



Scope

The following is in scope and out of scope for these requirements.

In scope	Out of scope
<p>Work with fall potential greater than 4 or 6 feet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 feet for General Industry work 6 feet for Construction work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dropped objects Emergency rescue Remote access technology team.

Difference between construction and general industry work

Construction and General Industry work have different requirements. Contact your safety specialist for questions.

When a written plan is required

A written fall protection plan is required for:

Specialty projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All roofing work or exiting an aerial lift onto a roof Precast concrete erection work Leading edge work (excluding scaffolds). Where the use of conventional fall protection is not feasible or creates a greater hazard.
Uncommon anchorage point use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of overhead crane hook for anchorage point Use of horizontal lifelines to access a roof Any situation where anchorage points or common fall arrest solutions are not easily identifiable.

Hole coverings

Hole coverings must be:

- color-coded or marked with the word "HOLE" or "COVER"
- strong enough to support twice the anticipated weight
- secured to prevent any displacement.



NOTE: For drill hole covers see ASH excavation standard.

Excavations

For excavations greater than 4 feet:

- barricade** the perimeter
- use** guard rail systems or covers
- use** guardrails on walkways that cross the excavation.

Written fall protection plan requirements

Written fall protection plans must meet or exceed the requirements in the [fall protection plan template](#).



Requirements for
gates at material
handling areas

Requirements for gates at material handling areas are:

Roller Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stay behind the railing. Once the material is removed, close and secure gate. If the gate must remain open due to material on the deck, then fall protection is required.
Swing Out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before opening the gate, workers must be in 100% fall protection An elevated anchor point and self-retractable lanyard (SRL) must be used Anchor point should be directly behind and above the worker.
Tip Gate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No personnel should be on the gated level.
Lift Out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before removing railing system, workers must be in 100% fall protection An elevated anchor point and self-retractable lanyard (SRL) will help with accessing the gates that are being removed Anchor point should be directly behind and above the worker If equipment is used to lift gate, workers must stand clear of the railing/gate. Tag lines should be used to help with control.

Requirements for
using aerial lifts

Requirements for using aerial lifts:

Workers must	use 100% continuous fall protection to prevent the worker from being ejected from the basket while the lift is in motion.
Avoid	travel while the man basket is in an elevated position unless allowed by the manufacturer and necessary for the job.
Never	climb on the guardrails of the working platform.

Requirements for
anchoring on aerial
lifts

Requirements for anchoring on aerial lifts:

Entering/exiting the basket	Worker shall maintain 100% tie-off to aerial lift anchorage point or a nearby anchorage point rated for 5,000 lb. or greater.
Using basket as anchor point	Only if it is sufficiently rated for a fall arrest system.



WARNING: Follow all manufacturer guidelines for anchoring to the aerial lift and entering / exiting the basket.



Requirements for
catch platforms

Catch platforms on scaffolding, lifts, and high lift trucks must:

Extend	at least 2 feet beyond the eave/roof edge.
Include	a 42-inch standard railing and 4-inch toe boards, a fully planked deck, which may need to extend up the railings.

Clear work surface of
slip/trip hazards

Clear work surface of snow, ice, or other slip, trip/fall hazards before work.

Using process piping
as anchorage point

Carbon steel process piping may be used as an anchorage point if approved by a qualified Engineer. [Reference tables](#) are available for engineer.

Prohibited
anchorage points

Prohibited anchorage points:

- cable trays
- ladder rungs and cages
- all prohibited anchorage points in ASH.

Overhead or mobile
crane for fall
protection
anchorage

Only use an overhead or mobile crane as anchorage point when no other feasible method exists.

Equipment Operator Must	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate in the fall protection plan and remain in attendance while personnel are attached. • ensure that the controls are either locked out, hydraulic functions disabled, or manual locks are in place. • use 5000 lb. Load per worker tied to the hook when performing load calculations.
Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use crane hooks that are fully rated and/or have locking type latches. • install a self-retracting lifeline (SRL) on the hook with a tag line connected to SRL snap hook that can be pulled to the worker. • each component must be fully rated for the entire fall protection system.
Crane Boom Must Not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • under any circumstances be raised, lowered, or rotated while in use as a anchor point.
Work Crew and Equipment Operator Must	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conduct a pre-job meeting to discuss the written lift plan. • notify all applicable parties (Operator and COPA Safety Representative) prior to starting work.
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crane operator and the worker connected to the SRL must have audible, visual, or radio communication between them.



**Requirements for
scaffold ladders**

Scaffold ladders with fall hazards greater than 20 feet must have one of the following:

- rest deck
- ladder safety system
- self-retracting lifeline.

**Questions about this
EZ Procedure**

Contact the CPO HSE Lead for questions about this EZ procedure.
