



Fall Protection Plan

Town Hall Drywall

Protect your employees and lay out ground rules.

(OSHA) Fall Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1926, Subpart M

DISCLAIMER:

This program is offered in good faith and is believed to be accurate and reliable at the time of completion. However, the program is made without warranty, claims, or guarantees as to its accuracy or the completeness, either expressed or implied, as to its condition or fitness for a particular purpose, merchantability, or any other matter. M Squared Safety, LLC assumes no liability for any loss, whether direct, indirect, special, consequential, exemplary, incidental, or of any kind or for any reason whatsoever arising out of its use.

29 CFR 1926, Subpart M

Fall Protection Plan

The following Fall Protection Plan is provided only as a guide to assist employers and employees in complying with the requirements of OSHA's Fall Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1926, Subpart M, as well as to provide other helpful information. It is not intended to supersede the requirements of the standard. An employer should review the standard for particular requirements which are applicable to their individual situation and make adjustments to this program that are specific to their company. An employer will need to add information relevant to their particular facility in order to develop an effective, comprehensive program.

Fall Protection Plan

Town Hall Drywall

Table of Contents

I.	Objective	3
II.	Policy	3
III.	Assignment of Responsibility	3
IV.	Training	3-4
V.	Controlled Access Zones	4-5
VI.	Excavations	5
VII.	Fall Protection Systems	5-8
	A. Covers	5
	B. Guardrail Systems	5
	C. Personal Fall Arrest Systems	5-6
	D. Positioning Device Systems	7
	E. Safety Monitoring Systems	7
	F. Safety Net Systems	7
	G. Warning Line Systems	7-8
VIII.	Tasks and Work Areas Requiring Fall Protection	8-10
	A. Framework and Reinforcing Steel	8
	B. Hoist Areas	8
	C. Holes	8
	D. Leading Edges	8-9
	E. Overhand Bricklaying and Related Work	9
	F. Precast Concrete Erection	9
	G. Residential Construction	9
	H. Roofing	9-10
	I. Wall Openings	10
	J. Ramps, Runways, and Other Walkways	10
IX.	Protection from Falling Objects	10
X.	Accident Investigations	10-11
XI.	Changes to the Plan	11
I.	Glossary	11-12
II.	Attachment A - Sample Fall Protection Plan for Residential Construction	13-18

Fall Protection Plan

Town Hall Drywall

I OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Town Hall Drywall Fall Protection Plan is to identify and evaluate fall hazards to which employees will be exposed, and to provide specific training as required by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Fall Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1926, Subpart M.

II POLICY

It is the policy of Town Hall Drywall to protect its employees from occupational injuries by implementing and enforcing safe work practices and appointing a competent person(s) to manage the Fall Protection Plan. Town Hall Drywall shall comply with the OSHA requirements. A copy of the OSHA Fall Protection Standard shall be made available to all employees and may be obtained from Carla Kotoyantz.

III ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

A. Employee

It is the responsibility of the Town Hall Drywall to provide fall protection to affected employees, and to ensure that all employees, and to ensure that all employees understand and adhere to the procedures of this plan and follow the instructions of Carla Kotoyantz.

B. Program Manager

It is the responsibility of Carla Kotoyantz as the Fall Protection Plan Manager to implement this program by:

1. Performing routine safety checks of work operations;
2. Enforcing Town Hall Drywall safety policy and procedures;
3. Correcting any unsafe practices or conditions immediately;
4. Training employees and supervisors in recognizing fall hazards and the use of fall protection systems;
5. Maintaining records of employee training, equipment issue, and fall protection systems used at Town Hall Drywall jobsites; and
6. Investigating and documenting all incidents that result in employee injury.

IV TRAINING

- A. All employees who may be exposed to fall hazards are required to receive training in how to recognize such hazards, and how to minimize their exposure to them. Employees shall receive training as soon after employment as possible, and before they are required to work in areas where fall hazards exist.

