

Great Western Painting

Mining/Surface – Metal/Non-Metal – Fall Protection

Fall Protection **30 CFR 56.15005**

Reference Interagency Agreement between the Mine Safety and Health Administration U.S. Department of Labor and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration U.S. Department of Labor. Many MSHA and OSHA standards and requirements are identical in nature and there may be some overlap in enforcement of standards.

When working as an operator in the capacity of an independent contractor performing services or construction at a facility that falls under MSHA standards, the provisions of our safety program apply except as modified below:

Per our Fall Protection Program, found in Section III of our safety program, fall protection will be provided for employees working at heights of six feet or greater above a lower level.

A lower level would include those areas or surfaces to which an employee can fall such areas or surfaces including, but are not limited to, ground levels, floors, platforms, ramps, runways, **near and around excavations**, pits, tanks, material, water, equipment, structures, or portions thereof.

Appropriate fall protection equipment must be used when there is danger of falling.

Fall protection equipment must be inspected prior to each use.

Anchorage used for attachment of personal fall arrest equipment will be independent of any anchorage being used to support or suspend platforms.

Fall protection to be used would include the use of guard rails, safety nets, or personal fall arrest systems, as appropriate.

When standard methods of protection are not feasible or a greater hazard would be created, we will prepare a Fall Protection Plan. The criteria for determination that conventional fall protection systems are infeasible are: 1) it is impossible to perform construction work using conventional fall protection systems, or 2) it is technologically impossible to use conventional fall protection systems. Inconvenience and cost are not acceptable considerations.

A fall protection plan is found in Section III of our safety program.

Per 30 CFR 56.15005, safety belts and lines will be worn when persons work where there is danger of falling; a second person shall tend the lifeline when bins, tanks, or other dangerous areas are entered.

In spite of the above, we will follow the more stringent requirements of the OSHA standards and use a body harness in lieu of a body belt.

All personnel who are required to perform a task that requires fall protection will receive appropriate training to ensure they have the knowledge and ability to perform tasks safely.

FALL PROTECTION TRAINING/RETRAINING

Training, which must be certified, will include the following topics:

- a. the nature of fall hazards in the work area.
- b. the correct procedures for erecting, maintaining, disassembling, and inspecting the fall protection to be used.
- c. the use and operation of guardrail systems; personal fall arrest systems; safety net systems' warning line systems; safety monitoring systems' controlled access zones; and other protection to be used.
- d. the role of the Safety Monitor and the role of the employee when a safety monitoring system is used.
- e. the limitations on the use of mechanical equipment during the performance of roofing work on low-sloped roofs.
- f. the correct procedures for handling and storage of equipment and materials and the erection of overhead protection.
- g. the role of employees in fall protection plans.

Training will be conducted by competent person(s) using the below listed items as resource materials:

- a. Our Fall Protection Program.
- b. the manufacturer's instruction manuals that come with fall protection equipment.
- c. MSHA standards pertaining to fall protection.
- d. OSHA standards pertaining to fall protection which include 29 CFR 1926.500, 501, 502, and 503.
- e. the competent person's work experiences.