

Optional Information

Name of School:

Date of Inspection:

Vocational Program/Course/Room:

Signature of Inspector:

**Fall Protection - Part 3  
Self Inspection Checklist**

**Instructions:** This checklist covers fall protection systems criteria and practice regulations for controlled access zones, safety monitoring systems, covers, protection from falling objects, and the fall protection plan. These regulations were issued by the U.S. Department of Labor - OSHA under the Construction standard 29 CFR 1926.502 which was adopted by reference. It applies to temporary work sites associated with construction, alteration, demolition and/or repair work including painting and decorating. In general, fall protection is required where individuals work on walking/working surfaces that are 6 feet or more above lower levels. This checklist should be used in conjunction with the “Fall Protection - Part 1 and 2” checklists. Definitions of italicized terms are provided at the end of the checklist to help you understand some of the terms. Safety net systems and positioning device systems have not been addressed as part of these fall protection checklists. In these situations, please consult the OSHA regulations.

Controlled Access Zones		<u>Please Circle</u>
1.	When controlled access zones are used to control access to areas where <i>leading edge</i> and other operations are taking place, are they defined by a control line or by any other means that restricts access? [29 CFR 1926.502(g)(1)]	Y N N/A DK
2.	When control lines are used, are they erected not less than 6 feet nor more than 25 feet from the unprotected or <i>leading edge</i> , except when erecting precast concrete members? [29 CFR 1926.502(g)(1)(i)]	Y N N/A DK

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| 3. | When erecting precast concrete members, is the control line erected not less than 6 feet nor more than 60 feet or half the length of the member being erected, whichever is less, from the <i>leading edge</i> ? [29 CFR 1926.502(g)(1)(ii)]   | Y N N/A DK |
| 4. | Does the control line extend along the entire length of the unprotected or <i>leading edge</i> and are they approximately parallel to the unprotected or <i>leading edge</i> ? [29 CFR 1926.502(g)(1)(iii)]  | Y N N/A DK |
| 5. | Is the control line connected on each side to a guardrail system or wall? [29 CFR 1926.502(g)(1)(iv)]  | Y N N/A DK |
| 6. | When used to control access to areas where overhand bricklaying and related work are taking place, is the controlled access zone defined by a control line erected not less than 10 feet nor more than 15 feet from the working edge? [29 CFR 1926.502(g)(2)(i)]   | Y N N/A DK |
| 7. | When used to control access to areas where overhand bricklaying and related work are taking place, does the control line extend for a distance sufficient for the controlled access zone to enclose all individuals performing overhand bricklaying and related work at the working edge and is it approximately parallel to the working edge? [29 CFR 1926.502(g)(2)(ii)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 8. | When used to control access to areas where overhand bricklaying and related work are taking place, are additional control lines erected at each end to enclose the controlled access zone? [29 CFR 1926.502(g)(2)(iii)]  | Y N N/A DK |

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| 9.  | When used to control access to areas where overhand bricklaying and related work are taking place, are only employees engaged in overhand bricklaying or related work permitted in the controlled access zone? [29 CFR 1926.502(g)(2)(iv)]  | Y N N/A DK |
| 10. | Do control lines consist of ropes, wires, tapes, or equivalent materials, and supporting stanchions? [29 CFR 1926.502(g)(3)]  | Y N N/A DK |
| 11. | Is each control line flagged or otherwise clearly marked at not more than 6-foot intervals with high-visibility material? [29 CFR 1926.502(g)(3)(i)]  | Y N N/A DK |
| 12. | Is each control line rigged and supported in such a way that its lowest point (including sag) is not less than 39 inches from the walking/working surface and its highest point is not more than 45 inches [50 inches when overhand bricklaying operations are being performed] from the walking/working surface? [29 CFR 1926.502(g)(3)(ii)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 13. | Does each control line have a minimum breaking strength of 200 pounds? [29 CFR 1926.502(g)(3)(iii)]   | Y N N/A DK |
| 14. | On floors and roofs where guardrail systems are not in place prior to the beginning of overhand bricklaying operations, are controlled access zones enlarged, as necessary, to enclose all points of access, material handling areas, and storage areas? [29 CFR 1926.502(g)(4)]  | Y N N/A DK |

