Regulatory requirement

US Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

1910.30(a)(2)
The employer must ensure that each employee is trained by a qualified person.

1926.32(m)
"Qualified" means one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated their ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

Regulatory requirement

US Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

1910 General Industry Subpart D - Walking-Working Surfaces

1910.22 – General requirements

1910.23 – Ladders

1910.28 – Duty to have fall protection and falling object protection

1910.29 – Fall protection systems and falling object protection-criteria and practices

1910.30 – Training requirements

1910 General Industry Subpart I - Personal Protection Equipment

1910.140 – Personal fall protection systems

1926 Construction Subpart M – Fall Protection

1926.500 – Scope, application, and definitions applicable to this subpart

1926.501 – Duty to have fall protection

1926.502 – Fall protection systems criteria and practices

1926.503 – Training requirements

Regulatory requirement

US Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

1910 General Industry Subpart D - Walking Working Surfaces

1910.28 – Duty to have fall protection and falling object protection

1910.28(b)(1) Unprotected sides and edges.

1910.28(b)(1)(i) Except as provided elsewhere in this section, the employer must ensure that each employee on a walking-working surface with an unprotected side or edge that is 4 feet (1.2 m) or more above a lower level is protected from falling by one or more of the following:

1926 Construction Subpart M – Fall Protection

1926.501 – Duty to have fall protection

1926.501(b)(1) “Unprotected sides and edges." Each employee on a walking/working surface (horizontal and vertical surface) with an unprotected side or edge which is 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above a lower level shall be protected from falling by the use of guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems.

Regulatory requirement

US Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

1910 General Industry Subpart I Personal Protection Equipment

1910.29 – Personal fall protection systems and falling object protection-criteria and practices

1910.29(e) Covers. The employer must ensure each cover for a hole in a walking-working surface:

1910.29(e)(1) Is capable of supporting without failure, at least twice the maximum intended load that may be imposed on the cover at any one time; and

1910.29(e)(2) Is secured to prevent accidental displacement.

Regulatory requirement

US Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

1926 Construction Subpart M – Fall Protection

1926.502 – Fall protection systems criteria and practices

1926.502(i) "Covers." Covers for holes in floors, roofs, and other walking/working surfaces shall meet the following requirements:

1926.502(i)(1) Covers located in roadways and vehicular aisles shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least twice the maximum axle load of the largest vehicle expected to cross over the cover.

1926.502(i)(2) All other covers shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least twice the weight of employees, equipment, and materials that may be imposed on the cover at any one time.

1926.502(i)(3) All covers shall be secured when installed so as to prevent accidental displacement by the wind, equipment, or employees.

1926.502(i)(4) All covers shall be color coded or they shall be marked with the word "HOLE" or "COVER" to provide warning of the hazard.

Note: This provision does not apply to cast iron manhole covers or steel grates used on streets or roadways.

Regulatory requirement

US Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

1910 General Industry Subpart D – Walking Working Surfaces

1910.29 – Fall protection systems and falling object protection-criteria and practices

1910.29(b) Guardrail systems. The employer must ensure guardrail systems meet the following requirements:

**** Complete listing of guardrail regulations from 1910.29(b)(1) through (b)(15)**

1926 Construction Subpart M – Fall Protection

1926.502 – Fall protection systems criteria and practices

1926.502(b) "Guardrail systems." Guardrail systems and their use shall comply with the following provisions:

**** Complete listing of guardrail regulations from 1926.501(b)(1) through (b)(15)**

Regulatory requirement

US Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Fixed Ladder Fall Protection Update

1910.28(b)(9): The new rule phases out a 1993 exception for the outdoor advertising industry that used to allow "qualified climbers" to forego fall protection.

1910.28(b)(10) Additionally, fall protection must be installed/used on all fixed ladders over 24ft according to the timetable below.

- Existing installations (before November 19, 2018) must have a PFAS or ladder safety system. Cages and wells will no longer be acceptable.
- Fixed ladder, cage, or well replacements or any sections thereof must have PFAS or a ladder safety system installed at least on the replaced section.
- Final deadline - after November 18, 2036 all fixed ladders must be equipped with a PFAS or ladder safety system.

Regulatory requirement

US Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

1910 General Industry Subpart D – Walking Working Surfaces

1910.29 – Fall protection systems and falling object protection-criteria and practices

1910.29(d) Designated areas.

**** Complete listing of designated area regulations from 1910.29(d)(1) through (d)(3)**

1926 Construction Subpart M – Fall Protection

1926.502 – Fall protection systems criteria and practices

1926.502(f) "Warning line systems." Warning line systems [See 1926.501(b)(10)] and their use shall comply with the following provisions:

**** Complete listing of warning line regulations from 1926.502(f)(1) through (f)(4)**

1926.502(g) “Controlled access zones.” Controlled access zones [See 1926.501(b)(9) and 1926.502(k)] and their use shall conform to the following provisions.

**** Complete listing of controlled access zone regulations from 1926.502(g)(1) through (g)(5)**

1926.502(h) "Safety monitoring systems." Safety monitoring systems [See 1926.501(b)(10) and 1926.502(k)] and their use shall comply with the following provisions:

**** Complete listing of safety monitoring system regulations from 1926.502(h)(1) through (g)(4)**

Regulatory requirement

US Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

1926 Construction Subpart M – Fall Protection

1926.502 – Fall protection systems criteria and practices

1926.502(k)

"Fall protection plan." This option is available only to employees engaged in leading edge work, precast concrete erection work, or residential construction work (See 1926.501(b)(2), (b)(12), and (b)(13)) who can demonstrate that it is infeasible or it creates a greater hazard to use conventional fall protection equipment. The fall protection plan must conform to the following provisions.

