



# TAKE FIVE for Safety- Work Planning and Fall Protection

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# Recent Work Planning Effort

- Work being planned to remove components from the RF Test Facility (former ERL) in building 912
- Roof blocks needed to be removed to allow for removal of several components.
- Personnel needed to be on the roof during the removal of blocks.
- Work exposes personnel to Fall Hazard of more than 4 feet in height.
- Use of “Preferred” Fall Prevention measures was not feasible for the work.





# OSHA Standard Excerpts

- The employer must ensure that each employee on a walking-working surface with an unprotected side or edge that is 4 feet (1.2 m) or more above a lower level is protected from falling by one or more of the following:
  - Guardrail systems;
  - Safety net systems; or
  - Personal fall protection systems, such as personal fall arrest, travel restraint, or positioning systems.
- When the employer can demonstrate that it is not feasible or creates a greater hazard to use guardrail, safety net, or personal fall protection systems on residential roofs, the employer must develop and implement a fall protection plan that meets the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.502(k) and training that meets the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.503(a) and (c).
- Note to this section: There is a presumption that it is feasible and will not create a greater hazard to use at least one of the above-listed fall protection systems specified in this section. Accordingly, the employer has the burden of establishing that it is not feasible or creates a greater hazard to provide the fall protection systems specified and that it is necessary to implement a fall protection plan that complies with § 1926.502(k) in the particular work operation, in lieu of implementing any of those systems.

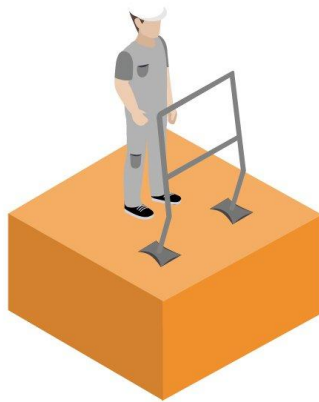
# SBMS Planning Work for Fall Hazard (condensed version)

- The Fall Protection Competent Person (JTA GE-153) or Fall Protection Qualified Person (TA-FALLPROTECT-Q) must have evaluated the work to determine the best strategy for elimination or control of fall hazards when feasible.
- Methods to control fall hazards include:
  - Installation of a temporary engineered rail system (for workers being protected, Fall Protection training is not required);
  - Use of Fall Arrest/Travel Restraint Personnel Protective Equipment (see the section [Using Personal Protective Equipment](#));
  - Use of a Designated Area (in the section [Working on a Low-slope or Flat Roof](#) and refer to the subsection [Establishing a Designated Area on a Low-slope or Flat Roof](#)).

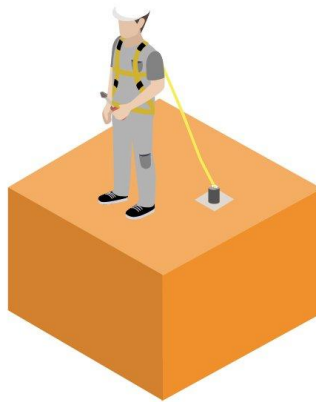
## Fall Protection Hierarchy of Controls



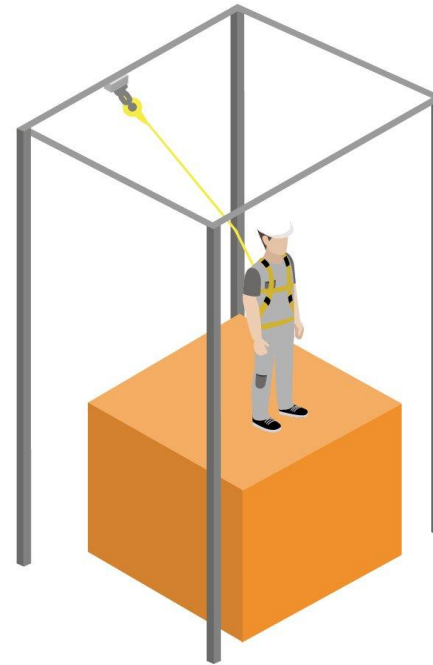
**Eliminate  
Hazard**



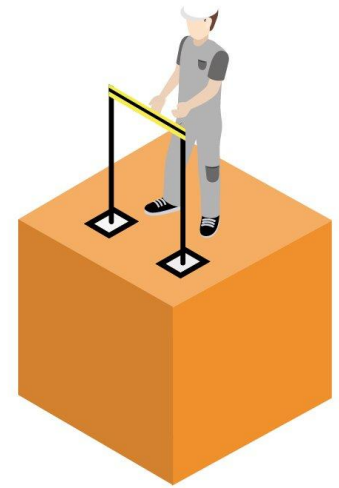
**Passive  
Systems**



**Active Travel  
Restraint**



**Active Fall  
Arrest**



**Administrative  
Controls**

# ***“Safety monitoring systems”***

Safety monitoring systems and their use shall comply with the following provisions:

- The employer shall designate a competent person to monitor the safety of other employees and the employer shall ensure that the safety monitor complies with the following requirements:
  - The safety monitor shall be competent to recognize fall hazards;
  - The safety monitor shall warn the employee when it appears that the employee is unaware of a fall hazard or is acting in an unsafe manner;
  - The safety monitor shall be on the same walking/working surface and within visual sighting distance of the employee being monitored;
  - The safety monitor shall be close enough to communicate orally with the employee; and
  - The safety monitor shall not have other responsibilities which could take the monitor's attention from the monitoring function.
- Mechanical equipment shall not be used or stored in areas where safety monitoring systems are being used to monitor employees engaged in roofing operations on low-slope roofs.
- No employee, other than an employee engaged in roofing work [on low-sloped roofs] or an employee covered by a fall protection plan, shall be allowed in an area where an employee is being protected by a safety monitoring system.
- Each employee working in a controlled access zone shall be directed to comply promptly with fall hazard warnings from safety monitors.

# Conclusion

- A Fall Protection Plan incorporating a “Safety Monitor” employee was developed for this work.
- BNL SME approved the plan and provided needed OJT training to workers.
- Safety Watch person monitored active worker and provided communication of hazard (“How close to the edge”).
- Removal of equipment was completed safely.
- SCoR Principle:
  - Hazards are identified for every task, every time.