

CKS Masonry & Concrete, Inc. Fall Protection Plan Working off 2nd Floor Deck for DR Horton Homes

This Fall Protection Plan describes the leading edge fall protection method CKS Masonry & Concrete, Inc. will use for:

“Overhand Block Laying” on top of the second floor Deck for DR HORTON Homes.

This Plan is Specific to the following:

Day, Location and Describes who will be working on the Second Floor Deck today:

- 1.) ***Date:*** _____
- 2.) ***JOB LOCATION:*** _____
- 3.) ***Lot #:*** _____
- 4.) ***Plan Supervised By:*** _____
- 5.) ***Competent Person (FOREMAN):*** _____

- Failure to comply with Fall Protection plan will result in a \$250.00 fine per offense

Signature:

Date:

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I. OBJECTIVE

The Objective of the CKS Fall Protection Plan is to identify and evaluate the fall hazard to which the employees will be exposed, and provide the specific training as required by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Fall Protection Standard:

29 CFR 1926, Subpart M.

II. Policy

It is the Policy of CKS Masonry & Concrete to enforce safe work practices by appointing a competent person(s) to manage the Fall Protection Program on each jobsite requiring a fall protection plan. The CKS Masonry & Concrete, Inc. Fall Protection Plan shall comply with OSHA requirements. A copy of the OSHA FALL Protection Standard shall be made available to all employees, and may be obtained from CKS Masonry & Concrete's office staff upon request.

III. Assignment of Responsibility

A.) Employer

It is the responsibility of CKS Masonry & Concrete, Inc. to provide fall protection to affected employees, and ensure that all employees understand and adhere to the procedures of this plan and follow the instructions of the CKS Foreman, CKS Superintendent and the CKS Safety Director.

B.) Safety Director

It is the responsibility of the CKS Safety Director as the Fall Protection Manager to implement this program by:

- 1.) Performing routine safety checks of work operations;
- 2.) Enforcing CKS Masonry & Concrete, Inc. safety policy and procedures;
- 3.) Correcting any unsafe practices or conditions immediately;
- 4.) Training employees and supervisors in recognizing fall hazards and the use of fall protection systems;
- 5.) Maintaining records of employee training, equipment used, and fall protection systems used at CKS Masonry & Concrete, Inc. Jobsites;
- 6.) Investigating and documenting all incidents that result in employee injury

C.) Employees

It is the Responsibility of all employees to:

- 1.) Understand and adhere to the procedures outlined in this Fall Protection Plan

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- 2.) Follow instructions of the CKS Foreman, CKS Superintendent and the CKS Safety Director
- 3.) Bring to management's attention any unsafe or hazardous conditions or practices that may cause injury to either themselves or any other employees;
- 4.) Report any incident that causes injury to an employee, regardless of the nature of the injury

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 the CKS Safety Director. Training of employees by the Safety Director shall include:
 - 1.) The Nature of fall hazards employees may be exposed to.
 - 2.) Correct procedures for erecting, maintaining, disassembling, and inspection fall protection systems.
 - 3.) Use and operation of "Controlled Access Zones" and Safety Monitoring Systems
 - 4.) Correct procedures for equipment and material handling and storage near a leading edge condition
 - 5.) Role of each employee in the alternative Fall Protection Plans
 - 6.) Requirements of the OSHA Fall Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1926, Subpart M.

V. FALL PROTECTION TO BE USED ON THIS JOB

The job scope on this specific jobsite today is overhand block laying. This masonry work is located on the second floor deck.

All work activities are being completed by employees specifically trained to do this type of work and are trained to recognize fall hazards. The nature of this work exposes employees to fall hazards on the leading edge for a short period of time. This Plan Details how CKS Masonry & Concrete, Inc. will minimize these hazards.

Conventional Fall Protection has been considered infeasible and creates a greater hazards at the leading edge than the Overhand Block Laying activity. We plan to do this work using a safety monitoring system and expose only a minimum number of employees for the time necessary to actually accomplish the job. The maximum amount of employees one Safety Monitor can monitor is six. All Tradesmen have signed in as well as Safety Monitors and Competent Person on the First Page of this Plan.

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Method: **CONTROLLED ACCESS ZONE & Safety Monitoring System**

This Project today is shut down to allow ONLY CKS Masonry & Concrete, Inc.'s scope of work to be completed on the Second Floor Deck. This work will be completed by the use of a Controlled Access Zone which includes a Safety Monitoring system.

