



Occupational Safety and Health Administration

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- **Part Number:** 1910
- **Part Number Title:** Occupational Safety and Health Standards
- **Subpart:** 1910 Subpart D
- **Subpart Title:** Walking-Working Surfaces
- **Standard Number:** 1910.29
- **Title:** Fall protection systems and falling object protection - criteria and practices.
- **GPO Source:** e-CFR

1910.29(a)

General requirements. The employer must:

1910.29(a)(1)

Ensure each fall protection system and falling object protection, other than personal fall protection systems, that this part requires meets the requirements in this section. The employer must ensure each personal fall protection system meets the requirements in subpart I of this part; and

1910.29(a)(2)

Provide and install all fall protection systems and falling object protection this subpart requires, and comply with the other requirements in this subpart before any employee begins work that necessitates fall or falling object protection.

1910.29(b).

Guardrail systems. The employer must ensure guardrail systems meet the following requirements:

1910.29(b)(1).

The top edge height of top rails, or equivalent guardrail system members, are 42 inches (107 cm), plus or minus 3 inches (8 cm), above the walking-working surface. The top edge height may exceed 45 inches (114 cm), provided the guardrail system meets all other criteria of paragraph (b) of this section (see Figure D-11 of this section).

1910.29(b)(2)

Midrails, screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, solid panels, or equivalent intermediate members are installed between the walking-working surface and the top edge of the guardrail system as follows when there is not a wall or parapet that is at least 21 inches (53 cm) high:

1910.29(b)(2)(i)

Midrails are installed at a height midway between the top edge of the guardrail system and the walking-working surface;

1910.29(b)(2)(ii)

Screens and mesh extend from the walking-working surface to the top rail and along the entire opening between top rail supports;

1910.29(b)(2)(iii)

Intermediate vertical members (such as balusters) are installed no more than 19 inches (48 cm) apart; and

1910.29(b)(2)(iv)

Other equivalent intermediate members (such as additional midrails and architectural panels) are installed so that the openings are not more than 19 inches (48 cm) wide.

1910.29(b)(3).

Guardrail systems are capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 200 pounds (890 N) applied in a downward or outward direction within 2 inches (5 cm) of the top edge, at any point along the top rail.

1910.29(b)(4)

When the 200-pound (890-N) test load is applied in a downward direction, the top rail of the guardrail system must not deflect to a height of less than 39 inches (99 cm) above the walking-working surface.

1910.29(b)(5)

Midrails, screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, solid panels, and other equivalent intermediate members are capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 150 pounds (667 N) applied in any downward or outward direction at any point along the intermediate member.

1910.29(b)(6)

Guardrail systems are smooth-surfaced to protect employees from injury, such as punctures or lacerations, and to prevent catching or snagging of clothing.

1910.29(b)(7)

The ends of top rails and midrails do not overhang the terminal posts, except where the overhang does not pose a projection hazard for employees.

1910.29(b)(8)

Steel banding and plastic banding are not used for top rails or midrails.

1910.29(b)(9)

Top rails and midrails are at least 0.25-inches (0.6 cm) in diameter or in thickness.

1910.29(b)(10)

When guardrail systems are used at hoist areas, a removable guardrail section, consisting of a top rail and midrail, are placed across the access opening between guardrail sections when employees are not performing hoisting operations. The employer may use chains or gates instead of a removable guardrail section at hoist areas if the employer demonstrates the chains or gates provide a level of safety equivalent to guardrails.

1910.29(b)(11)

When guardrail systems are used around holes, they are installed on all unprotected sides or edges of the hole.

1910.29(b)(12)

For guardrail systems used around holes through which materials may be passed:

1910.29(b)(12)(i)

When materials are being passed through the hole, not more than two sides of the guardrail system are removed; and

1910.29(b)(12)(ii)

When materials are not being passed through the hole, the hole must be guarded by a guardrail system along all unprotected sides or edges or closed over with a cover.

