



FALL PROTECTION PROGRAM

Paul Johnson Drywall, Inc.

**Attachment A
Fall Protection Plan
for
Paul Johnson Drywall**

This Fall Protection Plan is specific to the following project:

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

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

**Fall Protection Program
for
Paul Johnson Drywall**

I. OBJECTIVE

The objective of the **Paul Johnson Drywall** Fall Protection Program 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 and ARS 23-492.

II. POLICY

Mike Madaras, a qualified person designed this written fall protection plan. It is the policy of **Paul Johnson 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 Program. **Paul Johnson Drywall** Fall Protection Program 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 a competent person, Mike Madaras or Alex Sales.

III. ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

It is the responsibility of the competent person to supervise this fall protection plan. The competent person may designate the most experienced or qualified individuals to complete certain tasks.

Continual observational safety checks of work operations and the enforcement of the safety policy and procedures shall be regularly enforced. The competent person is responsible for correcting any unsafe practices or conditions immediately.

IV. TRAINING

A. All employees who may be exposed to fall hazards are required to receive training on 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 Mike Madaras or Alex Sales. Training of employees by Mike Madaras or Alex Sales 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. Role of each employee in alternative Fall Protection Plans (if used).
6. Requirements of the OSHA Fall Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1926, Subpart M.
7. **Paul Johnson 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 Program, an alternative Fall Protection Plan, or the OSHA Fall Protection Standard.

V. FALL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

Installation of materials is activities that will be conducted by employees who are specifically trained to do this type of work and are trained to recognize the fall hazards.

If the work is of short duration and non-repetitive and is of limited exposure and the hazards involved in rigging and installing the safety devices required by this article equals or exceeds the hazards involved in the actual construction, these provisions may be temporarily suspended if adequate risk control is recognized and maintained under immediate competent person supervision.

A. CONTROLLED ACCESS ZONES (CAZ)

When using the 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 the work plan, a controlled access zone (CAZ) shall be clearly defined by the competent person as an area where a recognized hazard exists. The demarcation of the CAZ shall be communicated by the competent person in a recognized manner, either through signs, wires, tapes, ropes or chains.

Paul Johnson Drywall and their employees shall take the following steps to ensure that the CAZ is clearly marked or controlled by the competent person:

- a) All access to the CAZ must be restricted to authorized entrants.
- b) All workers who are permitted in the CAZ shall be listed in the appropriate sections of the plan posted at the jobsite or be visibly identifiable by the competent person prior to implementation.

Fall Protection to be used:

B. Ladders

Ladders are used to perform some tasks required to install and finish drywall. The employees and foreman or competent person will ensure that the use of ladders complies with ADOSH's standards. Some of the requirements identified in the standard, and in which Paul Johnson Drywall requires workers to abide by, include:

1. Maintaining ladders free from oil or grease or other slipping hazards.
2. Not loading ladders beyond their maximum intended loading limits.
3. Non self-supporting ladders should be used at an angle.
4. Ladders should be used on stable and level surfaces unless secured and should not be used on a slippery surface.
5. The top or top step of a step-ladder should not be used as a step.
6. When ascending or descending a ladder, the employee should face the ladder.
7. Each employee should use at least one hand to grasp the ladder when progressing up or down the ladder.
8. The ladders shall be inspected before each use by the foreman or competent person for visible defects.

C. Scaffolds

Scaffolds are frequently used for the completion of tasks required to install and finish drywall. The employees and a competent person will ensure that the use of scaffolds complies with ADOSH's standards.

Paul Johnson Drywall requires the follow steps to protect workers who are exposed to fall hazards while working on scaffolds:

1. Maintain scaffolds free from oil or grease or other slipping hazards.
2. Not loading scaffolds beyond their maximum intended loading limits.
3. When feasible and practical, guardrails should be used with scaffolds.
4. Scaffolds should be used on stable and level surfaces unless secured and should not be used on a slippery surface.
5. Scaffolds should be fully planked.
6. Scaffolds should be inspected daily by the foreman or competent person for visible defects.
7. Only designated and trained workers who have completed fall protection training will be allowed to work on scaffold during material installation.

