



Don H. Mahaffey Drilling Co.

FALL PROTECTION



YOUR OSHA COMPLIANCE SOLUTION

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1 OBJECTIVE

Don H. Mahaffey Drilling Co. provides protection for each employee exposed to fall hazards. This program was created to ensure compliance with California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Sections 1669, 1670, 1671, 1671.1 and 1671.2.

2 PROGRAM ADMINISTRATOR

Don H. Mahaffey Drilling Co. has designated Ashley Mahaffey Tullius as the administrator for this program. Ashley Mahaffey Tullius will be responsible for:

- a. Identifying work areas, processes or tasks that could potentially expose employees to falls;
- b. Selecting and implementing the appropriate fall protection systems;
- c. Maintaining records pertaining to the program;
- d. Evaluating the program; and
- e. Updating the written program as needed.

3 DUTY TO HAVE FALL PROTECTION

- 3.1 When work is performed from thrustouts or similar locations such as trusses, beams, purlins or plates of 4-inch nominal width, or greater, at elevations exceeding 15 feet above ground, water surface or floor level below and where temporary guardrail protection is impracticable, employees will be required to use an approved fall protection system in accordance with Section 4.
- 3.2 When requirements in Section 3.1 are impractical, approved safety nets will be used in accordance with Section 5.
- 3.3 When the work is of short duration (i.e., non-repetitive) and limited exposure and the hazards involved in rigging and installing the safety devices required by California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Subchapter 4, Article 24 equals or exceeds the hazards involved in the actual construction, these provisions may be temporarily suspended, provided adequate risk control is recognized and maintained under immediate, competent supervision.

4 PERSONAL FALL ARREST SYSTEMS, PERSONAL FALL RESTRAINT SYSTEMS AND POSITIONING SYSTEMS

4.1 General

Approved personal fall arrest, personal fall restraint or positioning systems will be worn by those employees whose work exposes them to falling in excess of 7-1/2 feet from the perimeter of a structure, unprotected sides and edges, leading edges, through shaftways and openings, sloped roof surfaces steeper than 7:12, or other sloped surfaces steeper than 40 degrees not otherwise adequately protected under the provisions of the California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Construction Safety Orders.

4.2 Personal Fall Arrest Systems

Personal fall arrest systems and their use will comply with the provisions set forth below.

- 4.2.1 On suspended scaffolds or similar work platforms with horizontal lifelines which may become vertical lifelines, the devices used to connect to a horizontal lifeline will be capable of locking in both directions on the lifeline.
- 4.2.2 Horizontal lifelines will be designed, installed and used, under the supervision of a qualified person, as part of a complete personal fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of at least two.
- 4.2.3 Lanyards and vertical lifelines will have a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds.
- 4.2.4 Except as provided in Section 4.2.5, when vertical lifelines are used, each employee will be attached to a separate lifeline.
- 4.2.5 During the construction of elevator shafts, two employees may be attached to the same lifeline in the hoistway, provided:
 - a. Both employees are working atop a false car that is equipped with guardrails;
 - b. The strength of the lifeline is 10,000 pounds; and
 - c. All other criteria specified in this section for lifelines have been met.
- 4.2.6 Lifelines will be protected against being cut or abraded.
- 4.2.7 Self-retracting lifelines and lanyards which automatically limit free fall distance to 2 feet or less will be capable of sustaining a minimum tensile load of 3,000 pounds applied to the device with the lifeline or lanyard in the fully-extended position.
- 4.2.8 Self-retracting lifelines and lanyards which do not limit free fall distance to 2 feet or less, ripstitch lanyards and tearing and deforming lanyards will be capable of sustaining a minimum tensile load of 5,000 pounds applied to the device with the lifeline or lanyard in the fully-extended position.
- 4.2.9 Ropes and straps (webbing) used in lanyards, lifelines and strength components of body belts and body harnesses will be made from synthetic fibers except for when they are used in conjunction with hot work where the lanyard may be exposed to damage from heat or flame.
- 4.2.10 Anchorages used for attachment of personal fall arrest equipment will be independent of any anchorage being used to support or suspend platforms and capable of supporting at least 5,000 pounds per employee attached, or will be designed, installed and used as follows:
 - a. As part of a complete personal fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of at least two; and
 - b. Under the supervision of a qualified person.

