1. FALL PROTECTION

1.1 PURPOSE

Contractor's employees who leave the floor thus creating an elevated work situation that requires a proper work platform or harness protection must follow all regulations. When the fall hazard is 6 feet or greater from the worker's foot-level or where the individual is working over dangerous equipment, 100% fall protection is required in these work areas.

Contractors are responsible for complying with the regulations when performing work at elevated locations on University property.

1.2 ACTIVITIES

The Contractor can reduce the safety risks when conducting elevated work by developing, implementing, and enforcing an effective fall protection safety program that complies with OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M and other applicable regulations. All work performed 6 feet or more in elevation or within 4 feet of an unprotected floor opening, wall opening, or roof edge with a potential 6 foot fall requires optimum fall protection.

Fall arresting systems including lifelines, body harnesses, and other related equipment can be used when fall hazards cannot be addressed by employing railings, temporary floors, nets and other means.

Potential activities requiring fall protection may include:

Portable and fixed ladders	Roofs
Aerial lifts	Elevated work locations
Scaffolds	Decks or platforms within 6 feet of the edge

1.3 RESPONSIBILITIES

Contractor's responsibilities for fall protection safety of their employees include, but are not limited to:

1) The Contractor shall ensure all personnel are trained in fall protection and the use of fall protection safety equipment in accordance with the requirements listed in OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M.
2) The Contractor shall ensure all falling hazards are communicated to the employees and sub-contractors.
3) The Contractor shall reduce the hazards associated with falls by first using engineering controls. Ensure the employees have the necessary fall protection equipment to safely perform their job.
4) When engineering controls are not feasible, the Contractor shall institute personal fall arrest systems, and administrative controls.
5) Contractors shall provide properly manufactured/constructed, erected, secured and maintained ladders.

6) Contractors shall use properly manufactured, erected and maintained scaffold with complete handrail system (top rail, mid-rail, toe-board).
7) Monitors are not acceptable in lieu of fall protection.
8) All guardrails, mid rails and toe boards on University property are to be maintained unless removal has been approved by Facilities Management as part of the work assigned in the contract.
9) All open holes, skylights, trenches, or excavations into which NSU employees may fall must be covered and have guardrails, mid rails and toe boards installed around them.
10) Contractors shall inspect mobile buckets or scissors lift for proper operation before use and ensure employees work within the confines of the railings and tied off utilizing full body harnesses.
11) Contractors shall ensure when the roof pitch is over 4:12 and up to 6:12, slide guards along the roof eave are installed after the first 3 rows of roofing material.
12) When the pitch exceeds a 6:12 pitch, install slide guards along the roof eave after the first 3 rows of roofing material are installed and again every 8 feet up the roof.
13) Contractors are to stop roof operations when storms, high winds or other adverse weather conditions create unsafe conditions
14) Contractors shall remove or properly guard any impalement hazards.
15) Safety harness system must be worn and tied off to independent lifelines when working from elevated areas under the following conditions:
    a) Steep roofs with a pitch equal to or exceed 6:12 or if the ground-to-eave height exceeds 25 feet.
    b) Workers are required to be closer than 4 feet from the roof edge without parapets.
    c) Two-point suspension scaffolds or stages are used.
16) Contractors shall see that anchorage points for tie off are able to sustain a minimum load of 5000 lb. per worker and be located at or above the workers shoulder level.
17) If no anchorage point exists at or above shoulder level, the Contractor shall utilize special lanyards to ensure fall arrest forces do not exceed OSHA limits.
18) Small diameter pipes, cable trays and electrical conduit are not to be used for anchors or platforms.
19) Contractors cannot perform overhead work when there is danger of falling objects striking a person below, these work areas shall be isolated to protect individuals from falling objects.
20) All fall protection safety equipment must meet the ANSI standards (ANSI A10.14 and ANSI Z359.

1.4 REGULATIONS

OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M	Fall Protection
OSHA 29 CFR 1910 Subpart D	Walking and Working Surfaces
OSHA 29 CFR 1910 Subpart F	Powered Platforms, Manlifts, Vehicle-Mounted Platforms
OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L	Scaffolds
OSHA 29 CFR 1910.67	Vehicle-Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms
OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132	Personal Protective Equipment
OSHA 29 CFR 1926.453	Aerial lifts
ANSI A10.14	Construction and Demolition Operations – Requirements for Safety Belts, Harnesses, Lanyards, and Lifelines for Construction and Demolition Use
ANZI Z359	Fall Protection Code

1.5 ACCOUNTABILITY

All contactors will be responsible for complying with the guidelines as described above. Contractors are to communicate to their employees and Subcontractors all the guidelines and relevant information. All work shall be performed in accordance with University policies and procedures as well as all applicable laws and regulations.