FALL PROTECTION PROGRAM

Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology
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FALL PROTECTION PROGRAM

1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this program is to inform employees of Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology (Rose-Hulman) the following:

- Describe the Hazard Assessment process used to determine personal protective equipment needs for each task or job description
- Clarify the University’s roles and responsibilities in providing PPE to employees
- Reduce or eliminate employee injuries through compliance with PPE requirements
- Provide employees on information on obtaining appropriate PPE
- Comply with OSHA and other applicable state and federal regulations

2.0 Regulatory Reference

OSHA 29 CFR 1910 Subparts D, F, I, and R:
OSHA 29 CFR 1910.23, Guarding Floor and Wall Openings and Holes
OSHA 29 CFR 1910.28, Safety Requirements for Scaffolding
OSHA 29 CFR 1910.66, Powered Platforms for Building Maintenance
  Appendix A, Guidelines
  Appendix C, Personal Fall Arrest System
OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132, Personal Protective Equipment
OSHA 29 CFR 1926, Subparts L and M:
OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L
  Appendix A, Scaffold Specifications
OSHA 29 CFR 1926.501, Duty to Have Fall Protection
OSHA 29 CFR 1926.502, Fall Protection System Criteria and Practices
OSHA 29 CFR 1926.760, Fall Protection

3.0 Scope

This program is applicable to all employees of Rose-Hulman whose work duties require them to work at heights greater than six feet above a solid walking surface. This program covers employees working on raised surfaces with unprotected or unguarded sides, those working near holes or openings, and employees using powered man lifts (i.e. scissor lifts, boom lifts, one-man lifts), ladders, and scaffolding. Fall protection may consist of railing, walls, fall restraint systems, or safety nets.

4.0 Responsibility

The Rose-Hulman Office of Environmental Health & Safety (EH&S) is responsible for the establishment, implementation, and review of this program. EH&S is responsible for developing and updating this program as appropriate, makes the written program available in written format and on the EH&S website. EH&S will provide employee training to meet the requirements of the program as needed and maintain records for training. EH&S will assess the workplace to determine what fall protection measures are effective for the
specific jobsites. Once trained, employees are responsible for recognition of the fall hazards associated with their jobs, for following all written procedures, for proper use of all personal protective equipment. Employees are also responsible for inspecting and maintaining all fall protection equipment issued to them.

5.0 Definitions

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

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

Body harness - 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 - any device for holding the body belt or body harness closed around the employee's body.

Competent Person – one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surrounding or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them. This person shall attend a course that certifies them as a competent person before they will be considered a “Competent Person” at Rose-Hulman. The competent person at Rose-Hulman will be the Manager of Environmental Health and Safety.

Connector - 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).

Controlled access zone (CAZ) - an area in which certain work (e.g., overhand bricklaying) may take place without the use of guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, or safety net systems and access to the zone is controlled.

Dangerous equipment - equipment (such as pickling or galvanizing tanks, degreasing units, machinery, electrical equipment, and other units) which, as a result of form or function, may be hazardous to employees who fall onto or into such equipment.

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.

Deceleration distance - 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** - 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** - a load refusal, breakage, or separation of component parts. Load refusal is the point where the ultimate strength is exceeded.

**Fall Arrest**: equipment that is used to stop a fall after someone has fallen, before he/she strikes the surface below.

**Fall Restraint**: equipment used to keep a worker from approaching a fall hazard, allowing him/her to work without the potential for falling

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

**Free fall distance** - 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** - a barrier erected to prevent employees from falling to lower levels.

**Hole** - a gap or void two inches (5.1 cm) or more in its least dimension, in a floor, roof, or other walking/working surface.

**Infeasible** - it is impossible to perform the construction 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** - 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** - 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** - 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.
Low-slope roof - a roof having a slope less than or equal to four in twelve (vertical to horizontal).

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.

Mechanical equipment - all motor or human propelled wheeled equipment used for roofing work, except wheelbarrows and mop carts.

Restraint Anchor: a fastener attaching the restraint system to a stable support

Shock Absorber: part of the fall protection system designed to minimize the shock associated with the drop experienced when falling

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.

*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.

Qualified Person – A qualified person “means one who, by profession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated his/her ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.”

Steep roof - a roof having a slope greater than four inches every twelve inches. (vertical to horizontal).

Swing Fall: a condition that exists when a worker's anchorage point is not directly above the worker when he falls, causing his body to act like a pendulum, and greatly increasing the likelihood of him striking an object, scaffold or building when falling.

