

Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Dept: \_\_\_\_\_ Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

#077

## FALL PROTECTION PLANS

A fall protection plan (FPP) must be implemented when a fall protection (FP) system is required but cannot be used because the system creates a greater hazard or is impractical. **1671.1** The fall protection plan must: **1671.1(a)(1)**

1. Be prepared by a qualified person (QP) who is identified in the plan.
2. Be developed for a specific site or developed for essentially identical operations.
3. Be updated by the QP.
4. Document why a conventional FP system cannot be used.
5. Identify the competent person to implement and supervise the FPP.
6. Identify the controlled access zone for each location where a conventional FP system cannot be used.
7. Identify employees allowed in the CAZ.
8. Be implemented and supervised by the competent person.

*Note: An up-to-date copy of the fall protection plan must be at the job site.*

The controlled access zone must be established and maintained as follows: **1671.2**

1. A control line or its equivalent must control access to the CAZ and must:
  - a. Consist of ropes, wires, tapes, or equivalent materials and be supported by stanchions.
  - b. Be flagged or marked at not more than 6 ft. o.c.
  - c. Be rigged not fewer than 39 in. and not more than 45 in. from the working surface.
  - d. Have a breaking strength of 200 lbs. (min.). See **1671.2** for greater detail.
2. Signs must be posted to keep out unauthorized persons.
3. A safety monitoring system is required and must include a designated safety monitor who is able to:
  - a. Monitor the safety of other employees.
  - b. Recognize fall hazards.
  - c. Warn an employee when it appears that the employee is unaware of a fall hazard or is acting in an unsafe manner.
  - d. Stay in sight of and in communication with the employee being monitored.
  - e. Have no other responsibilities. **1671.2**

*Note: Only an employee covered by a fall protection plan shall be allowed in a CAZ.*

Meeting Conducted By:

\_\_\_\_\_

Print Name

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Signature

Meeting Attended By:

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Notes & Suggestions

Document Filing Reference

Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Dept: \_\_\_\_\_ Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

#294

## Personal Fall Protection (PFP) System

A PFP system must be used if guard railing or safety nets are not installed for the following fall distances and work activities:

1. A fall distance of more than 6 ft when placing or tying rebar in walls, columns, piers, etc. 1712(e)
2. A fall distance of 7 ½ feet or greater during the following:
  - a. Work from the perimeter of a structure, through shaft-ways and openings 1670(a)
  - b. Work anywhere on roofs with slopes greater than 7:12 1670(a)
  - c. Work from thrust-outs or similar locations when the worker's footing is less than 3 ½ in wide 1669(a)
  - d. Work on suspended staging, floats, catwalks, walkways, or advertising sign platforms 1670(a)
  - e. Work from slopes steeper than 40 degrees 1670(a)
3. A fall distance of 15 feet or greater during the following:
  - a. Work from buildings, bridges, structures on construction members, such as trusses, beams, purlins, or plates that are of a least 4 in nominal width 1669(a)
  - b. Ironwork other than connecting 1710(g)(2)
  - c. Work on structural wood framing systems and during framing activities on wood or light gauge steel frame residential/light commercial construction 1716.1(c)(1), 1716.2(e)
4. An eave height of 20 ft or greater, during all roofing operations 1730(b)
5. A fall distance of 30 ft or greater when ironworkers are connecting structural beams 1710(g)(1)
6. Any height during work:
  - a. On roofs sloped steeper than 7:12 the air hose for the pneumatic nailer shall be secured at roof level in such a manner as to provide ample, but not excessive amounts of hose 1704(d)
  - b. On roofs, while an operator uses a felt-laying machine or other equipment that requires the operator to walk backwards 1730(d)
  - c. From boatswain's chairs 1662(c)
  - d. From float scaffolds 1663(a)(5)
  - e. From needle-beam scaffolds 1664(a)(12)
  - f. From suspended scaffolds 1660(g)

Meeting Conducted By:

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Print Name

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Signature

Meeting Attended By:

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Notes & Suggestions

Filing Instructions: Copies of this "Tailgate Talk" should be filed in employer's safety training records and cross-referenced in each employee safety-training file. This is intended as a guide only- all rights reserved.

Document Filing Reference

Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Dept: \_\_\_\_\_ Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

#295

## Fall Protection: Residential Roofing Work

Fall protection for production type residential roofing work:

1. For roof slopes 3:12 through 7:12, the following applies:

Employees shall be protected regardless of height from falling by Fall Protection Methods with exception of below by use of one or any combination of the following methods:

- a. Personal fall protection 1670
- b. Catch platforms 1724
- c. Scaffold platforms 1724
- d. Eave barriers 1724
- e. Standard railings and toeboards 1620, 1621
- f. Roof jack systems 1724

2. For roof slopes steeper than 7:12, the following applies:

Employees shall be protected regardless of height from falling by methods prescribed above with exception of Eave Barriers and Roof Jack Systems.

Meeting Conducted By:

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Print Name

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Signature

Meeting Attended By:

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Notes & Suggestions

Document Filing Reference

## **Cal/OSHA Reminder to Employers: Post 2020 Annual Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses on February 1**

Cal/OSHA is reminding employers in California to post their 2020 annual summary of work-related injuries and illnesses, including those related to COVID-19, in a visible and easily accessible area at each worksite. The Form 300A summary must be posted each year from February 1 through April 30.

Instructions and form templates are available for download from Cal/OSHA's [Record Keeping Overview](#). The overview gives instructions on completing both the log (Form 300) and annual summary (Form 300A) of work-related injuries and illnesses. The annual summary must be placed in a visible and easily accessible area at each worksite.

Employers that are required to record work-related fatalities, injuries and illnesses must record a work-related COVID-19 fatality or illness like any other occupational illness. To be recordable, an illness must be work-related and result in one of the following:

- Death.
- Days away from work.
- Restricted work or transfer to another job.
- Medical treatment beyond first aid.
- Loss of consciousness.
- A significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional.

If a work-related COVID-19 case meets one of these criteria, then covered employers in California must record the case on their 300, 300A and 301 or equivalent forms.

Posting of the summary helps ensure workers are aware of work-related injuries and illnesses that occurred the previous year. Current and former employees and their representatives are entitled to a copy of the summary or the log upon request.

The 2020 definitions and requirements for recordable work-related fatalities, injuries and illnesses are outlined in the [California Code of Regulations, Title 8, sections 14300 through 14300.48](#). Employers are required to complete and post the Form 300A even if no workplace injuries occurred.

Many employers in California must also comply with [electronic submission of workplace injury and illness records](#) requirements by March 2nd each year. Cal/OSHA has posted details on which employers are required to submit the electronic reports as well as other information online.



Company: \_\_\_\_\_

## SAFETY TRAINING SESSION RECORD

SUBJECT: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Session: \_\_\_\_\_ Time Started: \_\_\_\_\_ Time Ended: \_\_\_\_\_

Trainer's Name and Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

*Those present at training - PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY IN PRINT:*

<u>PRINT NAME</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>JOB TITLE</u>
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