- 4.2.11 Personal fall arrest systems, when stopping a fall, will:
 - a. Limit maximum arresting force on an employee to 1,800 pounds when used with a body harness;
 - b. Be rigged such that an employee can neither free fall more than 6 feet nor contact any lower level and, where practicable, the anchor end of the lanyard will be secured at a level not lower than the employee's waist;
 - c. Bring an employee to a complete stop and limit maximum deceleration distance an employee travels to 3-1/2 feet; and
 - d. Have sufficient strength to withstand twice the potential impact energy of an employee free falling a distance of 6 feet, or the free fall distance permitted by the system, whichever is less.
- 4.2.12 The attachment point of the body belt will be located in the center of the wearer's back. The attachment point of the body harness will be located in the center of the wearer's back near shoulder level or above the wearer's head.
- 4.2.13 Body belts, harnesses and components will be used only for employee protection and not to hoist materials. Body belts used in conjunction with fall restraint systems or positioning devices will limit the maximum arresting force on an employee to 900 pounds.
- 4.2.14 Employees will be promptly rescued in the event of a fall or the employees will be able to rescue themselves.
- 4.2.15 Personal fall arrest systems will be inspected prior to each use for wear, damage and other deterioration and defective components will be removed from service.
- 4.2.16 Body belts will be at least 1-5/8 inches wide.
- 4.2.17 Personal fall arrest systems will not be attached to hoists, except as specified in California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Construction Safety Orders, nor will they be attached to guardrails.
- 4.2.18 When a personal fall arrest system is used at hoist areas, it will be rigged to allow the movement of the employee only as far as the edge of the working level or working area.
- 4.2.19 Each personal fall arrest system will be inspected not less than twice annually by a competent person in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The date of each inspection will be documented.

4.3 Positioning Device Systems

Positioning device systems and their use will conform to the following provisions.

- 4.3.1 Positioning devices will be rigged such that an employee cannot free fall more than 2 feet.

- 4.3.2 Positioning device systems will be inspected prior to each use for wear, damage and other deterioration. Defective components will be removed from service.
- 4.3.3 The use of non-locking snaphooks are prohibited.
- 4.3.4 Anchorage points for positioning device systems will be capable of supporting two times the intended load or 3,000 pounds, whichever is greater.

4.4 Personal Fall Restraint

- 4.4.1 Body belts or harnesses may be used for personal fall restraint.
- 4.4.2 Body belts will be at least 1-5/8 inches wide.
- 4.4.3 Anchorage points used for fall restraint will be capable of supporting 4 times the intended load.
- 4.4.4 Restraint protection will be rigged to allow the movement of employees only as far as the sides of the working level or working area.

4.5 Other Equipment

- 4.5.1 Lanyards will be secured to a substantial member of the structure or to securely rigged lines.
- 4.5.2 All fall arresting, descent control and rescue equipment will be approved as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Sections 1504 and 1505 and used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- 4.5.3 If an employee's duties require horizontal movement, rigging will be provided so that the attached lanyard will slide along with the employee. Such rigging will be provided for all suspended staging, outdoor advertising sign platforms, floats and all other catwalks, or walkways 7-1/2 feet or more above the ground or level beneath.
- 4.5.4 Any lanyard, safety belt, harness, dropline, lifeline or other component subjected to in-service loading, as distinguished from static load testing, will be immediately removed from service and will not be used again for employee safeguarding.

NOTE: For the purpose of this section, "in-service loading" means loading equivalent to that received in a drop test.

- 4.5.5 Lifelines and anchorages will be capable of supporting a minimum dead weight of 5,000 pounds.

EXCEPTION: Retractable lanyards, controlled descent and rescue devices provided they are approved as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Sections 1504 and 1505.