1910.29(b)(13)

When guardrail systems are used around holes that serve as points of access (such as ladderways), the guardrail system opening:

1910.29(b)(13)(i)

Has a self-closing gate that slides or swings away from the hole, and is equipped with a top rail and midrail or equivalent intermediate member that meets the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section; or

1910.29(b)(13)(ii)

Is offset to prevent an employee from walking or falling into the hole;

1910.29(b)(14)

Guardrail systems on ramps and runways are installed along each unprotected side or edge.

1910.29(b)(15)

Manila or synthetic rope used for top rails or midrails are inspected as necessary to ensure that the rope continues to meet the strength requirements in paragraphs (b)(3) and (5) of this section.

Note to paragraph (b) of this section:

The criteria and practices requirements for guardrail systems on scaffolds are contained in 29 CFR part 1926, subpart L.

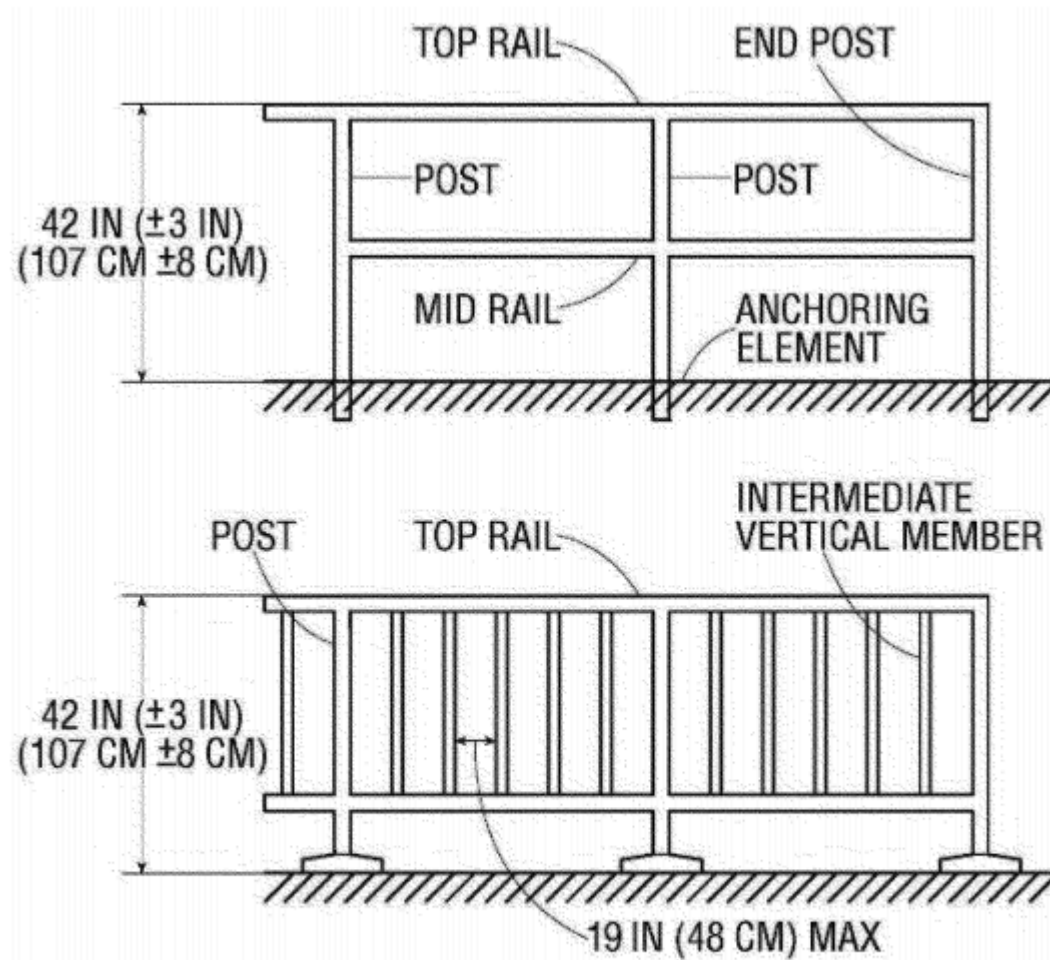


Figure D-11 Guardrail Systems

1910.29(c)

Safety net systems. The employer must ensure each safety net system meets the requirements in 29 CFR part 1926, subpart M.