- B. A record of employees who have received training and training dates shall be maintained by Carla Kotoyantz. Training of employees by Carla Kotoyantz shall include:
1. Nature of the fall hazards employees may be exposed to.
 2. Correct procedures for erecting, maintaining, disassembling, and inspecting fall protection systems.
 3. Use and operation of controlled access zones, guardrails, personal fall arrest systems, safety nets, warning lines, and safety monitoring systems.
 4. Role of each employee in the Safety Monitoring System (if one is used).
 5. Limitations of the use of mechanical equipment during roofing work on low-slope roofs (if applicable).
 6. Correct procedures for equipment and materials handling, storage, and erection of overhead protection.
 7. Role of each employee in alternative Fall Protection Plans (if used).
 8. Requirements of the OSHA Fall Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1926, Subpart M.
 9. Town Hall Drywall requirements for reporting incidents that cause injury to an employee.
- C. Additional training shall be provided on an annual basis, or as needed when changes are made to this Fall Protection Plan, an alternative Fall Protection Plan, or the OSHA Fall Protection Standard.

V CONTROLLED ACCESS ZONES

- A. Masons are the only authorized employees permitted to enter controlled access zones and areas from which guardrails have been removed. All other workers are prohibited from entering controlled access zones.
- B. Controlled access zones shall be defined by control lines consisting of ropes, wires, tapes, or equivalent material, with supporting stanchions, and shall be:
1. Flagged with a high-visibility material at six (6) foot intervals.
 2. Rigged and supported so that the line is between 30 and 50 inches (including sag) from the walking/working surface.
 3. Strong enough to sustain stress of at least 200 pounds.
 4. Extended along the entire length of an unprotected or leading edge.
 5. Parallel to the unprotection or leading edge.
 6. Connected on each side to a guardrail system or wall.
 7. Erected between six (6) and twenty-five (25) feet from an unprotected edge, except in the following cases:

- a. When working with precast concrete members: between six (6) feet and sixty (60) feet from the leading edge, or half the length of the member being erected, whichever is less; or
- b. When performing overhand bricking or related work: between ten (10) and fifteen (15) feet from the working edge.

VI EXCAVATIONS

Fall protection will be provided to employees working at the edge of an excavation that is six (6) feet or deeper. Employees in these areas are required to use the fall protection systems as designated in this program.

- A. Excavations that are six (6) feet or deeper shall be protected by guardrail systems, fences, barricades, or covers.
- B. Walkways that allow employees to cross over an excavation that is six (6) feet or deeper shall be equipped with guardrails.

VII FALL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

A. Covers

1. All covers shall be secured to prevent accidental displacement.
2. Covers shall be color-coded or bear the marking "HOLE" or "COVER".
3. Covers located in roadways shall be able to support twice the axle load of the largest vehicle that might cross them.
4. Covers shall be able to support twice the weight of employees, equipment, and materials that might cross them.

B. Guardrail Systems

Guardrail systems shall be erected at unprotected edges, ramps, runways, or holes where it is determined by Carla Kotoyantz, that erecting such systems will not cause an increased hazard to employees. The following specifications will be followed in the erection of guardrail systems. Toprails shall be:

1. At least ¼ inch in diameter (steel or plastic banding is unacceptable);
2. Flagged every six (6) feet or less with a high visibility material if wire rope is used;
3. Inspected by Carla Kotoyantz as frequently as necessary to ensure strength and stability;
4. Forty-two (42) inches (plus or minus three (3) inches) above the walking/working level; and
5. Adjusted to accommodate the height of stilts, if they are in use.

Midrails, screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, and solid panels shall be erected in accordance with the OSHA Fall Protection Standard.

Gates are removable guardrail sections shall be placed across openings of hoisting areas or holes when they are not in use to prevent access.

C. Personal Fall Arrest Systems

1. Personal fall arrest systems shall be issued to and used by employees as determined by Carla Kotoyantz and may consist of anchorage, connectors, body harness, deceleration device, lifeline, or suitable combinations. Personal fall arrest systems shall:
 - a. Limit the maximum arresting force to 1800 pounds;
 - b. Be rigged so an employee cannot free fall more than six (6) or contact any lower level;
 - c. Bring an employee to a complete stop and limit the maximum deceleration distance traveled to three and a half (3 ½) feet;
 - d. Be strong enough to withstand twice the potential impact energy of an employee free falling six (6) feet (or the free fall distance permitted by the system, whichever is less);
 - e. Be inspected prior to each use for damage and deterioration; and
 - f. Be removed from service if any damaged components are detected.
2. All components of a fall arrest system shall meet the specifications of the OSHA Fall Protection Standard and shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
 - a. The use of non-locking snaphooks is prohibited.
 - b. Dee-rings and locking snaphooks shall:
 - i. Have a minimum tensile strength of 5000 pounds; and
 - ii. Be proof-tested to a minimum tensile load of 3600 pounds without cracking, breaking, or suffering permanent deformation.
 - c. Lifelines shall be:
 - i. Designed, installed, and used under the supervision of Carla Kotoyantz;
 - ii. Protected against cuts and abrasions; and
 - iii. Equipped with horizontal lifeline connection devices capable of locking in both directions on the lifeline when used on suspended scaffolds or similar work platforms that have horizontal lifelines that may become vertical lifelines.
 - d. Self-retracting lifelines and lanyards must have ropes and straps (webbing) made of synthetic fibers, and shall:
 - i. Sustain a minimum tensile load of 3600 pounds if they automatically limit free fall distance to two (2) feet; or

