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John C. Stennis Space Center
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John C. Stennis Space Center

Fall Protection Program

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Approved by

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02/24/2015

 Freddie Douglas III, Director
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Document History Log

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Basic	09-01-2008	K. Volante 8-2834	Removed from SSP 8715-0001, Safety and Health Handbook and revised to include the guidance for safety Fall protection systems.
A	01-15-2010	M. Rewis 8-2663	Changed POC. Annual review and revision.
B	12-2010	M. Rewis 8-2663	Section 5.1.1 Minor terminology change was made to reflect “from” a working surface, vice “or” a working surface. Section 5.1.2 The variety of fall protection was made more specific. Section 6.4 A reference to the OSHA Construction regulation was added. General admin changes.
C	01/15/2012	A. Rice 8-2972	Section 4.2 added time frame for corrective action, Section 5.1.2 updated FOSC Crib location, changed 10 feet to 6 feet to be consistent with other SMA Documents.
D	08/03/2012	A. Rice 8-2972	Section 4.2 c. Updated prime contractors responsibility to be consistent with OSHA requirements.
D1	01/13/2014	S.Woolridge 8-2762	Administrative change
E		R. Gargiulo 8-3842, M. Rewis 8-2663	4.2.b, Description of Fall Hazard Hierarchy added; 4.2.k/4.3.c, added reference to construction specific documents, and use of equal such documents; 4.3.e, added the Fall Protection points of contact requirements; 6.1, provided clarification on use of fall protection on ladder; General change, added requirements for certified and approved anchorage points.

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1.0 PURPOSE

This instruction provides the general operating requirements for protecting personnel and preventing injuries/death due to the hazards of falling from heights and falling off, onto or through working levels, as well as including guidelines for protection from falling objects. This instruction also provides guidance for determining when visitors are required to wear fall protection equipment.

2.0 APPLICABILITY

This instruction applies to all National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), NASA Contractor Personnel, Construction Contractors and Visitors working at John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC). It is applicable to all activities/operations, at SSC in which personnel may be exposed to the risks of falling off, onto or through working levels as well as the hazards associated with falling objects.

3.0 REFERENCES

All references are assumed to be the latest version unless otherwise indicated.

- a. 29 CFR 1910, Subpart D, Walking/Working Surfaces
- b. 29 CFR 1926, Subpart M, Fall Protection
- c. SCWI-3410-0003, SSC Training/Certification Plan and Scheduling Report

4.0 RESPONSIBILITY

4.1 NASA Employees

NASA employees typically do not expose themselves to situations which would require the application of a fall protection program. However, should there be a need for fall protection for NASA employees, all applicable sections of this standard will apply.

4.2 NASA Prime Contractors and Construction Contractors

NASA prime contractors and construction contractors shall:

- a. Ensure personnel are trained to recognize fall hazards and understand the basic Occupational

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Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards applicable to the area of fall protection.

- b. Initiate a Fall Protection Hierarchy which includes Elimination, Guardrails, Fall Restraint, Fall Arrest and Other Acceptable Systems, with Elimination of the Fall Hazard as the preferred method and Other Acceptable Systems as least desired.
- c. Ensure employees are trained in the proper use, wear, inspection and maintenance of fall protection equipment.
- d. Prime Contractors shall develop and implement a written fall protection program in accordance with the requirements in this document. The program must include the necessary employee training.
- e. Prime contractors who hire sub-contractors (e.g., construction contractors) to perform work at SSC are responsible to review fall protection plans of the sub-contractors they hire to ensure compliance with all applicable standards.
- f. Construction contractors shall have and submit fall protection plans as a part of their company safety plan for review by the appropriate safety office before fall protection is to be utilized on a jobsite. Plan shall be made specific to SSC.
- g. Construction contractor safety plan shall provide a fall protection section, unique to fall hazards they may encounter on the SSC jobsite and the proposed means of protecting workers from these hazards.
- h. Ensure an activity hazard analysis is conducted addressing fall hazards that employees may be exposed to and the mitigation of these hazards. The activity hazard analysis shall be completed prior to each job/task requiring the use of fall protection.
- i. Ensure that the training of employees on fall arrest systems cover the topics of application limits, proper anchoring and tie-off techniques, estimation of free fall distance, including determination of deceleration distance, and total fall distance to prevent striking a lower level, methods of use, inspection and storage as well as manufacturer's recommendations.
- j. Ensure that all personal fall protection equipment and personal fall arrest equipment are maintained and kept in a serviceable condition. Any fall protection equipment found to be un-serviceable shall be taken out of service and replaced.
- k. Conduct inspections/field audits of employees, contractor and construction contractor fall protection work to ensure compliance with federal regulations and compliance with this document. SSC Forms SSC-879, SSC Construction Safety Weekly Inspection; and SSC-852, SSC Construction Safety Job Site Audit, (for use in a construction setting); and SSC -820,