- 4.5.6 Lifelines subject to excessive fraying or rock damage will be protected and will have a wire rope center. Seriously worn or damaged rope will be promptly removed from service.
- 4.5.7 All safety belts, harnesses and lanyards will be labeled as meeting the requirements contained in ANSI A10.14-1991 American National Standard for Construction and Demolition Use, or ANSI Z359.1-1992 American National Standard Safety Requirements for Personal Fall Arrest Systems, Subsystems and Components.

5 SAFETY NETS

- 5.1 Where the elevation is 25 feet or more above the ground, water surface or continuous floor level below, and when the use of personal fall arrest systems, personal fall restraint systems, positioning device systems or more conventional types of protection are clearly impractical, the exterior and/or interior perimeter of the structure will be provided with an approved safety net extending at least 8 feet horizontally from such perimeter and being positioned at a distance not to exceed 10 feet vertically below where such hazards exist, or equivalent protection provided safety nets will extend outward from the outermost projection of the work surface as follows:

Vertical distance from working level to horizontal plane of net	Minimum required horizontal distance of outer edge of net from the edge of working surface
Up to 5 feet	8 feet
More than 5 feet, up to 10 feet	10 feet
More than 10 feet but not to exceed 30 feet	13 feet

Nets will be hung with sufficient clearance to prevent user's contact with the surfaces or structures below. Such clearances will be determined by impact load testing.

- 5.2 Only one level of nets will be required for bridge construction.
- 5.3 Safety nets will be labeled as meeting the requirements of American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A10.11-1989, American National Standard for Construction and Demolition Operations – Personnel and Debris Nets, Repair and Demolition Operations.

6 GUARDRAILS

- 6.1 Railings will be constructed of wood or in an equally-substantial manner from other materials and will consist of the following:
 - a. A top rail not less than 42 inches or more than 45 inches in height measured from the upper surface of the top rail to the floor, platform, runway or ramp.

- b. A midrail will be halfway between the top rail and the floor, platform, runway or ramp when there is no wall or parapet wall at least 21 inches high.
 - Screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, solid panels or equivalent members may be used in lieu of a midrail subject to the following:
 - 1. Screens and mesh, when used, will extend from the top rail to the floor, platform, runway or ramp and along the entire opening between top rail supports.
 - 2. Intermediate vertical members (such as balusters), when used between posts, will be installed such that there are no openings greater than 19 inches wide.
 - 3. Other intermediate members (such as solid panels or equivalent members) will be installed such that there are no openings that are more than 19 inches wide.
- 6.2 Wood Railings
- a. Selected lumber, free from damage that affects its strength, will be used for railings constructed of wood.
 - b. Wood posts will be not less than 2 inches by 4 inches in cross section, spaced at 8-foot or closer intervals.
 - c. Wood top railings will be smooth and of 2-inch by 4-inch or larger material. Double, 1-inch by 4-inch members may be used for this purpose, provided that one member is fastened in a flat position on top of the posts and the other fastened in an edge-up position to the inside of the posts and the side of the top member. Midrails will be of at least 1-inch by 6-inch material.
 - d. The rails will be placed on that side of the post which will afford the greatest support and protection.
- 6.3 All railings, including their connections and anchorage, will be capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 200 pounds applied to the top rail within 2 inches of the top edge, in any outward or downward direction, at any point along the top edge.
- When the 200 pound test load is applied in a downward direction, the top edge of the guardrail will not deflect to a height less than 39 inches above the walking/working level.
- 6.4 Midrails, screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, solid panels and equivalent members will be capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 150 pounds applied in any downward or outward direction at any point along the midrail, screen, mesh or other intermediate member.
- 6.5 Railings exposed to heavy stresses from employees trucking or handling materials will be provided additional strength by the use of heavier stock, closer spacing of posts, bracing or by other means.
- 6.6 The ends of the rails will not overhang the terminal posts, except where such overhang does not constitute a projection hazard.
- 6.7 Railings will be so surfaced as to prevent injury to an employee from punctures or lacerations and to prevent snagging of clothing.