- ii. Sustain a minimum tensile load of 5000 pounds (includes ripstitch, tearing, and deforming lanyards).
- e. Anchorages must support at least 5000 pounds per person attached and shall be:
 - i. Designed, installed, and used under the supervision of Carla Kotoyantz;
 - ii. Capable of supporting twice the weight expected to be imposed on it; and
 - iii. Independent of any anchorage used to support or suspend platforms.

D. Positioning Device Systems

Body belt or body harness systems shall be set up so that an employee can free fall no farther than two (2) feet and shall be secured to an anchorage capable of supporting twice the potential impact load or 3000 pounds, whichever is greater. Requirements for snaphooks, dee-rings, and other connectors are the same as detailed in this Program under *Personal Fall Arrest Systems*.

E. Safety Monitoring Systems

In situations when no other fall protection has been implemented, Carla Kotoyantz shall monitor the safety of employees in these work areas. The Carla Kotoyantz shall be:

1. Competent in the recognition of fall hazards;
2. Capable of warning workers of fall hazard dangers;
3. Operating on the same walking/working surfaces as the employees and able to see them;
4. Close enough to work operations to communicate orally with employees; and
5. Free of other job duties that might distract them from the monitoring function.

No Employees other than those engages in the work being performed under the Safety Monitoring System shall be allowed in the area. All employees under a Safety Monitoring System are required to promptly comply with the fall hazard warnings of the Carla Kotoyantz.

F. Safety Net Systems

1. Safety net systems must be installed no more than thirty (30) feet below the walking/working surface with sufficient clearance to prevent contact with the surface below and shall be installed with sufficient vertical and horizontal distances as described in the OSHA Fall Protection Standard.
2. All nets shall be inspected at least once a week for wear, damage, or deterioration by Carla Kotoyantz. Defective nets shall be removed from use and replaced with acceptable nets.
3. All nets shall be in compliance with mesh, mesh crossing, border rope, and connection specifications as described in the OSHA Fall Protection Standard.
4. When nets are used on bridges, the potential fall area from the walking/working surface shall remain unobstructed.

5. Objects that have fallen into the safety nets shall be removed as soon as possible, and at least before the next working shift.

G. Warning Line Systems

Warning line systems consisting of supporting stanchions and ropes, wires, or chains shall be erected around all sides of roof work areas.

1. Lines shall be flagged no more than six (6) foot intervals with high-visibility materials.
2. The lowest point of the line (including sag) shall be between thirty-four (34) and thirty-nine (39) inches from the walking/working surface.
3. Stanchions of warning line systems shall be capable of resisting at least sixteen (16) pounds of force.
4. Ropes, wires, or chains must have a minimum tensile strength of five hundred (500) pounds.
5. Warning line systems shall be erected at least six (6) feet from the edge, except in areas where mechanical equipment is in use. When mechanical equipment is in use, warning line systems shall be erected at least six (6) feet from the parallel edge, and at least ten (10) feet from the perpendicular edge.

VIII TASKS AND WORK AREAS REQUIRING FALL PROTECTION

Unless otherwise specified, Carla Kotoyantz shall evaluate the worksite(s) and determine the specific type(s) of fall protection to be used in the following situations.

A. Framework and Reinforcing Steel

Fall protection will be provided when an employee is climbing or moving at a height of over twenty-four (24) feet when working with rebar assemblies.

B. Hoist Areas

Guardrail systems or personal fall arrest systems will be used in hoist areas when an employee may fall six (6) feet or more. If guardrail systems must be removed for hoisting, employees are required to use personal fall arrest systems.