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SSC Fall Protection Field Audit Form (for use in a general industry setting) located on the Stennis electronic forms page or equal, shall be used when inspecting/auditing fall protection work.

- l. Internal audits shall be performed periodically to determine compliance and measure the effectiveness of the fall protection program. Findings shall be corrected within thirty (30) days of noncompliance.
- m. Results of audits shall be considered in the completion of the annual safety and health evaluations.

4.3 NASA SSC Safety and Mission Assurance Directorate

The NASA SSC Safety and Mission Assurance Directorate (SMA) shall:

- a. Be the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for a Fall Protection Work Instruction that is up to date, and meets NASA, SSC and OSHA requirements.
- b. Review all fall protection plans for applicable content submitted by NASA direct construction contractors performing work at SSC. These plans shall be submitted as part of the construction contractors Health and Safety Plan.
- c. Conduct field inspections/audits of employees, contractor and construction contractor fall protection work to ensure compliance with federal regulations and compliance with this document. SSC Forms SSC-879, SSC Construction Safety Weekly Inspection; and SSC-852, SSC Construction Safety Job Site Audit, (for use in a construction setting); and SSC -820, SSC Fall Protection Field Audit Form (for use in a general industry setting) located on the Stennis electronic forms page, or equal, shall be used when inspecting/auditing fall protection work.
- d. Consider the results of audits in the completion of the annual safety and health evaluations.
- e. Meet with the NASA Prime Contractors safety offices at least annually to discuss the SSC Fall Protection Program, specifically:
 - a) Fall protection specific changes to the code of federal regulation, NASA requirements, and industry standards
 - b) Site implementation of fall protection requirements
 - c) Trending of site-specific fall protection issues.

4.4 All SSC Employees Utilizing Fall Protection Equipment and Systems

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All SSC employees who are exposed to fall hazards, utilize fall protection equipment and systems shall:

- a. Evaluate all work areas for fall hazards and ensure these hazards are properly controlled before work begins.
- b. Follow OSHA standards and Manufacture's requirements regarding the proper use, wear, inspection and maintenance of fall protection equipment.
- c. Inspect before and after use of all fall arrest equipment for wear and possible damage and take out of service any suspect equipment.
- d. Properly store and maintain fall protection equipment. Fall protection equipment shall be properly maintained and kept in a clean and dry condition.
- e. Training will be completed initially for employees and as required thereafter as specified in SCWI-3410-0003, *SSC Training/Certification Plan and Scheduling Report*.
- f. Fulfill as directed, training requirements for fall protection and achievement of 100% attendance.

5.0 SSC SPECIFIC PROCEDURES

- a. The following instructions provide the fall protection requirements for many specifically identifiable situations in general industry and construction. For situations not specifically addressed, SSC has a 100% Fall Protection Program. Employees shall be provided fall protection whenever they are placed into situations outside of secured work areas protected by finished or temporary guardrails and the potential fall exposure is greater than that addressed in applicable OSHA General Industry or Construction standards.
- b. All provisions of 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910, *Occupational Safety and Health Procedures* subpart D- *Walking Working Surfaces* and 29 CFR 1926, *Safety and Health Regulations for Construction*, Subpart M – *Fall Protection* Apply.