Toeboard - a low protective barrier that will prevent the fall of materials and equipment to lower levels and provide protection from falls for personnel.

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 (1.0 m) high.

Walking/working surface - 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.

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

**100% Protection**: remaining connected to one anchor point while connecting to the next anchor point; i.e., not disconnecting from one point before connecting to the next.

### 6.0 Training and Recordkeeping

All Rose-Hulman employees working in areas where fall hazards exist must be trained to recognize those hazards, to follow the specific procedures for that site and operation, and to utilize appropriate PPE and other equipment when working in that area.

All training must be conducted by a “competent person”. The competent person for Rose-Hulman will be the Manager of Environmental Health and Safety. Such training can be arranged by contacting the Manager of EH&S.

Documentation and verification of training received by each affected employee shall be maintained by EH&S and are available for review upon request.

All records of harness inspections shall be maintained by the Office EH&S. The employee is responsible for the inspecting their harness prior to each use and turning this documentation in to the Manager of EH&S.

### 7.0 Fall Protection Systems

Fall Protection Systems can consist of either Fall Restraint equipment or Fall Arrest equipment. The Fall Protection System to be used will vary by job due to the different hazards associated with each job.

Fall Restraint equipment is used to keep a worker from approaching a fall hazard, allowing him/her to work without the potential for falling. Fall Restraint equipment is different from Fall Arrest equipment in that a non-shock absorbing lanyard may be used. The lanyard must be short enough to keep the individual from reaching the leading edge. The concept behind fall restraint is it allows someone to do work, but keeps the individual from the potential of falling. Fall Restraint equipment is not specifically designed for Fall Arrest purposes.

Fall Restraint requirements are:

- **Anchorage** – capacity of 3000 pounds or four times the potential load
- **Connective means** – lanyard
- **Body holding device** – full body harness
- **Rescue or escape procedures** – must be written and specific to each work site

Fall Arrest equipment is used to stop a fall after someone has fallen. It is designed to stop someone before they strike the level or ground below. A fall arrest system is required if any risk exists that a worker may fall from an elevated position, as a general rule, the fall arrest system should be used anytime a working height of six feet or more is reached.
Office of Environmental Health & Safety

Working height is the distance from the walking/working surface to a grade or lower level. A fall arrest system will only come into service should a fall occur. A full-body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard or a retractable lifeline is the only set-up recommended. A full-body harness distributes the forces throughout the body, and the shock-absorbing lanyard decreases the total fall arresting forces.

Fall Arrest requirements are:

- Anchorage – capacity of 5000 pounds
- Connective means – lanyard with shock absorber
- Body holding device – full body harness
- Rescue or escape procedures – must be written and specific to each work site

A hazard assessment will be conducted for the workplace by the Manager of EH&S. This assessment will determine the proper fall protection to be used by the employee.

Anchoring the fall protection system is critical. The selection of the anchoring point should be made carefully and when the employee is uncertain about the anchoring point they are expected to consult with the Manager of EH&S. Anchoring points must be permanent, fixed objects that are rated to hold forces several times the person’s weight, including the weight of the equipment they will have with them. There are other criteria necessary for an adequate anchorage point that shall be covered in training. When tying off, the employee shall tie off at such a location where there are no obstacles in the potential path of a fall and shall allow no more than 6 feet of free-falling distance (however, 2-4 ft of free falling distance is recommended). In addition to the free falling distance, the employee shall know and account for the additional deceleration distance of the fall arrest system they are using. The employee shall complete the anchoring tie off and equipment tie off procedures that are specified by the fall arrest system manufacturer prior to getting into a position where they could fall.

Each piece of a fall protection system must be inspected thoroughly prior to each use. If any part of the system does not meet the requirements allowing it to be used, it must be marked and placed out of service. There are three types of inspections. Prior to each use, an inspection is to be performed by the person using the equipment. The harness inspection from must be completed and given to the Manager of EH&S. A semi-annual and annual inspection must be performed by a competent person. The Manager of EH&S will be responsible for semi-annual and annual inspections. The inspection form can be found in Appendix A.

Items to check during an inspection are:

- Function and condition
- Check function of snap hook. Self-locking, self-closing
- Check action of retractor of self-retracting lanyard (SRL)
- Indication of impact (impact indicator – red stitching on lanyard)
- Check for red indicator if impacted on snap hook swivel – SRL
- Ripped stitching – no more than two stitches
8.0 Stairs

All stairs, whether permanent or temporary, must exhibit the following conditions:

- Meet OSHA specifications for design and safety
- All required covers or guardrails are in place, including top rails, midrails, and toe kicks or spindles
- All hand rails or guardrails are in place
- All treads and risers are in good repair
- Non-slip surfaces are in place
- Adequate headroom is maintained above
- Stairs are clear of clutter

All stairs shall be a minimum of 22 inches wide with an angle of rise no less than 30 degrees and no more than 50 degrees. The vertical clearance above any stair tread shall be at least 7 feet measured from the leading edge of the tread.

