Oregon OSHA – Adopted Changes to Slide Guard Use in Construction

Oregon OSHA Administrative Order 2-2016 Filed March 1, 2016, effective October 1, 2017

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DIVISION 3, CONSTRUCTION

Subdivision M – Fall Protection

437-003-0503 Training requirements.

(1) Training Program.

(a) The employer shall provide a training program for each employee who might be exposed to fall hazards. The program shall enable each employee to recognize the hazards of falling and shall train each employee in the procedures to be followed in order to minimize these hazards.

(b) The employer shall assure that each employee has been trained, as necessary, by a competent person qualified in the following areas:

(A) The nature of fall hazards in the work area;

(B) The correct procedures for erecting, maintaining, disassembling, and inspecting the fall protection systems to be used;

(C) The use and operation of guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, safety net systems, warning line systems, safety monitoring systems, personal fall restraint systems, [slide guard systems,]positioning devices, and other **appropriate** protection to be used;

(D) The role of each employee in the safety monitoring system when this system is used;

(E) The limitations on the use of mechanical equipment during the performance of roofing work;

(F) The correct procedures for the handling and storage of equipment and materials and the erection of overhead protection; and

(G) The role of employees in the fall protection work plan;

(H) The standards contained in this subpart.

(2) Certification of training.

(a) The employer shall verify compliance with paragraph (a) of this section by preparing a written certification record. The written certification record shall contain the name or other identity of the employee trained, the date(s) of the training, and the signature of the person who conducted the training or the signature of the employer. If the employer relies on training conducted by another employer or completed prior to the effective date of this section, the certification record shall indicate the date the employer determined the prior training was adequate rather than the date of actual training.

(b) The latest training certification shall be maintained.

(3) Retraining. When the employer has reason to believe that any affected employee who has already been trained does not have the understanding and skill required by paragraph (a) of this section, the employer shall retrain each such employee. Circumstances where retraining is required include, but are not limited to, situations where:

(a) Changes in the workplace render previous training obsolete; or

(b) Changes in the types of fall protection systems or equipment to be used render previous training obsolete; or

(c) Inadequacies in an affected employee's knowledge or use of fall protection systems or equipment indicate that the employee has not retained the requisite understanding or skill.

 Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(4).

 Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.001 through 654.295.

 Hist: OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-2002, f. 7/19/02, ef. 7/19/02.

 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 2-2016, f. 3/1/16, ef. 10/1/17.

437-003-1500 Additional Definitions.

(1) Body belt means a Type 1 safety belt used in conjunction with lanyard or lifeline for fall restraint only.

(2) Fall protection system means personal fall arrest system, **personal** fall restraint system, positioning device system, guardrail system, safety net system, warning line system, or [slide guard] **safety monitoring** system.

(3) Personal fall restraint system means a fall protection system that prevents the user from falling any distance. The system is comprised of either a body belt or body harness, along with an anchorage, connectors and other necessary equipment. The other components typically include a lanyard, and may also include a lifeline and other devices.

(4) Rake edge means the inclined roof edges, such as those on the gable end of a building.

(5) Roofing work means the hoisting, storage, application, and removal of roofing materials and equipment, including related insulation, sheet metal, and vapor barrier work, but not including the construction of the roof deck and leading edge work.

[(6) Slide guard system means a fall protection system designed to prevent employees from sliding off a sloped roof to a lower level. The system consists of manufactured brackets (roof brackets) used in conjunction with dimensional lumber, or a site built system of similar design and dimension.]

([7]<u>6</u>) Walking/working surface means any surface, whether horizontal or vertical on which an employee walks or works, including, but not limited to, floors, roofs, ramps, bridges, runways, formwork, beams, columns, trusses and concrete reinforcing steel but not ladders, vehicles, or trailers, on which employees must be located in order to perform their job duties.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(4). Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.001 through 654.295. Hist:OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-2002, f. 7/19/02, ef. 7/19/02. OR-OSHA Admin. Order 2-2016, f. 3/1/16, ef. 10/1/17.

[437-003-3502 Slide Guard Systems.

(1) Slide Guard Systems. Slide guard systems, and their use, shall comply with the following provisions:

(a) Slide guard systems shall be installed under the supervision of a competent person.

(b) Slide guards shall not be used on roofs with a ground-to-eave height greater than 25 feet.

(c) Slide guards shall not be used as a fall protection system on roofs with a slope less than 3:12 nor greater than 8:12.

(A) On roofs with slopes greater than or equal to 3:12 up to and including 6:12, at least one slide guard shall be placed below the work area, no closer than 6 inches from the eave.

(B) On roofs with slopes greater than 6:12 and not more than 8:12, multiple slide guards shall be used, spaced no more than eight feet apart, vertically. The lower slide guard shall be no closer than 6 inches from the eave.

(d) Installation of the lowest slide guard shall be perpendicular (90 degrees) to the roof surface. When multiple slide guards are used, the angle of installation for the upper slide guards shall not be less than 60 degrees to the roof surface.

(e) Slide guards shall be continuous below all walking or working areas.

(f) Personnel shall not be allowed to ascend or descend the roof slope within six feet of the rake edge except where that limitation would prevent the performance of work.

(g) Supplies and materials shall not be stored within 6 feet of the rake edge, or three feet where tile roof systems are being installed.

(2) Manufactured roof brackets. Manufactured roof brackets shall meet, or exceed the following minimum safety standards:

(a) Roof brackets shall be installed according to the manufacturer's specifications.

(b) Minimum 6 inch brackets shall be used.

(c) All brackets shall bear on a solid surface.

(d) Brackets shall not be spaced greater than 8 feet apart horizontally, or according to the manufacturer's specifications, whichever is less.

(e) Nominal 2 inch by 6 inch material shall be used for slide guards, and shall be secured to the brackets or otherwise protected against cantilevering and failure due to material flex.

(f) The manufacturer's specifications shall be available for review.

(3) Job-made slide guards shall meet or exceed the following minimum safety standards:

(a) Nominal 2 inch by 6 inch material for both vertical and horizontal members shall be used. Vertical members shall be backed to the horizontal (flat) members.

(b) Horizontal (flat) members shall be anchored with two "16 penny" (16d) common nails or the equivalent, every 4 feet, to solid bearing surfaces. Vertical members shall be anchored to the horizontal members with one "16 penny" (16d) common nail or the equivalent, every 2 feet.

(c) The vertical member shall be provided with full support bracing every eight feet, horizontally.

(d) Engineering specifications shall be available for review whenever design and/or installation does not meet the above minimum guidelines.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(4). Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.001 through 654.295. Hist: OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-2002, f. 7/19/02, ef. 7/19/02.]