5.1 General Industry and SSC Specifics

5.1.1 General Industry Requirements

In general industry, Fall Protection is required for activities executed at heights greater than or equal to four (4) feet from fixed flooring, decking or platform structure. The four (4) foot rule applies to walking and working surfaces and requires every open-sided floor or platform four (4) feet or more above adjacent floor or ground level to be guarded. This requirement also applies to:

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- a. Wall openings and holes.
- b. Window wall openings at a stairway landing.
- c. Floor, platform or balcony, from which there is a drop of more than four (4) feet, and where the bottom of the opening is less than three (3) feet above the platform or landing.
- d. Chute wall opening from which there is a drop of more than four (4) feet shall also be guarded.

5.1.2 SSC Requirements

Fall Protection conforming to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.23 *Guarding floor and wall openings and holes*, shall be provided to the maximum extent possible. It is NASA SSC policy that whenever possible, guardrails/stairway railings will be provided and used. When guarding is not possible, alternate methods of employee protection shall be utilized to include: Personal fall arrest systems, fall restraint systems, positioning device systems or safety net systems.

The following shall apply when working off of Fixed/Portable Ladders, Scaffolding, Vehicle mounted elevating and rotating work platforms, manually propelled and self-propelled mobile work platforms at SSC:

- a. Employees are required to wear a full body harness whenever climbing the SSC water tanks that have ladders with installed ladder safety devices. The correct ladder-safety climbing device will be checked out of the Facility Operating Service Contractor (FOSC) Safety Crib in Building 2201.
- b. Employees shall be protected by an approved fall protection system (safety nets or personal fall arrest system) whenever the climbing of a ladder exposes the worker to a fall from the ladder to a surface below the level that the ladder is resting.
- c. If a ladder is less than twenty (20) feet in length, not equipped with a cage/well, and use of the ladder exposes a person climbing the ladder to the risk of falling to a lower level than on which the ladder starts, then fall protection will have to be provided. Employees shall use a safety harness and ladder safety device on any fixed ladder that has been equipped with a ladder safety device.
- d. Employees working off of portable ladders from ground level on a short temporary job and abiding by the safety requirements for use of the ladder are not specifically required to wear fall protection. The exception is ladder use when elevated above guard/handrails exposing the worker to a fall to a lower level. Alternative work methods that allow for a safer work

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environment or fall protection may be used if the job entails numerous ascents/descents or work over a longer period of time.

- e. Employees working off of tubular metal scaffolds, manually propelled rolling scaffolds, vehicle-mounted elevating and rotating work platforms, manually propelled and self-propelled mobile work platforms greater than six (6) feet shall be protected by use of standard guardrails around the work platform or a personnel fall arrest system or other similar device that meets this intent.
- f. Scaffolds four (4) feet to six (6) feet in height, having a minimum horizontal dimension in either direction of less than forty-five (45) inches shall have standard guardrails installed on all open sides and ends of the platform. If a scaffold's unguarded working height places the employee at risk to a fall to another level, such as over a facility guardrail, then either standard guardrails or a fall arrest system will have to be provided to protect employees from a fall.
- g. Employees erecting or disassembling scaffold systems greater than six (6) feet in height shall be protected by either an approved guardrail system or personal fall arrest system.
- h. Employees who are required to work off a powered platform (manlifts) installation used for interior or exterior building maintenance shall be protected by a personal fall arrest system consisting of a full body harness, safety lanyard and lifeline. When vertical lifelines are used, each employee shall be provided with a separate lifeline. The vertical lifeline shall extend completely to a landing platform, and shall additional coiled rope at the landing. The lifeline must be attached to an anchorage (see definitions) that is not part of the powered platform system, and is capable of supporting at least 5000 pounds.
- i. Fall protection systems such as cable handrails, wood handrails, horizontal/vertical lifelines etc., shall be inspected prior to each shift use and documented.
- j. An adjustable lanyard with full body harness shall be used as fall restraint by personnel in a boom personnel lift. The lanyard shall be maintained at three (3) feet to six (6) feet, and shall be adjusted to fit the demands of the work. No retractable mechanism or stitch pack shall be present in the lanyard. (The anchor point of an articulating boom – when equipped, is designed for the forces imposed during fall restraint, and not designed for the forces imposed during fall arrest.)
- k. A Self-Retracting Lifeline shall not be used in reverse configuration (with the retracting mechanism positioned at the harness D-ring) without prior approval is obtained by SMA.