All railings and handrails associated with stairs shall be installed in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.23.

9.0 Ladders

Ladder selection includes type of ladder (step ladder, straight ladder, extension ladder, other), the material the ladder is constructed from (typically, fiberglass, aluminum or wood), the useable height of the ladder.

Ladders to be used near electrical wires or other hazardous sources of electricity shall not be made of aluminum or other metal or conducting material.

Ladders are classified by the amount of weight that can be accommodated (load). Load classifications are:

- Type I-AA: Heavy Duty, up to 350 pounds
- Type I-A: Heavy Duty, up to 300 pounds
- Type I: Heavy Duty, up to 250 pounds
- Type II: Medium Duty, up to 225 pounds
- Type III: Light Duty, up to 200 pounds

All ladders must have a label indicating the load rating.

When determining the load capability required, the weight of the person using the ladder plus all equipment and supplies carried on the ladder must be considered.

The task or job to be done affects ladder choice also. Step ladders may not be taller than 20 feet, so would be excluded for heights greater than this.
Ladder Inspections

Prior to each use, all ladders must be inspected.

For wood ladders, all parts must be free of splinters and sharp edges, free from shake, wane, compression failure, decay or other irregularities. For metal ladders, the ladder must be free of structural defects, sharp edges, burrs, and not corroded. All ladders must have all rungs or steps in place and secure.

There shall be no evidence of cracking, splitting or warping. Ladders which have been painted or covered with an opaque coating material cannot be used, as the covering can camouflage structural faults in the ladder.

For extension ladders, hooks and locks must be in good working condition. Ropes, if used, must also be in good working condition.

Any ladder found not be in good working condition shall immediately be removed from service until repaired or replaced.

Ladder Use

Solid footing, solid surface support, and a solid resting place are required for all ladders. Ladder levels may be used, and a solid support surface (such as a sheet of plywood) may be used so long as a flat, solid surface able to withstand the ladder and its load result. Non-slip ladder feet are recommended. Ladders shall not be placed on boxes, barrels, or other unstable surfaces.

The area around the ladder must be kept clear: in case of a fall, this prevents additional injuries.

Whenever possible, the ladder should be fastened to a solid support to prevent slippage.

Extension ladders should be extended only per manufacturer’s directions, and securely locked.

No one is allowed above the “limit step”, typically the third step from the top.

Ladders are designed for use by only a single person; no more than one person should ever be on the same ladder.

Rungs and steps should not be used as shelves for equipment or supplies. If the ladder is equipped with a supply shelf, that may be used.

Slip-resistant shoes are strongly recommended.

Work with both feet on the same rung. Do not lean sideways. Always hold onto the ladder with one hand.
When straight ladders or extension ladders are placed against a vertical surface, the angle shall be a ratio of one foot horizontal for every four foot vertical.

When straight ladders or extension ladders are used to access roofs or similar structures, the ladder must extend at least three feet above the roof surface.

Ladders shall not be used for other than their intended use.

**Ladder Maintenance**

Maintenance should be done per the manufacturer’s instructions.

Ladders should not be painted or coated with an opaque coating that can hide structural defects.

Fiberglass ladders may be coated with lacquer or a clear marine varnish to minimize UV damage.

Ladders should be stored in a dry, well-ventilated area. Ladders should never be stored out-of-doors.

Ladders must be stored in a position and location that does not cause warping.

Ladders must not be used as shelves to store other objects.

**10.0 Scaffolding**

Scaffolds shall be designed by a qualified person, and shall be constructed and loaded in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1926.451 and 1926.452. Each scaffold and scaffold component shall be capable of supporting, without failure, its own weight and at least four times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to it. Scaffold components manufactured by different manufacturers shall not be intermixed unless the components fit together without force, and the scaffold’s structural integrity is maintained.

All equipment shall be inspected prior to use to ensure that it is in good condition and serviceable. Before the scaffold is used, the scaffold, including all direct connections, shall be evaluated by a competent person, who shall confirm that the supporting surfaces are capable of supporting the loads to be imposed. Damaged or deteriorated equipment shall not be used.

Scaffold components made of dissimilar metals shall not be used together unless a qualified person has determined that galvanic action will not reduce the strength of any component.