**** Complete listing of fall protection plan regulations from 1926.502(k)(1) through (k)(10)**

Regulatory requirement

US Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

1910 General Industry Subpart I Personal Protection Equipment

1910.140 – Personal fall protection systems

1910.140(c)(12) Anchorages used to attach to personal fall protection equipment must be independent of any anchorage used to suspend employees or platforms on which employees work. Anchorages used to attach to personal fall protection equipment on mobile work platforms on powered industrial trucks must be attached to an overhead member of the platform, at a point located above and near the center of the platform.

1910.140(c)(13) Anchorages, except window cleaners' belt anchors covered by paragraph (e) of this section, must be:

1910.140(c)(13)(i) Capable of supporting at least 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN) for each employee attached; or

1910.140(c)(13)(ii) Designed installed, and used, under the supervision of qualified person, as part of a complete personal fall protection system that maintains a safety factor of at least two.

Regulatory requirement

US Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

1926 Construction Subpart M – Fall Protection

1926.502 – Fall protection systems criteria and practices

1926.502(d)(15) Anchorages used for attachment of personal fall arrest equipment shall be independent of any anchorage being used to support or suspend platforms and capable of supporting at least 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN) per employee attached, or shall be designed, installed, and used as follows:

1926.502(d)(15)(i) as part of a complete personal fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of at least two; and

1926.502(d)(15)(ii) under the supervision of a qualified person.

1926.502(e)(2) Positioning devices shall be secured to an anchorage capable of supporting at least twice the potential impact load of an employee's fall or 3,000 pounds (13.3 kN), whichever is greater.

Regulatory requirement

US Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

1910 General Industry Subpart I Personal Protection Equipment

1910.140 – Personal fall protection systems

1910.140(c)(8) D-rings, snaphooks, and carabiners must be proof tested to a minimum tensile load of 3,600 pounds (16 kN) without cracking,breaking, or incurring permanent deformation. The gate strength of snaphooks and carabiners, must be proof tested to 3,600 lbs. (16 kN) in all directions.

1910.140(c)(9) Snaphooks and carabiners must be the automatic locking type that require at least two separate, consecutive movements to open.

1926 Construction Subpart M – Fall Protection

1926.502 – Fall protection systems criteria and practices

NOTE: same - letter of interpretation 8-31-2017

Regulatory requirement

US Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

General Industry - Subpart I Personal Protection Equipment

1910.140 – Personal fall protection systems

1910.140(d)(1) System use criteria. The employer must ensure that:

1910.140(d)(2)(ii) Personal fall arrest systems are rigged in such a manner that the employee cannot free fall more than 6 feet (1.8 m) or contact a lower level. A free fall may be more than 6 feet (1.8 m) provided the employer can demonstrate the manufacturer designed the system to allow a free fall of more than 6 feet and tested the system to ensure a maximum arresting force of 1,800 pounds (8 kN) is not exceeded.

Construction 1926 Subpart M – Fall Protection

1926.502 – Fall protection systems criteria and practices

1926.502 (d)(16) Personal fall arrest systems, when stopping a fall, shall:

1926.502(d)(16)(iii) be rigged such that an employee can neither free fall more than 6 feet (1.8 m), nor contact any lower level;

1926.502(d)(16)(v) have sufficient strength to withstand twice the potential impact energy of an employee free falling a distance of 6 feet (1.8 m), or the free fall distance permitted by the system, whichever is less.

Regulatory requirement

US Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

General Industry - Subpart I Personal Protection Equipment

1910.140 – Personal fall protection systems

1910.140(d)(1) System performance criteria. In addition to the general requirements in paragraph (c) of this section, the employer must ensure that personal fall arrest systems:

1910.140(d)(1)(i) Limit the maximum arresting force on the employee to 1,800 pounds (8 kN);

1910.140(d)(1)(ii) Bring the employee to a complete stop and limit the maximum deceleration distance the employee travels to 3.5 feet (1.1 m);

Construction 1926 Subpart M – Fall Protection

1926.502 – Fall protection systems criteria and practices

1926.502 (d)(16) Personal fall arrest systems, when stopping a fall, shall:

1926.502(d)(16)(ii) limit maximum arresting force on an employee to 1,800 pounds (8 kN) when used with a body harness;

1926.502(d)(16)(iv) bring an employee to a complete stop and limit maximum deceleration distance an employee travels to 3.5 feet (1.07 m); and,

Regulatory requirement

US Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

1910 General Industry Subpart I Personal Protection Equipment

1910.140 – Personal fall protection systems

1910.140(c)(11) The employer must ensure that each horizontal lifeline:

1910.140(c)(11)(i) Is designed, installed, and used under the supervision of a qualified person; and

1910.140(c)(11)(ii) Is part of a complete personal fall arrest system that maintains a safety factor of at least two.

Construction 1926 Subpart M – Fall Protection

1926.502 – Fall protection systems criteria and practices

1926.502(d)(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.

Regulatory requirement

US Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

General Industry - Subpart I Personal Protection Equipment

1910.140 – Personal fall protection systems

1910.140(c)(21) The employer must provide for prompt rescue of each employee in the event of a fall.

Construction 1926 Subpart M – Fall Protection

1926.502 – Fall protection systems criteria and practices

1926.502 (d)(20) 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.