5.2 Construction SSC Specific

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In the construction industry fall protection is required at six (6) feet. The six (6) foot rule applies to any situation where an employee could fall or contact dangerous equipment. Walking and working surfaces with unprotected sides or edges (horizontal or vertical) where an employee is working six (6) feet or more above lower levels will be guarded or the employee otherwise protected from falling. This also applies to employees constructing a leading edge; working in a hoist area; working near an open hole in a floor; and when working at the edge of an excavation, well, pit, or shaft. Employees working less than six (6) feet from dangerous equipment must also be protected.

- a. Fall protection conforming to OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M – *Fall Protection*, shall be provided on construction sites at SSC.
- b. The use of a safety monitoring system alone to provide fall protection for roofers on low-sloped roofs shall not be allowed at SSC. Roofers working on low-sloped roofs, with unprotected sides and edges six (6) feet or more above lower levels shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems, safety net systems, personal fall arrest systems or a combination of warning line system and guardrail system, warning line system and safety net system or warning line system and personal fall arrest system.
- c. Controlled Access Zones are not an acceptable means of worker protection from fall hazards at SSC.
- d. Controlled Access Zones can be used to limit personnel access to an area to protect workers from overhead work (e.g. overhead bricklaying work, overhead crane work, etc.).

6.0 SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR FALL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

6.1 Personal Fall Arrest Systems

The kind of personal fall arrest system selected should match the particular work situation, and any possible free fall distance should be kept to an absolute minimum. The work environment must also be considered when selecting a personal fall arrest system.

- a. In no case shall free fall distance be allowed to exceed six (6) feet, nor allow the worker to contact any lower level.
- b. A full body harness shall be used for fall protection at SSC. Body belts are not acceptable for use as a personal fall arrest system.
- c. Only lanyards with built in deceleration devices or self-retracting life lines which limit free fall distance to two (2) feet or less shall be used at SSC.

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- d. Wire rope or rope covered wire lanyards and some plastics such as nylon will not be used where there is an electrical hazard.
- e. Where lanyards, connectors and lifelines are subject to damage by work operations such as welding, chemical cleaning and sandblasting, the component shall be protected, or the securing systems should be used.
- f. Anchorage connectors shall be capable of withstanding (without breaking) a 5000 pound load multiplied by the maximum number of personal fall arrest systems that may be attached to the connector. No more than one personal fall arrest system will be connected to an anchorage point (see definitions) unless specifically certified for such a purpose.
- g. Anchorage connectors will not be exposed to sharp edges, abrasive surfaces and physical hazards such as thermal, electrical or chemical sources. Anchorage points must be designed and designated only for fall protection; never use a fall protection anchorage point for lifting or hoisting materials.
- h. Equipment used as part of a personal fall arrest system shall comply with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.502(d). Lifting devices/straps are not approved for fall protection.
- i. Workers shall tie off to certified or approved anchorage points (see definition). In the event, there is a question on where to tie off; consult your engineering or safety department for guidance. An approved or certified anchorage point:
 - 1) Approved: Shall be capable of withstanding the forces of at least 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN) per employee attached. The following are SSC approved anchorage points: steel I-beams, steel columns and concrete columns.
 - 2) Certified: Shall be professionally designed and installed to bring an employee to a complete stop as part of a complete personal fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of at least two and is installed under the supervision of a qualified person.
- j. In addition to certified anchorage points, the following are SSC approved anchorage points: steel I-beams, steel columns and concrete columns. Should questions arise regarding tie off points, the organization's engineering department, and safety office shall be consulted for guidance/approval.
 - 1) Pipes may be used if approved by engineering, safety with a professional engineer stamping and approving the configuration.
 - 2) Grating/decking may be approved if used in conjunction with a load dissipation plate designed for the type and grade of grating. The configuration must be approved by engineering, safety and must be stamped by a professional engineer.