1910.29(d).

Designated areas.

1910.29(d)(1)

When the employer uses a designated area, the employer must ensure:

1910.29(d)(1)(i)

Employees remain within the designated area while work operations are underway; and

1910.29(d)(1)(ii)

The perimeter of the designated area is delineated with a warning line consisting of a rope, wire, tape, or chain that meets the requirements of paragraphs (d)(2) and (3) of this section.

1910.29(d)(2)

The employer must ensure each warning line:

1910.29(d)(2)(i)

Has a minimum breaking strength of 200 pounds (0.89 kN);

1910.29(d)(2)(ii)

Is installed so its lowest point, including sag, is not less than 34 inches (86 cm) and not more than 39 inches (99 cm) above the walking-working surface;

1910.29(d)(2)(iii)

Is supported in such a manner that pulling on one section of the line will not result in slack being taken up in adjacent sections causing the line to fall below the limits specified in paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of this section;

1910.29(d)(2)(iv)

Is clearly visible from a distance of 25 feet (7.6 m) away, and anywhere within the designated area;

1910.29(d)(2)(v)

Is erected as close to the work area as the task permits; and

1910.29(d)(2)(vi)

Is erected not less than 6 feet (1.8 m) from the roof edge for work that is both temporary and infrequent, or not less than 15 feet (4.6 m) for other work.

1910.29(d)(3)

When mobile mechanical equipment is used to perform work that is both temporary and infrequent in a designated area, the employer must ensure the warning line is erected not less than 6 feet (1.8 m) from the unprotected side or edge that is parallel to the direction in which the mechanical equipment is operated, and not less than 10 feet (3 m) from the unprotected side or edge that is perpendicular to the direction in which the mechanical equipment is operated.

1910.29(e)

Covers. The employer must ensure each cover for a hole in a walking-working surface:

1910.29(e)(1)

Is capable of supporting without failure, at least twice the maximum intended load that may be imposed on the cover at any one time; and

1910.29(e)(2)

Is secured to prevent accidental displacement.

1910.29(f).

Handrails and stair rail systems. The employer must ensure:

1910.29(f)(1).

Height criteria.

1910.29(f)(1)(i).

Handrails are not less than 30 inches (76 cm) and not more than 38 inches (97 cm), as measured from the leading edge of the stair tread to the top surface of the handrail (see Figure D-12 of this section).

1910.29(f)(1)(ii)

The height of stair rail systems meets the following:

1910.29(f)(1)(ii)(A).

The height of stair rail systems installed before January 17, 2017 is not less than 30 inches (76 cm) from the leading edge of the stair tread to the top surface of the top rail; and

1910.29(f)(1)(ii)(B).

The height of stair rail systems installed on or after January 17, 2017 is not less than 42 inches (107 cm) from the leading edge of the stair tread to the top surface of the top rail.

1910.29(f)(1)(iii)

The top rail of a stair rail system may serve as a handrail only when:

1910.29(f)(1)(iii)(A).

The height of the stair rail system is not less than 36 inches (91 cm) and not more than 38 inches (97 cm) as measured at the leading edge of the stair tread to the top surface of the top rail (see Figure D-13 of this section); and

1910.29(f)(1)(iii)(B)

The top rail of the stair rail system meets the other handrail requirements in paragraph (f) of this section.

1910.29(f)(2)

Finger clearance. The minimum clearance between handrails and any other object is 2.25 inches (5.7 cm).

1910.29(f)(3)

Surfaces. Handrails and stair rail systems are smooth-surfaced to protect employees from injury, such as punctures or lacerations, and to prevent catching or snagging of clothing.