C. Holes

Covers or guardrail systems shall be erected around holes (including skylights) that are six (6) feet or more above lower levels. If covers or guardrail systems must be removed, employees are required to use personal fall arrest systems.

D. Leading Edges

Guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems shall be used when employees are constructing a leading edge that is six (6) feet or more above lower levels. An alternative Fall Protection Plan shall be used if Carla Kotoyantz determines that the implementation of conventional fall

protection systems is feasible or creates a greater hazard to employees. All alternative Fall Protection Plans for work on leading edges shall:

1. Be written specific to the particular jobsite needs;
2. Include explanation of how conventional fall protection is infeasible or creates a great hazard to employees;
3. Explain what alternative fall protection will be used for each task;
4. Be maintained in writing at the jobsite by Carla Kotoyantz; and
5. Meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.502(k).

E. Overhand Bricklaying and Related Work

Guardrail system, safety net systems, personal fall arrest systems, or controlled access zones shall be provided to employees engaged in overhead bricklaying or related work six (6) feet or more above the lower level. All employees reaching more than ten (10) inches below the walking/working surface shall be protected by guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall systems.

F. Precast Concrete Erection

Guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems shall be provided to employees working six (6) feet or more above the lower level while erecting or grouting precast concrete members. An alternative Fall Protection Plan shall be used if Carla Kotoyantz determines that the implementation of conventional fall protection systems is infeasible or creates a greater hazard to employees. All alternative Fall Protection Plans for precast concrete erection shall:

1. Be written specific to the particular jobsite needs;
2. Include explanation of how conventional fall protection is infeasible or creates a greater hazard to employees;
3. Explain what alternative fall protection will be used for each task;
4. Be maintained in writing at the jobsite by Carla Kotoyantz; and
5. Meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.502(k).

G. Residential Construction

Guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems shall be provided to employees working six (6) feet or more above the lower level on residential construction projects. However, certain tasks may be performed without the use of the conventional fall protection if Carla Kotoyantz has determined that such fall protection is infeasible or creates a greater hazard to employees. Carla Kotoyantz shall follow the guidelines of 29 CFR 1926, Subpart M, Appendix E in the development of alternative Fall Protection Plans for residential construction projects (see Attachment A).

H. Roofing

1. Low-Slope Roofs

Fall protection shall be provided to employees engaged in roofing activities on low-slope roofs with unprotected sides and edges six (6) feet or more above lower levels. The type(s) of fall protection needed shall be determined by Carla Kotoyantz, and may consist of guardrail systems, or a combination of a warning line system and safety net system, warning line system and personal fall arrest system, or warning line system and safety monitoring system. On roofs fifty (50) feet or less in width, the use of a safety monitoring system without a warning line system is permitted.

2. Steep Roofs

Guardrail systems with toeboards, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems will be provided to employees working on a steep roof with unprotected sides and edges six (6) feet or more above lower levels, as determined by Carla Kotoyantz.

I. Wall Openings

Guardrail systems, safety net systems, or a personal fall arrest system will be provided to employees working on, at, above, or near wall openings when the outside bottom edge of the wall opening is six (6) feet or more above lower levels and the inside bottom edge of the wall opening is less than thirty-nine (39) inches above the walking/working surface. The type of fall protection to be used will be determined by Carla Kotoyantz.

J. Ramps, Runways, and Other Walkways

Employees using ramps, runways, and other walkways six (6) feet or more above the lower level shall be protected by guardrail systems.

IX PROTECTION FROM FALLING OBJECTS

When guardrail systems are in use, the openings shall be small enough to prevent potential passage of falling objects. The following procedures must be followed by all employees to prevent hazards associated with falling objects.

- A. No materials (except masonry and mortar) shall be stored within four (4) feet of working edges.
- B. Excess debris shall be removed regularly to keep work clear.
- C. During roofing work, materials and equipment shall be stored no less than six (6) feet from the roof edge unless guardrails are erected at the edge.
- D. Stacked materials must be stable and self-supporting.
- E. Canopies shall be strong enough to prevent penetration by falling objects.
- F. Tools used at heights must be tethered and anchored to the user.
- G. Toeboards erected along the edges of overhead walking/working surfaces shall be:
 - 1. Capable of withstanding a force of at least fifty (50) pounds; and

2. Solid with a minimum of three and a half (3-1/2) inches tall and no more than one quarter (1/4) inch clearance above the walking/working surface.