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- k. The following are not approved anchorage points: cable trays, handrails, guardrails, pipes, and grating.

6.2 Positioning Device Systems

Positioning device systems shall conform to all provisions of OSHA 29 CFR 1926.502 (e) – Positioning Device Systems.

6.3 Safety Net Systems

The following instructions/rules shall apply to Safety Net Systems:

- a. Safety nets systems and their use shall comply with all provisions of OSHA 29 CFR 1926.502, Fall Protection Systems, Criteria and Practices – Safety Net Systems, and 1926.105, Safety Nets, for the safe design, use, and maintenance of safety net systems.
- b. Should the need arise to use a safety net, the organization or contractor shall prepare a detailed fall protection plan to NASA safety. This plan shall include the following:
 - 1) Specifications or design details on the netting system itself.
 - 2) Layout of the netting system to show protection afforded to the various work levels.
 - 3) Basic schedule of installation to assure that the nets are installed in a timely process to afford protection of the workers.
 - 4) Basic outline of safety training to be provided workers exposed to this fall protection system.
 - 5) Inspection requirements and policies with respect to stopping work given that a safety problem is discovered with the net.

6.4 Warning Line Systems

The following instructions/rules shall apply to warning line systems:

- a. Warning Line Systems shall conform to all provisions of OSHA 29 CFR 1926.502 (e) – Positioning device systems, and OSHA 29 CFR 1926.501(b)10 – Duty to Have fall Protection, respectively.
- b. Access points to enter the warning line system shall be protected by some means of fall protection other than the warning line near the roofs edge.

7.0 TRAINING FREQUENCY

- a. All employees who will be required to use fall protection in the performance of their duties shall be properly trained prior to performing any tasks/jobs requiring fall protection.

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- b. Training and Refresher training will be performed in accordance with the frequency described in SCWI-3410-0003, Training Certification and Schedule Report

7.1 Training Requirements

- a. Personnel using fall arrest systems shall be trained in the safe use of the fall arrest system prior to use.
- b. Training shall include:
- 1) Procedural steps and use of Activity Hazard Analysis.
 - 2) Fall Protection Equipment methods of use, inspection, and storage as well as manufacturer's recommendations for proper anchoring and tie-off techniques.
 - 3) Estimation of free fall distance, including determination of deceleration distance, and total fall distance to prevent striking a lower level.
 - 4) Differences between Fall Restraint vs. Fall Arrest and Full Body Harness vs. Body Belt.
 - 5) Difference between a double locking snap hook and single action snap hook.
 - 6) Anchorage points and devices used to assist with anchorage. Example: An articulating boom has fall restraint versus fall arrest connections.
 - 7) Examples of Horizontal lifeline applications, deceleration devices, drop line, lanyards, double locking snap hooks, positioning belt and devices, restraint lines, rope grabs, connectors and other hardware.
 - 8) Proper use and application of Safety Nets and Guarding.
 - 9) Limitations and application of shock absorbing and self-retracting lanyards.
 - 10) Definitions of: Approved, Catenary line, Controlled Access Zone, Control zone, failure, low-pitched roof, roll out, strength member and warning line system.
- c. Training shall be documented.
- d. Training for NASA employees shall be conducted by the FOOSC contractor by trained and competent persons.

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8.0 RECORDS AND FORMS

All records and forms are assumed to be the latest edition unless otherwise indicated. Quality Records are identified in the SSC Master Records Index.

9.0 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANSI	American National Standards Institute
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
FOSC	Facility Operating Service Contractor
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
OPR	Office of Primary Responsibility
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
SMA	Safety and Mission Assurance Directorate
SSC	John C. Stennis Space Center

10.0 DEFINITIONS

Anchorage - a secure point of attachment for lifelines, lanyards, or deceleration devices which is capable of withstanding the forces of at least 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN) per employee attached (Approved), or shall be designed, installed to bring an employee to a complete stop as part of a complete personal fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of at least two (2); and is installed under the supervision of a qualified person (Certified).