1910.29(f)(4)

Openings in stair rails. No opening in a stair rail system exceeds 19 inches (48 cm) at its least dimension.

1910.29(f)(5)

Handhold. Handrails have the shape and dimension necessary so that employees can grasp the handrail firmly.

1910.29(f)(6)

Projection hazards. The ends of handrails and stair rail systems do not present any projection hazards.

1910.29(f)(7)

Strength criteria. Handrails and the top rails of stair rail systems are capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 200 pounds (890 N) applied in any downward or outward direction within 2 inches (5 cm) of any point along the top edge of the rail.

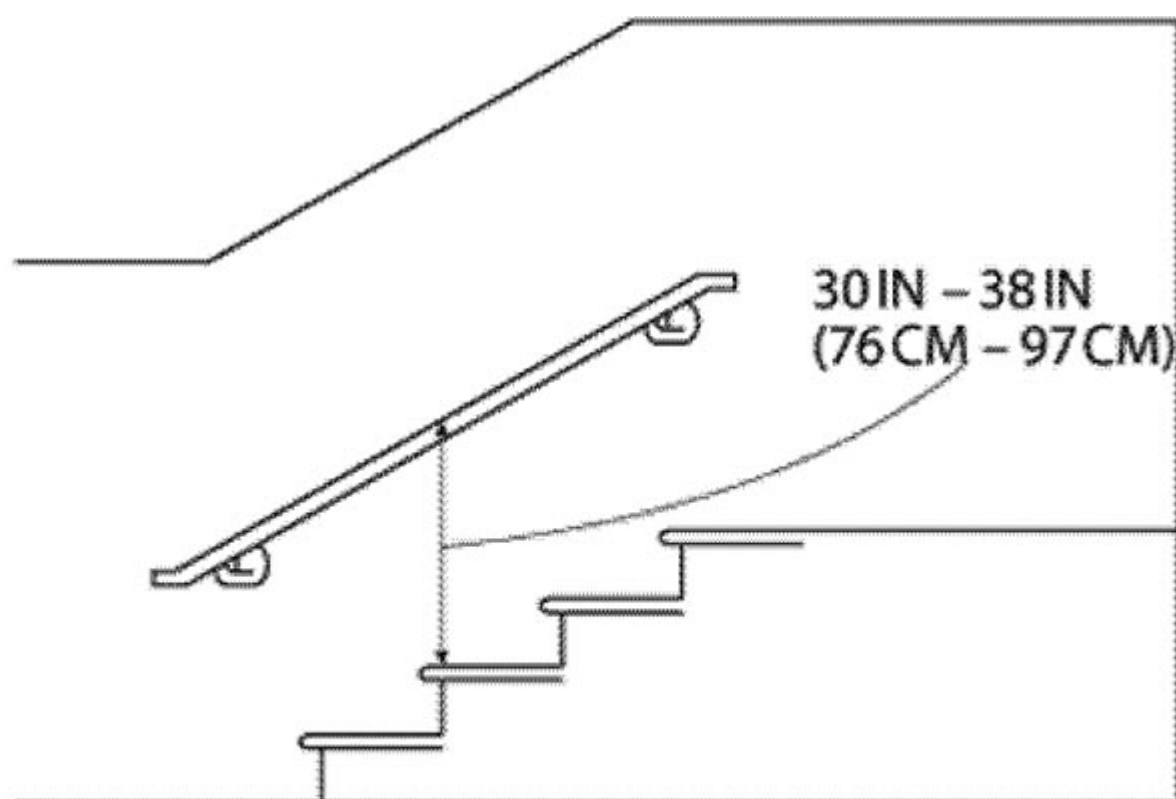


Figure D-12 – Handrail Measurement

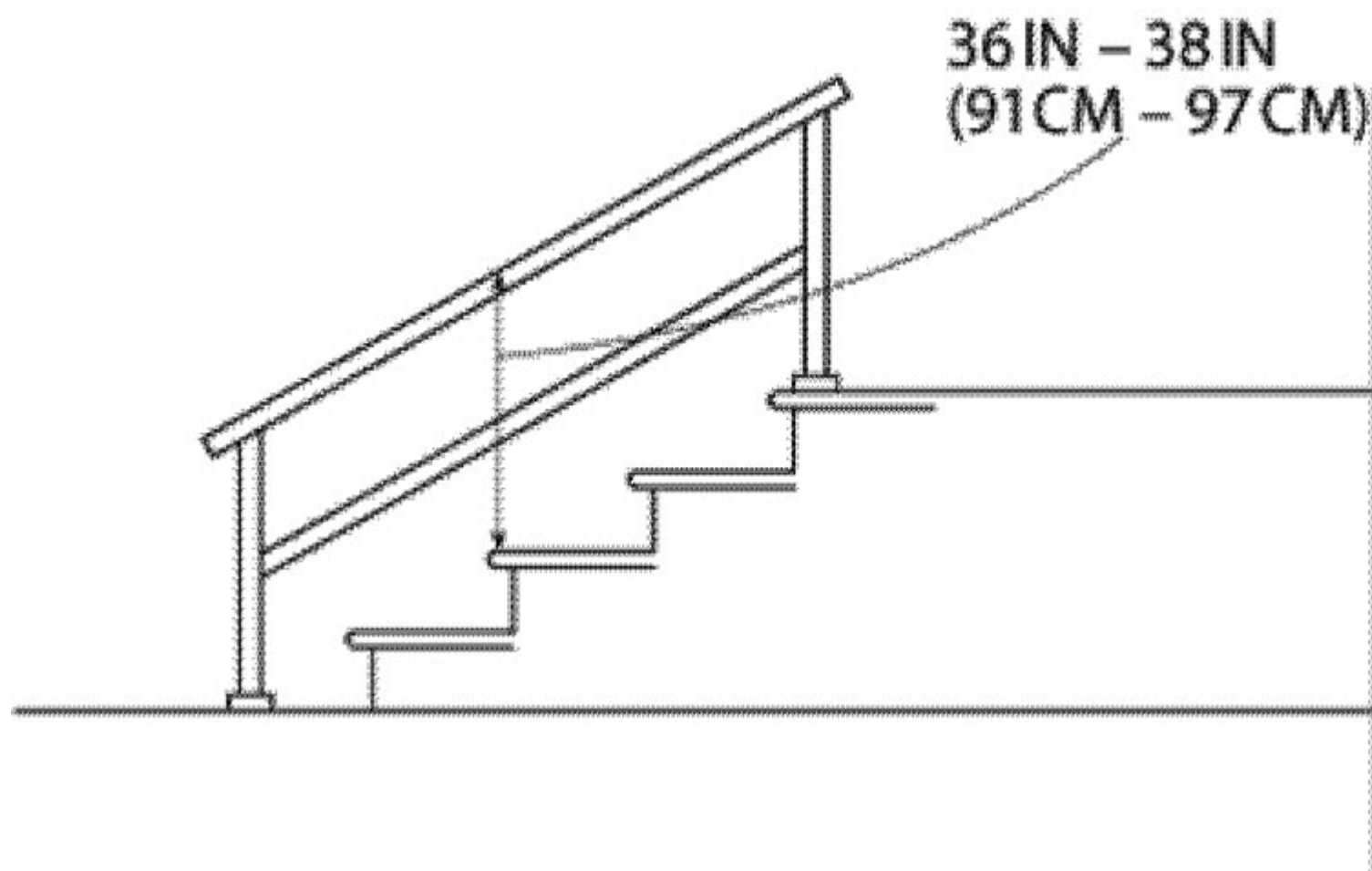


Figure D-13 - Combination Handrail and Stair Rail.