H. Equipment shall not be piled higher than the toeboard unless sufficient paneling or screening has been erected above the toeboard.

X ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

All incidents that result in injury to workers, as well as near misses, regardless of their nature, shall be reported and investigated. Investigations shall be conducted by Carla Kotoyantz as soon after an incident as possible to identify the cause and means of prevention to eliminate the risk of reoccurrence.

In the event of such an incident. The Fall Protection Plan (and alternative Fall Protection Plans, if in place) shall be reevaluated by Carla Kotoyantz to determine if additional practices, procedures, or training needs necessary to prevent fall injuries. Affected employees shall be notified of all procedure changes and trained if necessary. A copy of this plan, and any additional alternative Fall Protection Plans, shall be maintained at the jobsite by Carla Kotoyantz.

XI CHANGES TO THE PLAN

Any changes to this Plan will be made by Carla Kotoyantz. This Plan shall be reviewed by Carla Kotoyantz as the job progresses to determine if additional practices, procedures, or training are needed to improve or provide additional fall protection. Affected employees shall be notified of changes to this Plan, and retrained, if necessary. A copy of this Plan and all approved changes shall be maintained at the jobsite by Carla Kotoyantz.

XII GLOSSARY

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

Body 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 that may be secured about the person in a manner that distributes the fall-arrest forces over at least the thighs, pelvis, waist, chest, and shoulders with a means for attaching the harness to other components of a personal fall arrest system.

Connector: a device that is used to couple (connect) parts of a personal fall arrest system or positioning device system together.

Controlled Access Zone: 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 arrest, or safety net) to protect the employees working in the zone.

Deceleration device: any mechanism, such as a robe, grab, ripstitch lanyard, specially-woven lanyard, tearing lanyard, deforming lanyard, or automatic self-retracting lifeline/lanyard, which serves to dissipate a substantial amount of energy during a fall arrest, or otherwise limits the energy imposed on an employee during fall arrest.

Deceleration distance: the additional vertical distance a falling person travels, excluding lifeline elongation and free fall distance, before stopping, from the point at which a deceleration device begins to operate.

Guardrail system: a barrier erected to prevent employees from falling to lower levels.

Hole: a void or gap two (2) inches (5.1 cm) or more in the least dimension in a floor, roof, or other walking/working surface.

Lanyard: a flexible line of rope, wire rope, or strap that 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 a deck) which changes location as additional floor, roof, decking, or formwork sections are placed, formed, or constructed.

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), that serves as a means for connecting other components of a personal fall arrest system to an anchorage.

Low Slope Roof: a roof having a slope less than or equal to four (4) in twelve (12) – vertical to horizontal.

Opening: a gap or void thirty (30) inches (76 cm) or more, high and eighteen (18) inches (46 cm) or more, wide - in a wall or partition through which employees can fall to a lower level.

Personal Fall Arrest System: a system including but not limited to an anchorage, connectors, and a body harness used to arrest an employee in a fall from a working level.

Positioning Device System: a body belt or body harness system rigged to allow an employee to be supported on an elevated vertical surface, such as a wall, and work with both hands free while leaning backwards.

Robe Grab: a deceleration device that travels on a lifeline and automatically, by friction, engages the lifeline and locks to arrest a fall.

Safety Monitoring System: a safety system in which a competent person is responsible for recognizing and warning employees of fall hazards.

Self-retracting Lifeline/Lanyard: a deceleration device containing a drum-wound line which can be slowly extracted from, or retracted onto, the drum under minimal tension during normal employee movement and which, after onset of a fall, automatically locks the drum and arrests the fall.

Snaphook: a connector consisting of a hook-shaped member with a normally closed keeper, or a similar arrangement, which may be opened to permit the hook to receive an object and, when released automatically, closes to retain the object.

Steep Roof: a roof having a slope greater than four (4) in twelve (12) -vertical to horizontal.

Toeboard: a low protective barrier that prevents material and equipment from falling to lower levels and which protects personnel from falling.

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 thirty-nine (39) inches (1 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. Does not include ladders, vehicles, or trailers on which employees must be located to perform their work 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.