6.8 Steel banding and plastic banding will not be used as top rails or midrails.

7 CONTROLLED ACCESS ZONES AND SAFETY MONITORING SYSTEMS

7.1 Controlled Access Zones

- 7.1.1 When used to control access to areas where leading edge and other operations are taking place, the controlled access zone will be defined by a control line or by any other means that restricts access. Signs will be posted to warn unauthorized employees to stay out of the controlled access zone.
- 7.1.2 When control lines are used, they will be erected not less than 6 feet nor more than 25 feet from the unprotected or leading edge, except when erecting precast concrete members.
- 7.1.3 When erecting precast concrete members, the control line will be 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 leading edge.
- 7.1.4 The control line will extend along the entire length of the unprotected or leading edge and will be approximately parallel to the unprotected or leading edge.
- 7.1.5 The control line will be connected on each side to a standard railing or wall or securely anchored on each end.
- 7.1.6 Control lines will consist of ropes, wires, tapes, or equivalent materials, and supporting stanchions as follows:
 - a. Each line will be flagged or otherwise clearly marked at not more than 6-foot intervals with high-visibility material.
 - b. Each line will be rigged and supported in such a way that its lowest point (including sag) is not less than 39 inches from the working level/working area and its highest point is not more than 45 inches.
 - c. Each line will have a minimum breaking strength of 200 pounds.

7.2 Safety Monitoring Systems

- 7.2.1 A competent person will be designated to monitor the safety of other employees and will ensure that the safety monitor complies with the following requirements:
 - a. The safety monitor will be competent to recognize fall hazards;
 - b. The safety monitor will warn the employee when it appears that the employee is unaware of a fall hazard or is acting in an unsafe manner;
 - c. The safety monitor will be within visual sighting distance of the employee and will always be in communication with the employee being monitored; and
 - d. The safety monitor will not have other responsibilities which could take the monitor's attention from the monitoring function.

- 7.2.2 No employee, other than an employee covered by a fall protection plan, will be allowed in an area where an employee is being protected by a safety monitoring system.
- 7.2.3 Each employee working in a controlled access zone will be directed to comply promptly with fall hazard warnings from safety monitors.

8 FALL PROTECTION PLAN

The fall protection plan (Appendix 1) applies to all construction operations when it can be shown that the use of conventional fall protection is impractical or creates a greater hazard.

- 8.1 The fall protection plan will be prepared by a qualified person and developed specifically for the site where the construction work is being performed and the plan will be maintained up to date. The plan will document the identity of the qualified person.

NOTE: Only a single site fall protection plan need be developed for sites where the construction operations are essentially identical.

- 8.2 Any changes to the fall protection plan will be approved by a qualified person. The identity of the qualified person will be documented.
- 8.3 A copy of the fall protection plan, with all approved changes, will be maintained at the jobsite.
- 8.4 The implementation of the fall protection plan will be under the supervision of a competent person. The plan will document the identity of the competent person.
- 8.5 The fall protection plan will document the reasons why the use of conventional fall protection systems (guardrails, personal fall arrest systems or safety nets) are infeasible or why their use would create a greater hazard.
- 8.6 The fall protection plan will 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 provided by conventional fall protection systems.
- 8.7 The fall protection plan will identify each location where conventional fall protection methods cannot be used. These locations will then be classified as controlled access zones and the criteria in Section 7.1 will be complied with.
- 8.8 Where no other alternative measure (i.e., scaffolds, ladders, vehicle-mounted work platforms, etc.) has been implemented, a safety monitoring system in conformance with Section 7.2 will be implemented.
- 8.9 The fall protection plan will include a statement which provides the name or other method of identification for each employee who is designated to work in controlled access zones. No other employees will be allowed to enter controlled access zones.

- 8.10 In the event an employee falls or some other related, serious incident occurs, the circumstances of the fall or other incident will be investigated to determine if the fall protection plan needs to be changed and those changes will be implemented to prevent similar types of falls or incidents.