1910.29(g)

Cages, wells, and platforms used with fixed ladders. The employer must ensure:

1910.29(g)(1)

Cages and wells installed on fixed ladders are designed, constructed, and maintained to permit easy access to, and egress from, the ladder that they enclose (see Figures D-14 and D-15 of this section);

1910.29(g)(2)

Cages and wells are continuous throughout the length of the fixed ladder, except for access, egress, and other transfer points;

1910.29(g)(3).

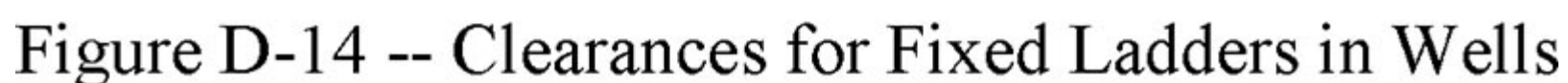
Cages and wells are designed, constructed, and maintained to contain employees in the event of a fall, and to direct them to a lower landing; and

1910.29(g)(4).

Platforms used with fixed ladders provide a horizontal surface of at least 24 inches by 30 inches (61 cm by 76 cm).

Note to paragraph (g):

Section 1910.28 establishes the requirements that employers must follow on the use of cages and wells as a means of fall protection.



Outdoor advertising. This paragraph (h) applies only to employers engaged in outdoor advertising operations (see § 1910.28(b)(10)). Employers must ensure that each employee who climbs a fixed ladder without fall protection:

Is physically capable, as demonstrated through observations of actual climbing activities or by a physical examination, to perform the duties that may be assigned, including climbing fixed ladders without fall protection;

Has successfully completed a training or apprenticeship program that includes hands-on training on the safe climbing of ladders and is retrained as necessary to maintain the necessary skills;

Has the skill to climb ladders safely, as demonstrated through formal classroom training or on-the-job training, and performance observation; and

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Performs climbing duties as a part of routine work activity.

1910.29(i)

Ladder safety systems. The employer must ensure:

1910.29(i)(1)

Each ladder safety system allows the employee to climb up and down using both hands and does not require that the employee continuously hold, push, or pull any part of the system while climbing;

1910.29(i)(2)

The connection between the carrier or lifeline and the point of attachment to the body harness or belt does not exceed 9 inches (23 cm);

1910.29(i)(3)

Mountings for rigid carriers are attached at each end of the carrier, with intermediate mountings spaced, as necessary, along the entire length of the carrier so the system has the strength to stop employee falls;

1910.29(i)(4)

Mountings for flexible carriers are attached at each end of the carrier and cable guides for flexible carriers are installed at least 25 feet (7.6 m) apart but not more than 40 feet (12.2 m) apart along the entire length of the carrier;

1910.29(i)(5)

The design and installation of mountings and cable guides does not reduce the design strength of the ladder; and

1910.29(i)(6)

Ladder safety systems and their support systems are capable of withstanding, without failure, a drop test consisting of an 18-inch (41-cm) drop of a 500-pound (227-kg) weight.

1910.29(j)

Personal fall protection systems. Body belts, harnesses, and other components used in personal fall arrest systems, work positioning systems, and travel restraint systems must meet the requirements of § 1910.140.

1910.29(k)

Protection from falling objects.

1910.29(k)(1)

The employers must ensure toeboards used for falling object protection:

1910.29(k)(1)(i)

Are erected along the exposed edge of the overhead walking-working surface for a length that is sufficient to protect employees below.

1910.29(k)(1)(ii)

Have a minimum vertical height of 3.5 inches (9 cm) as measured from the top edge of the toeboard to the level of the walking-working surface.

1910.29(k)(1)(iii)

Do not have more than a 0.25-inch (0.5-cm) clearance or opening above the walking-working surface.

1910.29(k)(1)(iv)

Are solid or do not have any opening that exceeds 1 inch (3 cm) at its greatest dimension.