Each platform on all working levels shall be constructed in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1926.451(b). Unstable objects cannot be used as a working platform.
Supported scaffolds shall be restrained from tipping by guying, tying, bracing or the equivalent. Supported scaffolds shall rest on a firm foundation. Unstable objects shall not be used for support.

All work performed on or from a scaffold shall be done in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1926.451 and 1926.452. When working near electrical lines or welding from the scaffolding platform the worker must refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1926.451(f).

Each employee on a scaffold more than 10 feet above a lower level must be protected from falling to the lower level. Acceptable fall protection for specific types of scaffolds and work situations is found in OSHA 29 CFR 1926.451(g).

Employees must be protected from falling objects, such as hand tools, debris, and other small objects. Employees must wear hard hats when working on or from a scaffold. Large objects must be kept away from the platform edge and secured to prevent them falling. Where there is danger of tools, material, or equipment falling from a scaffold, the area below the scaffold shall be barricaded and no one shall be allowed to enter the barricaded area.

11.0 Powered Lifts

All vehicle mounted platforms, including extendible boom platforms, vertical towers and combinations thereof, shall be in compliance with ANSI A92.2-1969. Aerial lifts may not be field modified except by manufacturer. Any repairs must be made using original equipment, manufacturer parts.

The following safety precautions should be followed when using an aerial lift:

- Only personnel specifically trained shall operate aerial lifts
- Prior to moving aerial lift vehicles, the ladder bucket and outriggers shall be stowed in place, with lifting devise in a zero energy state
- Lift controls shall be tested prior to each use to verify proper and safe working conditions
- Employees shall always stand firmly on the floor of the basket
- Employees shall not sit or climb on the edge of the basket or use planks, ladders, or other devices for a work position
- A body harness shall be worn with a shock-absorbing lanyard (preferably not to exceed 3 feet in length) attached to the boom or basket when working from an aerial lift
- Attachment to adjacent structures, poles and/or equipment is prohibited
- Manufacturer specified load ratings shall not be exceeded
- When in use, brakes shall be set and outriggers, if equipped, positioned on solid footing
- Aerial lifts shall not be moved when the boom is elevated and the basket is occupied unless the lift has been specifically designed for such operation
Articulating boom and extendible boom platforms shall have dual controls, one control located in the operator basket, the other being located for use at ground level. Controls shall be readily marked with the lower control unit serving as the override. When the lift is occupied, ground level controls shall not be used without the operator's permission except in emergency circumstances.

Equipment may not be operated within ten feet of overhead high-voltage lines.

Any fall protection equipment, including body harnesses, lanyards, and lifelines used to arrest an actual employee fall, shall be destroyed and replaced immediately following an incident.

Prior to each use, the employee is to inspect the lift. The inspection process is a critical step in preventing accidents. Aerial lifts that are no in proper operating condition shall be removed from service until all issues are resolved by an authorized and trained maintenance technician.

Before each use a pre-start inspection shall be conducted this is a visual and functional test of the following:

- Operating and emergency controls
- Safety devices
- Personal protective devices (guardrails, toe plates, etc)
- Air, hydraulic, and fuel system leaks
- Cables and wiring harnesses
- Loose or missing parts
- Tires and wheels
- Placards, warning, and control markings
- Outriggers, stabilizers

Before and during use the operator shall check the work area for hazards such as, but not limited to:

- Drop-offs or holes
- Slopes
- Bumps or floor obstructions
- Debris
- Overhead obstructions and high voltage conductors
- Hazardous locations and atmospheres
- Inadequate surface and support to withstand all load forces imposed by the aerial platform lift.
- Wind and weather conditions
- Presence of unauthorized people
- Other possible unsafe conditions
12.0 Floor and Wall Openings

Covers and guards will be provided to protect employees from the hazards associated with open pits, elevated platforms, manhole floor openings, hatchways, ladderway floor openings, skylight floor openings, and other unprotected openings in floors and walls.

Stairway floor openings

Stairway floor openings shall be guarded by a standard railing constructed in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.23, paragraph (e). The railing shall be provided on all exposed sides (except at entrances to stairways). For infrequently used stairways where traffic across the opening prevents the use of a fixed standard railing (as when located in aisle spaces, etc.), the guard shall consist of a hinged floor opening cover of standard strength and construction and removable standard railings on all exposed sides (except at entrance to stairway).

Ladderway floor openings

Ladderway floor openings or platforms shall be guarded by a standard railing with standard toeboard on all exposed sides (except at entrance to opening), with the passage through the railing either provided with a swinging gate or so offset that a person cannot walk directly into the opening.