Approved - tested and certified by the manufacturer, or any recognized national testing laboratory, to possess the strength requirements specified in this section.

Controlled Access Zone – an area in which certain work (e.g., overhand bricklaying) may take place without the use of guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, or safety net systems and access to the zone is controlled.

Full Body Harness – a configuration of connected straps to distribute a fall arresting force over at least the thighs, shoulders and pelvis, with provisions for attaching a lanyard, lifeline, or deceleration devices. “Full body harness system” means a Class III full body harness.

Safety Monitoring System – a safety system in which a competent person is responsible for recognizing and warning employees of fall hazards.

Catenary line - See horizontal lifeline.

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Competent person - an individual knowledgeable of fall protection equipment, including the manufacturers recommendations and instructions for the proper use, inspection, and maintenance; and who is capable of identifying existing and potential fall hazards; and who has the authority to take prompt corrective action to eliminate those hazards; and who is knowledgeable of the rules contained in this section regarding the erection, use, inspection, and maintenance of fall protection equipment and systems.

Connector - a device which is used to couple (connect) parts of the personal fall arrest system and positioning device systems together. It may be an independent component of the system, such as a carabineer, or it may be an integral component of part of the system (such as a buckle or D-ring sewn into a body belt or body harness, or a snap hook spliced or sewn to a lanyard or self-retracting lanyard).

Continuous fall protection - the design and use of a fall protection system such that no exposure to an elevated fall hazard occurs. This may require more than one fall protection system or a combination of prevention or protection measures.

Control zone - the area between the warning line and the unprotected sides and edges of the walking/working surface.

Deceleration device - any mechanism, such as a rope grab, ripstitch lanyard, specifically woven lanyard, tearing or deforming lanyards, automatic self-retracting lifelines/lanyards, etc., which serves to dissipate a substantial amount of energy during a fall arrest, or otherwise limit the energy imposed on an employee during fall arrest.

Deceleration distance - the additional vertical distance a falling employee travels, excluding lifeline elongation and free fall distance, before stopping, from the point at which the deceleration device begins to operate. It is measured as the distance between the location of an employee's body belt or body harness attachment point at the moment of activation (at the onset of fall arrest forces) of the deceleration device during a fall, and the location of that attachment point after the employee comes to a full stop.

Double Locking snap hook - a connecting snap hook that requires two separate forces to open the gate; one to deactivate the gatekeeper and a second to depress and open the gate which automatically closes when released; used to minimize roll out or accidental disengagement.

Drop line - a vertical lifeline secured to an upper anchorage for the purpose of attaching a lanyard or device.

Elimination - physically removing it, is the most effective hazard control. For example, if employees must work high above the ground, the hazard can be eliminated by moving the piece they are working on to ground level to eliminate the need to work at heights.

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Failure - load refusal, breakage, or separation of component parts. Load refusal is the point where the ultimate strength is exceeded.

Fall arrest system - the use of multiple, approved safety equipment components such as; body harnesses, lanyards, deceleration devices, drop lines, horizontal and/or vertical lifelines and anchorages, interconnected and rigged as to arrest a free fall.

Fall restraint system - an approved device and any necessary components that function together to restrain an employee in such a manner as to prevent that employee from falling to a lower level. When standard guardrails are selected, compliance with applicable sections governing their construction and use shall constitute approval.

Fall distance - the actual distance from the workers support to the level where a fall would stop.

Free fall - the act of falling before a personal fall arrest system begins to apply force to arrest the fall.

Free fall distance - the vertical displacement of the fall arrest attachment point on the employee's body belt or body harness between onset of the fall and just before the system begins to apply force to arrest the fall. This distance excludes deceleration distance, and lifeline/lanyard elongation, but includes any deceleration device slide distance or self-retracting lifeline/lanyard extension before they operate and fall arrest forces occur.

Guardrail - A vertical barrier erected along exposed edges of a floor opening, wall opening, ramp, platform, or runway to prevent falls of persons.

Hardware - snap hooks, D-rings, bucklers, carabineers, adjusters, O-rings, that are used to attach the components of a fall protection system.