1910.29(k)(1)(v)

Have a minimum height of 2.5 inches (6 cm) when used around vehicle repair, service, or assembly pits. Toeboards may be omitted around vehicle repair, service, or assembly pits when the employer can demonstrate that a toeboard would prevent access to a vehicle that is over the pit.

1910.29(k)(1)(vi)

Are capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 50 pounds (222 N) applied in any downward or outward

direction at any point along the toeboard.

1910.29(k)(2)

The employer must ensure:

1910.29(k)(2)(i)

Where tools, equipment, or materials are piled higher than the top of the toeboard, paneling or screening is installed from the toeboard to the midrail of the guardrail system and for a length that is sufficient to protect employees below. If the items are piled higher than the midrail, the employer also must install paneling or screening to the top rail and for a length that is sufficient to protect employees below; and

1910.29(k)(2)(ii)

All openings in guardrail systems are small enough to prevent objects from falling through the opening.

1910.29(k)(3)

The employer must ensure canopies used for falling object protection are strong enough to prevent collapse and to prevent penetration by falling objects.

1910.29(l)

Grab handles. The employer must ensure each grab handle:

1910.29(l)(1)

Is not less than 12 inches (30 cm) long;

1910.29(l)(2)

Is mounted to provide at least 3 inches (8 cm) of clearance from the framing or opening; and

1910.29(l)(3)

Is capable of withstanding a maximum horizontal pull-out force equal to two times the maximum intended load or 200 pounds (890 N), whichever is greater.

[81 FR 82994-82998, Nov. 18, 2016; 84 FR 68796, Dec. 17, 2019]

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
200 Constitution Ave NW
Washington, DC 20210
☎ [1-800-321-OSHA](tel:1800321OSHA)
[1-800-321-6742](tel:18003216742)
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Occupational Safety and Health Administration

- **Part Number:** 1910
- **Part Number Title:** Occupational Safety and Health Standards
- **Subpart:** 1910 Subpart D
- **Subpart Title:** Walking-Working Surfaces
- **Standard Number:** 1910.28
- **Title:** Duty to have fall protection and falling object protection.
- **GPO Source:** e-CFR

1910.28(a)

General.

1910.28(a)(1)

This section requires employers to provide protection for each employee exposed to fall and falling object hazards. Unless stated otherwise, the employer must ensure that all fall protection and falling object protection required by this section meet the criteria in § 1910.29, except that personal fall protection systems required by this section meet the criteria of § 1910.140.

1910.28(a)(2).

This section does not apply:

1910.28(a)(2)(i)

To portable ladders;

1910.28(a)(2)(ii).

When employers are inspecting, investigating, or assessing workplace conditions or work to be performed prior to the start of work or after all work has been completed. This exemption does not apply when fall protection systems or equipment meeting the requirements of § 1910.29 have been installed and are available for workers to use for pre-work and post-work inspections, investigations, or assessments;

1910.28(a)(2)(iii)

To fall hazards presented by the exposed perimeters of entertainment stages and the exposed perimeters of rail-station platforms;

1910.28(a)(2)(iv)

To powered platforms covered by § 1910.66(j);

1910.28(a)(2)(v)

To aerial lifts covered by § 1910.67(c)(2)(v);

1910.28(a)(2)(vi)

To telecommunications work covered by § 1910.268(n)(7) and (8); and

1910.28(a)(2)(vii)

To electric power generation, transmission, and distribution work covered by § 1910.269(g)(2)(i).

1910.28(b).

Protection from fall hazards -

1910.28(b)(1).

Unprotected sides and edges.

1910.28(b)(1)(i)

Except as provided elsewhere in this section, 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:

1910.28(b)(1)(i)(A)

Guardrail systems;

1910.28(b)(1)(i)(B)

Safety net systems; or

1910.28(b)(1)(i)(C)

Personal fall protection systems, such as personal fall arrest, travel restraint, or positioning systems.

1910.28(b)(1)(ii)

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 paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of 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 paragraph (b)(1)(i) of 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 in paragraph (b)(1)(i) 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.