Attachment A

Site Specific Fall Protection Plan Town Hall Drywall

This Fall Protection Plan is specific to the following project:

Job Location:	
Date Plan Prepared:	
Date Plan Modified:	
Plan Prepared by:	
Plan Approved by:	
Plan Supervised by:	

I STATEMENT OF COMPANY POLICY

Town Hall Drywall is dedicated to the protection of its employees from occupational injuries. All employees of Town Hall Drywall have the responsibility to work safely on the job. The purpose of this Plan is to supplement our existing Fall Protection Plan and to ensure that every employee who works for Town Hall Drywall recognizes workplace fall hazards and takes the appropriate measures to address those hazards.

This Fall Protection Plan addresses the use of conventional fall protection at a number of areas on the project and identifies specific activities that require non-conventional means of fall protection. During the construction of residential buildings under forty-eight (48) feet in height, it is sometimes infeasible or creates a greater hazard to use conventional fall protection systems at specific areas or for specific tasks. Such areas or tasks include, but are not limited to:

- A. Setting and bracing of roof trusses and rafters;
- B. Installation of floor sheathing and joists;
- C. Roof sheathing operations; and
- D. Erecting exterior walls.

In these cases, conventional fall protection systems may not be the safest choice for this project. This Plan is designed to enable employees to recognize fall hazards associated with this job and to establish safe procedures to prevent falls to lower levels through holes and openings in walking/working surfaces.

II ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

A. Employer

1. Ensure that all employees understand and adhere to the procedures of this Plan and the instructions of the crew supervisor or foreman.
2. Assign a competent person to be responsible for managing this Fall Protection Plan.
3. Provide appropriate fall protection to employees as detailed in this Plan.

B. Employee

1. Bring to the attention of Town Hall Drywall management any unsafe or hazardous conditions or practices that may cause injury to themselves or other employees.
2. Report any incident which causes injury to self or a co-worker.
3. Each employee will be trained in these procedures and will be expected to strictly adhere to them except when doing so would expose him/her to a greater hazard. If, in the employee's opinion, the procedures of this Plan pose a risk, the employee is to notify Carla Kotoyantz and have their concerns(s) addressed before proceeding with work.

C. Plan Manager

Carla Kotoyantz shall function as Manager of this Fall Protection Plan and has the following responsibilities:

1. Implement this Fall Protection Plan
2. Perform continual observational checks of work operations to identify hazards.
3. Enforce the company policy and the procedures of this plan.
4. Coordinate with crew supervisors or foremen to correct any unsafe practices or conditions immediately.
5. Provide training on this Plan to all affected employees before work begins on this project.

III FALL PROTECTION TO BE USED ON THIS JOB

Installation of roof trusses/rafters, exterior wall erection, roof sheathing, floor sheathing, and joint/truss activities will be conducted by employees who are specifically trained to do this type of work and are trained to recognize fall hazards. The nature of such work normally exposes employees to fall hazards for a short period of time. This Plan details how Town Hall Drywall will minimize these hazards.

A. Controlled Access Zones

When using this Plan to implement the fall protection options available, workers must be protected through limited access to high hazard locations. Before any non-conventional fall protection systems are used as part of this work Plan, a controlled access zone (CAZ) shall be clearly defined by Carla Kotoyantz as an area where a recognized hazard exists. The demarcation of the CAZ shall be

communicated by the Carla Kotoyantz in a recognized matter, either through signs, wires, tapes, ropes, or chains.

Town Hall Drywall shall take the following steps to ensure that the CAZ is clearly marked or controlled by a competent person.

1. All access to the CAZ shall be restricted to authorized entrants only.
2. All workers who are permitted in the CAZ must be listed in the appropriate sections of this Plan (or be visibly identifiable by Carla Kotoyantz prior to implementation).
3. Carla Kotoyantz shall ensure that all protective elements of the CAZ be implemented prior to the beginning of work.