Horizontal lifeline - a rail, rope, wire, or synthetic cable that is installed in a horizontal plane between two (2) anchorages and used for attachment of a workers lanyard or lifeline device while moving horizontally; used to control dangerous pendulum like swing falls.

Lanyard - a flexible line of webbing, rope, or cable used to secure a body belt or harness to a lifeline or an anchorage point usually two (2), four (4), or six (6) feet long.

Leading edge - the advancing edge of a floor, roof, or formwork which changes location as additional floor, roof, or formwork sections are placed, formed, or constructed. Leading edges not actively under construction are considered to be "unprotected sides and edges, and positive methods of fall arrest or fall restraint shall be required to protect exposed workers.

Lifeline - a vertical line from a fixed anchorage or between two (2) horizontal anchorages,

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independent of walking or working surfaces, to which a lanyard or device is secured. Lifeline as referred to in this text is one which is part of a fall protection system used as back-up safety for an elevated worker.

Low pitched roof - a roof having a slope equal to or less than four (4) in twelve (12) (vertical to horizontal).

Mechanical equipment- all motor or human propelled wheeled equipment except for wheelbarrows, mopcars, robotic thermoplastic welders and robotic crimpers.

Positioning belt - a single or multiple strap that can be secured around the workers body to hold the user in a work position; for example, a lineman's belt, a rebar belt, or saddle belt.

Positioning device system - a body belt or body harness system rigged to allow an employee to be supported on an elevated vertical surface, such as a wall, and work with both hands free while leaning.

Restraint line - a line from a fixed anchorage or between two (2) anchorages to which an employee is secured in such a way as to prevent the worker from falling to a lower level.

Roll out - unintentional disengagement of a snap hook caused by the gate being depressed under torque or contact while twisting or turning; a particular concern with single action snap hooks that do not have a locking gatekeeper.

Roof - the exterior surface on the top of a building. This does not include floors or form work which, because a building has not been completed, temporarily become the top surface of a building.

Roofing work - 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.

Rope grab - a fall arrester that is designed to move up or down a lifeline suspended from a fixed overhead or horizontal anchorage point, or lifeline, to which the belt or harness is attached. In the event of a fall, the rope grab locks onto the lifeline rope through compression to arrest the fall. The use of a rope grab device is restricted for all restraint applications.

Safety line - see lifeline.

Safety monitor system - a system of fall restraint used in conjunction with a warning line system only, where a competent person as defined by this part, having no additional duties, monitors the proximity of workers to the fall hazard when working between the warning line and

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the unprotected sides and edges including, the leading edge of a low pitched roof or walking/working surface.

Self-retracting lifeline (SRL) - a deceleration device which contains a drum wound line which may be slowly extracted from, or retracted onto, the drum under slight tension during normal employee movement, and which after onset of a fall, automatically locks the drum and arrests the fall.

Shock absorbing lanyard - a flexible line of webbing, cable, or rope used to secure a body belt or harness to a lifeline or anchorage point that has an integral shock absorber.

Single action snap hook - means a connecting snap hook that requires a single force to open the gate which automatically closes when released.

Snap hook - a self-closing connecting device with a gatekeeper latch or similar arrangement that will remain closed until manually opened. This includes single action snap hooks that open when the gatekeeper is depressed and double action snap hooks that require a second action on a gatekeeper before the gate can be opened.

Static line - see horizontal lifeline.

Strength member - any component of a fall protection system that could be subject to loading in the event of a fall.

Steep roof - a roof having a slope greater than four (4) in twelve (12) (vertical to horizontal).

Unprotected sides and edges - any side or edge (except at entrances to points of access) of a floor, roof, ramp or runway where there is no wall or guardrail system.

Walking/working surface - for the purpose of this section, any area whose dimensions are forty-five (45) inches or greater in all directions, through which workers pass or conduct work.

Warning line system - a barrier erected on a walking and working surface or a low pitch roof (four (4) in 12 or less), to warn employees that they are approaching an unprotected fall hazard(s).

Work area - that portion of a walking/working surface where job duties are being performed.