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15. On floors and roofs where guardrail systems are in place, but need to be removed to allow overhand bricklaying work or *leading edge* work to take place, is only that portion of the guardrail necessary to accomplish that day's work removed? [29 CFR 1926.502(g)(5)] Y N N/A DK

Safety Monitoring Systems

16. Has a *competent person* been designated to monitor the safety of other individuals? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(1)] Y N N/A DK
17. Is the safety monitor competent to recognize fall hazards? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(1)(i)] Y N N/A DK
18. Does the safety monitor warn individuals when it appears that they are unaware of a fall hazard or are acting in an unsafe manner? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(1)(ii)] Y N N/A DK
19. Is the safety monitor on the same walking/working surface and within visual sighting distance of the individuals being monitored? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(1)(iii)] Y N N/A DK
20. Is the safety monitor close enough to communicate orally with the individuals being monitored? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(1)(iv)] Y N N/A DK
21. Does the safety monitor not have other responsibilities which could take the monitor's attention from the monitoring function? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(1)(v)] Y N N/A DK
22. Is mechanical equipment not used or stored in areas, where safety monitoring systems are being used to monitor employees engaged in roofing operations on low-slope roofs? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(2)] Y N N/A DK

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| 23. | Are only individuals engaged in roofing work [on low-sloped roofs] or an individuals covered by a fall protection plan, allowed in an area where an individual is being protected by a safety monitoring system? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(3)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 24. | Are individuals working in a controlled access zone directed to comply promptly with fall hazard warnings from safety monitors? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(4)]  | Y N N/A DK |

Covers

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| 25. | Are covers located in roadways and vehicular aisles capable of supporting, without failure, at least twice the maximum axle load of the largest vehicle expected to cross over the cover? [29 CFR 1926.502(i)(1)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 26. | Are all other covers capable of supporting, without failure, at least twice the weight of individuals, equipment, and materials that may be imposed on the cover at any one time? [29 CFR 1926.502(i)(2)]         | Y N N/A DK |
| 27. | Are all covers secured when installed so as to prevent accidental displacement by the wind, equipment, or individuals? [29 CFR 1926.502(i)(3)]  | Y N N/A DK |
| 28. | Are all covers color coded or are they marked with the word "HOLE" or "COVER" to provide warning of the hazard? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(i)(4)]  | Y N N/A DK |

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

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### Protection From Falling Objects

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| 28. | Are toeboards, when used as falling object protection, erected along the edge of the overhead walking/working surface for a distance sufficient to protect individuals below? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(j)(1)]  | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 29. | Are toeboards capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 50 pounds applied in any downward or outward direction at any point along the toeboard? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(j)(2)]  | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 30. | Are toeboards a minimum of 3 1/2 inches in vertical height from their top edge to the level of the walking/working surface? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(j)(3)]  | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 31. | Do toeboards have not more than 1/4 inch clearance above the walking/working surface? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(j)(3)]  | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 32. | Are toeboards solid or have openings not over 1 inch in greatest dimension? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(j)(3)]  | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 33. | Where tools, equipment, or materials are piled higher than the top edge of a toeboard, is paneling or screening erected from the walking/working surface or toeboard to the top of a guardrail system's top rail or midrail, for a distance sufficient to protect individuals below? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(j)(4)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 34. | Do guardrail systems, when used as falling object protection, have all openings small enough to prevent passage of potential falling objects? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(j)(5)]  | Y | N | N/A | DK |

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| 35. | During the performance of overhand bricklaying and related work, are no materials or equipment, except masonry and mortar, stored within 4 feet of the working edge? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(j)(6)(i)]  | Y N N/A DK |
| 36. | During the performance of overhand bricklaying and related work, are excess mortar, broken or scattered masonry units, and all other materials and debris kept clear from the work area by removal at regular intervals? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(j)(6)(ii)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 37. | During the performance of roofing work, are materials and equipment not stored within 6 feet of a roof edge unless guardrails are erected at the edge? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(j)(7)(i)]  | Y N N/A DK |
| 38. | During the performance of roofing work, are materials which are piled, grouped, or stacked near a roof edge stable and self-supporting? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(j)(7)(ii)]  | Y N N/A DK |
| 39. | Are canopies, when used as falling object protection, strong enough to prevent collapse and to prevent penetration by any objects which may fall onto the canopy? [29 CFR 1926.502(h)(j)(8)]  | Y N N/A DK |