8. Once work commences with an employee(s) on scaffold, workers not involved in that activity shall not stand or walk below or adjacent to the area where they could be struck by falling objects.
9. Workers shall not remain on scaffold any longer than necessary to safely complete the task.
10. All workers will ensure that they have secure footing before they attempt to walk on the scaffold, including cleaning shoes or boots of mud or other slip hazards.

D. Guardrail Systems

Guardrail systems shall be erected at unprotected edges, ramps, runways, or holes where it is determined by Mike Madaras or Alex Sales 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 a competent person 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 or removable guardrail sections shall be placed across openings of hoisting areas or holes when they are not in use to prevent access.

E. Personal Fall Arrest Systems

1. Personal fall arrest systems shall be issued to and used by employees as determined by Responsible Person and may consist of anchorage, connectors, body harness, deceleration device, lifeline, or suitable combinations.

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.

F. 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*.

G. Safety Monitoring Systems

In situations when no other fall protection has been implemented, a competent person shall monitor the safety of employees in these work areas. The competent person 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 engaged 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 competent person.

H. 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 at no more than six (6) foot intervals with high-visibility materials.
2. The lowest point of the line (including sag) shall be between 34 and 39 inches from the walking/working surface.

3. Stanchions of warning line systems shall be capable of resisting at least 16 pounds of force.
4. Ropes, wires, or chains must have a minimum tensile strength of 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.

VI. 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 shall be stored within four (4) feet of working edges.
- B.** Excess debris shall be removed regularly to keep work areas clear.
- C.** Stacked materials must be stable and self-supporting.
- D.** Canopies shall be strong enough to prevent penetration by falling objects.
- E.** Toeboards erected along the edges of overhead walking/working surfaces shall be:
 1. capable of withstanding a force of at least 50 pounds; and
 2. solid with a minimum of three and a half (3 ½) inches tall and no more than one quarter (1/4) inch clearance above the walking/working surface.
- F.** Equipment shall not be piled higher than the toeboard unless sufficient paneling or screening has been erected above the toeboard.

VII. RESCUE

The preferred method for a fallen worker that has been restrained is self-rescue. If the person can rescue themselves then no other assistance is needed. It must be understood that persons attempting to rescue the suspended worker must be protected from falling also using standard methods as outlined in ARS 23-492.

The second preferred method to rescue a fallen worker will be with a ladder or a scissor/boom lift used by a co-worker.

The last method for rescuing the suspended worker is by emergency services. This will involve a response and set up time by EMS and or Fire.

Treatment for the fallen worker includes the follow:

1. Keep the employee in a sitting position for at least 30 minutes.
2. Leave the harness in position while the victim is sitting.
3. Give the employee small drinks of water if they are conscious.
4. After 30 minutes allow the employee to lie down for 20 to 30 minutes and remove the harness.
5. Check for any other injuries while victim is being observed.
6. Always err on the side of caution if the victim is exhibiting signs of shock or other non-normal symptoms after being rescued from suspension transport them to a medical facility.

VIII. 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 the **Safety Director** 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 Program (and alternative Fall Protection Plans, if in place) shall be reevaluated by Mike Madaras to determine if additional practices, procedures, or training are necessary to prevent similar future incidents.

IX. CHANGES TO THE PLAN

Any changes to the Fall Protection Program (and alternative Fall Protection Plans, if in place) shall be approved by Mike Madaras and shall be reviewed by a qualified person as the job progresses to determine 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 Mike Madaras.

I. ENFORCEMENT

Constant awareness of and respect for fall hazards, as well as compliance with all safety rules, are considered conditions of employment with *Paul Johnson Drywall*. The crew supervisor or foreman, as well as Mike Madaras or Alex Sales 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.