Hatchway and chute floor openings

Hatchway and chute floor opening shall be guarded by one of the following:

- Hinged floor opening cover of standard strength and construction equipped with standard railings or permanently attached thereto so as to leave only one exposed side. When the opening is not in use, the cover shall be closed or the exposed side shall be guarded at both top and intermediate positions by removable standard railings.
- A removable railing with toeboard on not more than two sides of the opening and fixed standard railings with toeboards on all other exposed sides. The removable railings shall be kept in place when the opening is not in use. Where operating conditions necessitate the feeding of material into any hatchway or chute opening, protection shall be provided to prevent a person from falling through the opening.

Skylight floor openings

Skylight floor openings and holes shall be guarded by a standard skylight screen or a fixed standard railing on all exposed sides.

Pit and trapdoor floor openings

Pit and trapdoor floor openings, infrequently used, shall be guarded by a floor opening cover of standard strength and construction. While the cover is not in place, the pit or trap
opening shall be constantly attended by someone or shall be protected on all exposed sides by removable standard railings.

**Manhole floor openings**

Manhole floor openings shall be guarded by a standard manhole cover which need not be hinged in place. While the cover is not in place, the manhole opening shall be constantly attended by someone or shall be protected by removable standard railings.

**Temporary floor openings**

Temporary floor openings shall have standard railings, or shall be constantly attended by someone.

**Wall openings**

Wall openings from which there is a drop of more than 4 feet shall be guarded by a rail, roller, picket fence, half door, or equivalent barriers. Where there is exposure below to falling materials, a removable toeboard or the equivalent shall also be provided. When the opening is not in use for handling materials, the guard shall be kept in position regardless of a door on the opening.

**Open-sided floors or platforms**

Open-sided floors or platforms 4 feet or more above adjacent floor or ground level shall be guarded by a standard railing on all open sides except where there is entrance to a ramp, stairway, or fixed ladder.
# Appendix A

## Harness Inspection - Pre-Use

Employee Name: ____________________________  
Manufacture: _______________________________  
Model #: _________________________________  
Date: ____________________________

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<tr>
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<th>COMMENTS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Condition</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free of broken fibers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No tears</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No abrasion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mold free</td>
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<tr>
<td>No burns holes 1/16(^{th}) inch or larger</td>
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<tr>
<td>No discoloration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>STICHING</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pulled threads</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Broken stitches- two or more</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SRL</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cracks in casing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fall indicator intact</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>snap hook functional (self locking, self closing)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Webbing not torn</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CARABINEER/SNAP HOOKS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Work freely</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not broken</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No distortion</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No sharp edges</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No burrs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No signs of wear</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Corrosion free</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Self locking, closing</td>
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**IF INSPECTION REVEALS ANY FAILURES, REMOVE UNIT FROM SERVICE IMMEDIATELY**

I certify that I have inspected the above piece of equipment and find it to be in working order and without defects.

Signature: ____________________________

Date: ________________________________

Prepared by: Jacob Campbell  May 28, 2010
Appendix C

**SCAFFOLD INSPECTION**

This scaffolding has been constructed to support

- [ ] Construction
- [ ] Maintenance
- [ ] Inspection Is Required

**Fall Arrest / Protection Equipment**

- [ ] Daily
- [ ] Weekly

is required by trained users.
(As specified on the SWMP)

**REQUIRED INSPECTIONS BY COMPETENT PERSON:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERVAL</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>SIGNATURE</th>
<th>REG.</th>
<th>NOTES</th>
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**KEY RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- Competent Person:

  - [ ] Phone:

  - [ ] General, modify and inspect as appropriate with
    respect to OSHA 1926.502 and 1910.145.
  - [ ] Inspect scaffold to make it safe as specified on this card.
  - [ ] The hoists are required and barricades must be shown below.

  - Safe Work Permit (SWP / Hazard Work Permit [HWP]) Issues:
    - Was the scaffolding inspected as indicated on this card?
    - Is Fall Arrest equipment required
      
      - Is the area below the scaffold barricaded
      - Are the fall protection devices installed (if necessary)?
    - Have any conditions arisen that could impact the structural integrity of the scaffolding?
    - Do the conditions of the work site allow for safe working conditions?
    - Are the scaffolding and its components in good condition?

- Trained Users:

  - [ ] When complete, the scaffolding safety training course conducted by a certified person.
  - [ ] Obtain a Work Permit(s), follow all safe work practices, and use proper personal protective equipment associated with the scaffold.