B. Installation of Roof Truss or Rafter Erection

1. During the erection and bracing of roof trusses/rafters, conventional fall protection may present a greater hazard to workers. On the job, safety nets will not provide adequate fall protection because the nets will cause the walls to collapse. In addition, there are also no suitable attachment or anchorage points for guardrails or personal fall arrest systems.
2. Requiring employees on this job to use a ladder for the entire installation process will cause greater hazard because the worker must stand on the ladder with his back or side to the front of the ladder. While erecting the truss or rafter, the worker will need both hands to maneuver the truss and therefore cannot hold onto the ladder. In addition, ladders cannot be adequately protected from movement while trusses are being maneuvered into place. Employees may experience fatigue because of the increased overhead work with heavy materials, which can also lead to a greater hazard.
3. Exterior scaffolds cannot be utilized on this job because the ground, after recent backfilling, cannot support the scaffolding, In most cases the erection and dismantling of the scaffold would expose workers to a greater fall hazard than the erection on the trusses/rafters.
4. On all walls eight (8) feet or less in height, employees will install interior scaffolds along interior walls below the location where the trusses/rafters will be erected. A Sawhorse scaffold constructed of forty-six (46) inch sawhorses and two (2) foot by ten (10) foot planks will often allow workers to be elevated high enough to allow for the erection of trusses and rafters without working on the top plate of the wall.
5. In structures that have walls higher than eight (8) feet and where the use of scaffolds and ladders would create a greater hazard, safe working procedures will be used to when working on the top plate, which will be monitored by Carla Kotoyantz. During all stages of truss/rafter erection, the stability of the trusses/rafters will be ensured at all times.
6. Town Hall Drywall shall take the following steps to protect workers who are exposed to fall hazards while working from the top plate installing trusses/rafters:

- a. Only trained and approved workers will be allowed to work on the top plate during roof truss or rafter installation. A list of approved employees will be maintained by the Carla Kotoyantz as an attachment to this Plan.
 - b. Employees shall have no other duties to perform during truss/rafter erection procedures.
 - c. All trusses/rafters will be adequately braced before any worker will be permitted to use the truss/rafter as a support.
 - d. Employees will remain on the top plate using the previously stabilized truss/rafter as a support while other trusses/rafters are being erected.
 - e. Employees will leave the area of the secured trusses only when it is necessary to secure another truss/rafter.
 - f. The first two (2) trusses/rafters will be set from ladders leaning on the side walls at points where the walls can support the weight on the ladder.
 - g. An employee will climb onto the interior top plate via a ladder to secure the peaks of the first two (2) trusses/rafters being set.
7. Employees responsible for detaching trusses from cranes and/or securing trusses at the peaks traditionally are positioned at the peak of the trusses/rafters. There are also situations where workers securing rafters to ridge beams will be positioned at the top of the ridge beam. Town Hall Drywall will take the following steps to protect workers who are exposed to fall hazards while securing trusses/rafters at the peak of the trusses/ridge beam:
- a. Only trained and approved workers will be allowed to work at the peak during roof truss or rafter installation. A list of approved employees will be maintained by Carla Kotoyantz as an attachment to this Plan.
 - b. Once truss or rafter installation begins, workers not involved in that activity shall not stand or walk below or adjacent to the roof opening or exterior walls in any area where they could be struck by falling objects.
 - c. Employees shall have no duties other than securing/bracing the trusses/ridge beams.
 - d. Employees positioned at the peaks, in the webs of trusses, or on top of the ridge beam shall work from a stable position. A stable position for an employee will be either sitting on a “ridge seat” or other equivalent surface that provides additional stability or positioning themselves in previously stabilized trusses/rafters and leaning into and reaching through the trusses/rafters.
 - e. Workers shall not remain on or in the peak/ridge any longer than necessary to safely complete the task.

C. Roof Sheathing Operations

- 1. Workers typically install roof sheathing after all trusses/rafters and any permanent truss bracing is in place. Because roof structures are unstable until some sheathing is installed, workers installing

roof sheathing cannot be protected from fall hazards by conventional fall protection systems until it is determined that the roofing system can be used as an anchorage point. At that point, employees shall be protected by personal fall arrest systems.