9 TRAINING

All employees assigned to work in areas where fall hazards may exist will be trained before they are allowed to work in areas in which fall hazards exist.

9.1 Training Topics

Fall protection training will include:

- 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, controlled access zones and other 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 on low-sloped roofs;
- 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 fall protection plans.

9.2 Retraining

When there is reason to believe that any affected employee who has already been trained does not have the understanding and skill required by Section 9.1, each such employee will be retrained. Circumstances where retraining is required include, but are not limited to:

- a. Changes in the workplace render previous training obsolete;
- 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 system or equipment indicate that the employee has not retained the requisite understanding or skill.

9.3 Documentation of Training

A written record will be prepared for each employee upon completion of fall protection training. The written record will contain:

- a. The name or other identity of the employee trained;
- b. The date(s) of the training; and
- c. The signature of the person who conducted the training or the signature of the employer.

APPENDIX 1 – FALL PROTECTION PLAN

Company Name:	Date:
Site Address:	

Reasons why the use of convention fall protection systems (such as guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems or safety nets) are infeasible or why their use would create a greater hazard:

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

Identify each location where conventional fall protection methods cannot be used (check all that apply). These locations will be classified as Controlled Access Zones.

- ☐ Open-sided walking/working surfaces (i.e. roofs, open-sided floors):

- ☐ Open-sided ramps, runways, platforms:

- ☐ Floor openings:

- ☐ Wall openings:

- ☐ Skylight openings:

- ☐ Trenches:

- ☐ Other locations:

Employees who received fall protection training on the above site specific fall protection plan are designated to work in controlled access zones. No other employees may enter controlled access zones.

Designated Employees:

APPENDIX 2 – PERSONAL FALL ARREST SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

a. Design for System Components

1. Connectors will be drop forged, pressed or formed steel, or made of equivalent materials.
2. Connectors will have a corrosion-resistant finish and all surfaces and edges will be smooth to prevent damage to interfacing parts of the system.
3. Lanyards and vertical safety lines which tie-off one employee will have a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds. All ends will be spliced or swaged as per the manufacturer's specifications. Knots will not be permitted at ends or anywhere along the length of the lanyard or "safety line."
4. Self-retracting safety lines and lanyards which automatically limit free fall distance to 2 feet or less will have components capable of sustaining a minimum static tensile load of 3,000 pounds applied to the device with the safety line or lanyard in the fully-extended position.
5. Self-retracting safety lines and lanyards which do not limit free fall distance to 2 feet or less, ripstitch lanyards and tearing and deforming lanyards will be capable of sustaining a minimum tensile load of 5,000 pounds applied to the device with the safety line or lanyard in the fully-extended position.
6. D-rings and snaphooks will be capable of sustaining a minimum tensile load of 5,000 pounds.
7. D-rings and snaphooks will be 100% proof-tested to a minimum tensile load of 3,600 pounds without cracking, breaking or taking permanent deformation.
8. Snaphooks will be sized to be compatible with the member to which they are connected. Only double-acting snaphooks designed to prevent accidental disengagement will be used.
9. Horizontal safety lines, where used, will be designed under the supervision of a professional engineer currently registered in the State of California and installed as part of a complete personal fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of at least two.
10. Anchorages to which personal fall arrest equipment is attached will be capable of supporting at least 5,000 pounds per employee attached or will be designed under the supervision of a professional engineer currently registered in the State of California and installed and used as part of a complete personal fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of at least two.
11. Ropes and straps (webbing) used in lanyards, safety lines and strength components of body harnesses will be made from synthetic fibers or wire rope.
12. All body harnesses and lanyards will be designed and built to conform to ANSI A10.14-1975, Requirements for Safety Belts, Harnesses, Lanyards, Lifelines and Drop Lines for Construction and Industrial Use.
13. All personal fall arrest, personal fall restraint and positioning device systems will be designed and built to conform to either ANSI A10.14-1991 American National Standard for Construction and Demolition Use or ANSI Z359.1-1992 American National Standard Safety Requirements for Personal Fall Arrest Systems, Subsystems and Components.

