest point is no more than 39 inches from the walking/working surface.
 - After being erected, with the rope, wire, or chain attached stanchions shall be capable against the walking/working surface, perpendicular to the warning line, and in the direction of the floor, roof, or platform edge.
 - The rope, wire, or chain shall have a minimum tensile strength of 500 pounds, and after being attached to the stanchions, shall be capable of supporting, without breaking, the loads applied to the stanchions as prescribed above.
 - The line shall be attached at each stanchion in such a way that pulling on one section of the line between stanchions will not result in slack being taken up in adjacent sections before the stanchion tips over.
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7. No employee shall be allowed in the area between a roof edge and a warning line unless the employee is performing roofing work in that area.
 8. Mechanical equipment on roofs shall be used or stored only in area where employees are protected by a warning line system, guardrail system, or personal fall arrest system.
 9. Employees erecting the warning line system shall be tied off if they are on the roof edge side while erecting or disassembling.
 10. Each time the warning line system is moved, it shall be inspected for wear, damage, or deterioration. Any defective components shall be removed from service.

CONTROLLED ACCESS ZONES

1. When used to control access to areas where leading edge and other operations are taking place the controlled access zone shall be defined by a control line or by any other means that restricts access.
2. When control lines are used, they shall be erected not less than 6 feet nor more than 25 feet from the unprotected or leading edge, except when erecting precast members.
3. When erecting precast concrete members, the control line shall be erected not less than 6 feet or more than 60 feet or half the length of the member being erected, whichever is less, from the leading edge.
4. 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



5. The control line shall be connected on each side to a guardrail system or wall.
6. When used to control access to areas where overhand bricklaying and related work are taking place, 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.
7. The control line shall extend for a distance sufficient for the controlled access zone to enclose all employees performing overhand bricklaying and related work at the working edge and shall be approximately parallel to the working edge.
8. Additional control lines shall be erected at each end to enclose the controlled access zone.²³
9. Only employees engaged in overhand bricklaying or related work shall be permitted in the controlled access zone.
10. Control lines shall consist of ropes, wires, or equivalent materials. and supporting stanchions as follows:
 - Each line shall be flagged or clearly marked at not more than 6 foot intervals with high visibility materials
 - Each line shall be rigged and supported in such a way that its lowest point (including sag) is not less than 39 inches from the walking/working surface and its highest point is not more than 45 inches when overhand bricklaying operations are being performed from the walking/working surface.
11. Each line shall have a minimum breaking strength of 200 pounds
12. 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.
13. 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 that portion of the guardrail necessary to accomplish that day's work shall be removed.

SAFETY MONITOR

The use of a safety monitor can only be utilized in certain circumstances. If one is being considered, you must contact the Corporate Safety Director prior to the use of a Safety Monitor.