2. Trusses/rafters are subject to collapse if a worker falls while attached to a single truss with a belt/harness. Nets could also cause collapse, and there is insufficient structure to attach guardrails.
3. All employees will ensure that they have secure footing before they attempt to walk on a sheathing and will clean their shoes/boots of mud or other slip hazards.
4. To minimize the time workers must be exposed to a fall hazard, materials will be staged to allow for the quickest installation of sheathing.
5. Town Hall Drywall will take the following steps to protect workers who are exposed to fall hazards while installing roof sheathing:
 - a. Once roof sheathing installation begins, employees not involved in that activity shall not stand or walk below or adjacent to the roof opening or exterior walls in any area where they could be struck by falling objects.
 - b. Carla Kotoyantz shall determine the limits of this area, which shall be clearly communicated to workers prior to the placement of the first piece of roof sheathing.
 - c. Carla Kotoyantz may suspend work on the roof for brief periods as necessary to allow other workers to pass through such areas when this would not create a greater hazard.
 - d. Only trained and approved workers will be allowed to install roof sheathing. A list of approved employees will be maintained by Carla Kotoyantz as an attachment to this Plan.
 - e. The bottom row of roof sheathing may be installed by workers standing in truss webs.
 - f. After the bottom row of roof sheathing is installed, a slide guard extending the width of the roof shall be securely attached to the roof. Slide guards will be at least four (4) inches in height and capable of limiting the uncontrolled slide of workers. Workers shall install the slide guard while standing in truss webs and leaning over the sheathing.
 - g. Additional rows of sheathing may be installed by workers positioned on previously installed rows of sheathing with slide guards.
 - h. Additional slide guards shall be securely attached to the roof at intervals not to exceed thirteen (13) feet as successive rows of sheathing are installed. For roofs with pitches in excess of nine (9) in twelve (12), slide guards will be installed at four (4) foot intervals.
 - i. When wet weather conditions (rain, snow, or sleet) are present, roof sheathing operations shall be suspended unless safe footing can be assured for those workers installing sheathing.
 - j. When strong winds (over forty (40) miles per hour) are present, roof sheathing operations shall be suspended unless wind breakers are erected.

D. Installation of Floor Joists and Sheathing

Town Hall Drywall will take the following steps to protect workers who are exposed to fall hazards while installing floor joists or floor sheathing:

1. Only trained and approved workers will be allowed to install floor joists and floor sheathing. A list of approved employees will be maintained by Carla Kotoyantz as an attachment to this Plan.
2. Materials for this work shall be conveniently staged to allow for easy access to workers.
3. The first-floor joists or trusses will be rolled into position and secured either from the ground, ladders, or sawhorse scaffolds.
4. Each successive floor joist or truss will be rolled into place and secured from a platform created from a sheet of plywood laid over the previously secured floor joists or trusses.
5. Except for the first row of sheathing, which will be installed from ladders or the ground, employees shall work from the established deck.
6. Any employee not assisting in the leading edge construction while leading edges still exist (i.e., cutting the decking for installers) shall not be permitted within six (6) feet of the leading edge under construction.

E. Erection of Exterior Walls

Town Hall Drywall will take the following steps to protect workers who are exposed to fall hazards during the construction and erection of exterior walls:

1. Only trained and approved workers will be allowed to construct and erect exterior walls. A list of approved employees will be maintained by Carla Kotoyantz as an attachment to this Plan.
2. A painted line six (6) feet from the perimeter will be clearly marked prior to any wall erection activities to warn of the approaching unprotected edge.
3. Materials for operation shall be conveniently staged to minimize fall hazards.
4. Workers constructing exterior walls shall complete as much cutting of materials and other preparation as possible away from the edge of the deck.

IV ENFORCEMENT

Constant awareness of and respect for fall hazards, as well as compliance with all safety rules are considered conditions of employment with Town Hall Drywall. The crew supervisor or foreman, as well as Carla Kotoyantz or company management, reserve the right to issue disciplinary warnings to employees, up to and including termination, for failure to follow the guidelines of this Plan.

V ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

All incidents that result in injury to workers and near misses, regardless of their nature, shall be reported and investigated. All incidents shall be investigated as soon as possible by Carla Kotoyantz to identify the cause and means of prevention to prevent future occurrences.

In the event of such an incident, this Fall Protection Plan shall be reviewed to determine if additional practices, procedures, or training should be implemented to prevent similar incidents in the future.

VI CHANGES TO THE PLAN

Any changes to this Plan will be made by Carla Kotoyantz. This Plan shall be reviewed by Carla Kotoyantz as the job progresses to determine if additional practices, procedures, or training are needed to improve or provide additional fall protection. Affected employees shall be notified of changes to this Plan, and retrained, if necessary. A copy of this Plan and all approved changes shall be maintained at the jobsite by Carla Kotoyantz.