b. System Performance Criteria

1. Personal fall arrest systems will, when stopping a fall:
 - a. Limit maximum arresting force on an employee to 1,800 pounds when used with a body harness;

- b. Bring an employee to a complete stop and limit maximum deceleration distance an employee travels to 3.5 feet; and
 - c. Have sufficient strength to withstand twice the potential impact energy of an employee free falling a distance of 6 feet, or the free fall distance permitted by the system, whichever is less.
 - 2.
 - a. When used by employees having a combined person and tools weight of less than 310 pounds, personal fall arrest systems which meet the criteria and protocols contained in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) in Section II of this appendix will be considered as complying with the provisions of subparagraphs (d)(1)(A) through (d)(1)(C) above.
 - b. When used by employees having a combined tool and body weight of 310 pounds or more, personal fall arrest systems which meet the criteria and protocols contained in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) in Section II may be considered as complying with the provisions of subparagraphs (d)(1)(A) through (d)(1)(C), provided that the criteria and protocols are modified appropriately to provide proper protection for such heavier weights.
- c. Care and Use
 - 1. Body belts will not be used as part of a personal fall arrest system.
 - 2. Devices used to connect to a horizontal safety line which may become a vertical safety line will be capable of locking in either direction on the safety line.
 - 3. Personal fall arrest systems will be rigged such that an employee can neither free fall more than 6 feet nor contact any lower level obstacle.
 - 4. The attachment point of the body belt will be located in the center of the wearer's back. The attachment point of the body harness will be located in the center of the wearer's back near shoulder level or above the wearer's head.
 - 5. When vertical safety lines are used, each employee will be provided with a separate safety line.
 - 6. Personal fall arrest systems or components will be used only for employee fall protection.
 - 7. Personal fall arrest systems or components subjected to impact loading will be immediately removed from service and will not be used again for employee protection until repaired or replaced. Repaired or replaced components or component parts will meet the performance and testing requirements of this appendix.
 - 8. Employees will be promptly rescued in the event of a fall or will be capable of self-rescue.
 - 9. Before using a personal fall arrest system, and after any component or system is changed, employees will be trained in accordance with the requirements of California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 3298 in the safe use of the system.
- d. Inspections
 - 1. Personal fall arrest systems will be inspected prior to each use for mildew, wear, damage and other deterioration. Defective components will be removed from service if their strength or function may be adversely affected.
 - 2. Each personal fall arrest system will be inspected not less than twice annually by a competent person in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The date of each inspection will be documented.

APPENDIX 3 – SITE SPECIFIC PROCEDURES

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project name: _____

Project address: _____

Project date(s): _____

Competent person: _____

Number of employees on site: _____

Project description/work to be performed: _____

FALL HAZARDS AND PROTECTION

Fall hazards: _____

Fall protection systems utilized: _____

RESCUE

When an employee is incapable of self-rescue, Don H. Mahaffey Drilling Co. will rely on:

- ☐ Outside rescue personnel
☐ Company rescue personnel (see Appendix 4 – Rescue Plan)

For medical facility information, refer to the Emergency Action Plan.

AUTHORIZATION

Completed by:

Name Signature Date

*A copy of this plan, including all approved changes, will be maintained at the job site.

APPENDIX 4 – RESCUE PLAN

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project name: _____

Project address: _____

Project date(s): _____

RESCUE PERSONNEL

Name:	Role:	Contact Info:
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

RESCUE EQUIPMENT

<input type="checkbox"/> Ladder	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Lift
<input type="checkbox"/> Rescue Pole	<input type="checkbox"/> RSQ
<input type="checkbox"/> Crane	<input type="checkbox"/> R500
<input type="checkbox"/> Scaffold	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

RESCUE FACTORS

Anchor Point: _____

Landing Area: _____

Obstructions/Hazards: _____

Additional Factors: _____

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

AUTHORIZATION

Completed by:

Name Signature Date

*A copy of this plan, including all approved changes, will be maintained at the job site.