Fall Protection Plan

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| 40. | Was the fall protection plan prepared by a qualified person? [29 CFR 1926.502(k)(1)] | Y N N/A DK |
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Note: The "Fall protection plan" option is available only to individuals engaged in *leading edge* work, precast concrete erection work, or residential construction work who can demonstrate that it is infeasible or it creates a greater hazard to use conventional fall protection equipment.

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| 41. | Is the fall protection plan developed specifically for the site where the <i>leading edge</i> work, precast concrete work, or residential construction work is being performed? [29 CFR 1926.502(k)(1)]   | Y N N/A DK |
| 42. | Is the fall protection plan up to date? [29 CFR 1926.502(k)(1)]   | Y N N/A DK |
| 43. | Are all changes to the fall protection plan approved by a qualified person? [29 CFR 1926.502(k)(2)]   | Y N N/A DK |
| 44. | Is a copy of the fall protection plan with all approved changes maintained at the job site? [29 CFR 1926.502(k)(3)]   | Y N N/A DK |
| 45. | Is the implementation of the fall protection plan under the supervision of a <i>competent person</i> ? [29 CFR 1926.502(k)(4)]  | Y N N/A DK |
| 46. | Does the fall protection plan document the reasons why the use of conventional fall protection systems (guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, or safety nets systems) are infeasible or why their use would create a greater hazard? [29 CFR 1926.502(k)(5)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 47. | Does the fall protection plan include a written discussion of other measures that will be taken to reduce or eliminate the fall hazard for workers who cannot be provided with protection from the conventional fall protection systems? [29 CFR 1926.502(k)(6)]        | Y N N/A DK |

Note: For example, the employer could discuss the extent to which scaffolds, ladders, or vehicle mounted work platforms can be used to provide a safer working surface and thereby reduce the hazard of falling.

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| 48. | Does the fall protection plan identify each location where conventional fall protection methods cannot be used? [29 CFR 1926.502(k)(7)]   | Y N N/A DK |
| 49. | Are locations identified by the fall protection plan where conventional fall protection methods cannot be used classified as controlled access zones? [29 CFR 1926.502(k)(7)]                                 | Y N N/A DK |
| 50. | Where no other alternative measure has been implemented, has a safety monitoring system been implemented? [29 CFR 1926.502(k)(8)]   | Y N N/A DK |
| 51. | Does the fall protection plan include a statement which provides the name or other method of identification for each individual who is designated to work in controlled access zones? [29 CFR 1926.502(k)(9)] | Y N N/A DK |

Note: No other employees may enter controlled access zones.

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| 52. | In the event an individual falls, or some other related, serious incident occurs, (e.g., a near miss), are circumstances of the fall or other incident investigated to determine if the fall protection plan needs to be changed (e.g. new practices, procedures, or training) and are those changes to prevent similar types of falls or incidents implemented? [29 CFR 1926.502(k)(10)] | Y N N/A DK |
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Definitions:

*Competent person* is one qualified in the following areas:

- i) The nature of fall hazards in the work area;
- ii) The correct procedures for erecting, maintaining, disassembling, and inspecting the fall protection systems to be used;
- iii) The used 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;
- iv) The role of each individual in the *safety monitoring system* when this system is used;
- v) the limitations on the use of mechanical equipment during the performance of roofing work on low-sloped roofs;
- vi) The correct procedures for the handling and storage of equipment and materials and the erection of overhead protection;
- vii) The role of individuals in fall protection plans; and viii) The OSHA fall protection standard.

*Leading edge* means the edge of a floor, roof, or formwork for a floor or other walking/working surface (such as the deck) which changes location as additional floor, roof, decking, or formwork sections are placed, formed, or constructed. A leading edge is considered to be an “unprotected side and edge” during periods when it is not actively and continuously under construction.

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