CKS Masonry & Concrete, Inc. Will take the following steps to ensure that the "Controlled Access Zone" is clearly marked or controlled by a competent person:

- 1.) Notification will be presented in scheduling to the DR Horton homes superintendent that NO OTHER WORK by ANY other trade will be done either below or above the Second Floor Deck besides CKS Masonry & Concrete, Inc. on this specific day.
- 2.) A sign will be posted in the front of this jobsite clearly stating that this jobsite is A :

"CONTROLLED ACCESS ZONE"

**CKS MASONRY & CONCRETE INC.SCOPE OF WORK ONLY TODAY NO OTHER TRADES ALLOWED
ABOVE OR BELOW**

- 3.) All workers who are permitted in the Controlled Access Zone are listed and are signed in at the first page of this Fall Protection Plan
- 4.) The Safety Monitors will be clearly marked by High Visibility Vests and will ensure that no other unauthorized people enter on top of the second floor deck.

Safety Monitoring System

A Safety Monitoring System means a protection system in which a competent person is responsible for recognizing and warning employees of fall hazards. The duties of a Safety Monitor are to:

- 1.) Warn by Voice when approaching the open edge in an unsafe manner
- 2.) Warn by Voice if there is a dangerous situation developing which cannot be seen by another person in the product placement.
- 3.) Continually Make the Leading edge Mason's and tenders aware they are working they are in a dangerous area

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- 4.) Be Competent in recognizing fall hazards
- 5.) Warn Employees when they appear to be unaware of a fall hazard or acting in an unsafe manner
- 6.) Be on the same working surface as those they are Monitoring
- 7.) Be close enough to Communicate Orally with the employees
- 8.) Not allow other responsibilities to encumber the Monitoring process

Erection of Exterior Masonry Walls:

- 1.) Only trained experienced Masons will lay block on the leading edge. These Mason's shall not reach any further below the leading edge except if needed the permissible 10" as stated in the OSHA Requirements with a Controlled Access Zone.
- 2.) Mason tenders will stay at least 4 feet away from the leading edge in their activities involving Overhand Block laying.
- 3.) Materials such as Block and Mortar will be maintained at regular intervals to avoid clutter and debris that might create additional hazards
- 4.) Mason Tenders will complete all cutting of block and materials and other preparation work away from the edge of the deck.
- 5.) After the masons have laid block to 5'-4" above the deck they will follow Osha guidelines for Scaffolding

Infeasibility of Conventional Fall Protection

A.) Guard Rail Systems

On this jobsite a Guard Rail system will pose problems with the safe erection of the masonry wall. The edge of the block has to be continued vertically plumb from the first lift to the truss bearing elevation. The introduction of a material attached to the block below for handrail posts prevents the mason work activity. If the system is offset it creates additional hazards in the ability of tucking the masonry joints with the obstruction of post, mid and top rails in way of the process.

B.) Retractable Fall Arrest Devices

- 1.) Using the inserts in a floor system or floor trusses may result in increased free fall due to the dorsal D-ring of the full-body harness riding higher than the attachment point of the snaphook to the cable insert. In addition, impact loads may exceed maximum fall arrest forces because the fall arrest D-ring would be 4 to 5 feet higher than the safety block/ Retractable lifeline anchored to the walking-working surface. Manufacturers also require that workers "Not" work at a level where the point of the snaphook attachment to the D-ring harness is above the device because it will increase the free fall distance and the deceleration distance – also causes higher forces on the body in the event of an accidental fall.
- 2.) Manufactures recommend anchorage to immovable Fixed in space and is independent of other user support systems. The use of Moveable anchorage systems involves critical engineering that the residential floor decking is designed

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- 3.) It is also necessary to install retractable device vertically overhead to minimize swing falls. If an object such as stacked block and mortar pans are in the swing path or the cable hazardous situations exist:
- a.) Due to the swing, the horizontal speed of the user may be high enough to cause injury when the obstacle in the swing path is struck by either the user or the cable.
 - b.) The total vertical fall distance of the user may be much greater than if user had fallen only vertically without a swing fall path.
 - c.) The risk of a cable breaking is increased if a lifeline is dragged sideways across rough surfaces of an edge.
- With Retractable lines, over confidence may cause a worker to engage in inappropriate behavior which creates a hazardous condition, the fall arrest may stop the individual but the forces involve can severely injure the user.

C.) Scaffolds from the ground up are not used because:

The leading edge of the house is changing very rapidly with laying the first couple of courses of block. The time frame with scaffolding from the ground up would expose the worker to more time to hazards than laying the leading edge block

D.) Netting systems

Netting systems are infeasible and impractical because the amount of time involved in setting up a netting system would expose workers to more time at hazard than laying the block at the leading edge along with the fact that the nets need to be tested before each area is allowed to work.