1910.28(b)(1)(iii)

When the employer can demonstrate that the use of fall protection systems is not feasible on the working side of a platform used at a loading rack, loading dock, or teeming platform, the work may be done without a fall protection system, provided:

1910.28(b)(1)(iii)(A)

The work operation for which fall protection is infeasible is in process;

1910.28(b)(1)(iii)(B)

Access to the platform is limited to authorized employees; and,

1910.28(b)(1)(iii)(C)

The authorized employees are trained in accordance with § 1910.30.

1910.28(b)(2)

Hoist areas. The employer must ensure:

1910.28(b)(2)(i)

Each employee in a hoist area is protected from falling 4 feet (1.2 m) or more to a lower level by:

1910.28(b)(2)(i)(A)

A guardrail system;

1910.28(b)(2)(i)(B)

A personal fall arrest system; or

1910.28(b)(2)(i)(C)

A travel restraint system.

1910.28(b)(2)(ii)

When any portion of a guardrail system, gate, or chains is removed, and an employee must lean through or over the edge of the access opening to facilitate hoisting, the employee is protected from falling by a personal fall arrest system.

1910.28(b)(2)(iii)

If grab handles are installed at hoist areas, they meet the requirements of § 1910.29(l).

1910.28(b)(3)

Holes. The employer must ensure:

1910.28(b)(3)(i)

Each employee is protected from falling through any hole (including skylights) that is 4 feet (1.2 m) or more above a lower level by one or more of the following:

1910.28(b)(3)(i)(A)

Covers;

1910.28(b)(3)(i)(B)

Guardrail systems;

1910.28(b)(3)(i)(C)

Travel restraint systems; or

1910.28(b)(3)(i)(D)

Personal fall arrest systems.

1910.28(b)(3)(ii)

Each employee is protected from tripping into or stepping into or through any hole that is less than 4 feet (1.2 m) above a lower level by covers or guardrail systems.

1910.28(b)(3)(iii)

Each employee is protected from falling into a stairway floor hole by a fixed guardrail system on all exposed sides, except at the stairway entrance. However, for any stairway used less than once per day where traffic across the stairway floor hole prevents the use of a fixed guardrail system (*e.g.*, holes located in aisle spaces), the employer may protect employees from falling into the hole by using a hinged floor hole cover that meets the criteria in § 1910.29 and a removable guardrail system on all exposed sides, except at the entrance to the stairway.

1910.28(b)(3)(iv)

Each employee is protected from falling into a ladderway floor hole or ladderway platform hole by a guardrail system and toeboards erected on all exposed sides, except at the entrance to the hole, where a self-closing gate or an offset must be used.

1910.28(b)(3)(v)

Each employee is protected from falling through a hatchway and chute-floor hole by:

1910.28(b)(3)(v)(A)

A hinged floor-hole cover that meets the criteria in § 1910.29 and a fixed guardrail system that leaves only one exposed side. When the hole is not in use, the employer must ensure the cover is closed or a removable guardrail system is provided on the exposed sides;

1910.28(b)(3)(v)(B)

A removable guardrail system and toeboards on not more than two sides of the hole and a fixed guardrail system on all other exposed sides. The employer must ensure the removable guardrail system is kept in place when the hole is not in use; or

1910.28(b)(3)(v)(C)

A guardrail system or a travel restraint system when a work operation necessitates passing material through a hatchway or chute floor hole.

1910.28(b)(4)

Dockboards.

1910.28(b)(4)(i)

The employer must ensure that each employee on a dockboard is protected from falling 4 feet (1.2 m) or more to a lower level by a guardrail system or handrails.

1910.28(b)(4)(ii)

A guardrail system or handrails are not required when:

1910.28(b)(4)(ii)(A)

Dockboards are being used solely for materials-handling operations using motorized equipment;

1910.28(b)(4)(ii)(B)

Employees engaged in these operations are not exposed to fall hazards greater than 10 feet (3 m); and

1910.28(b)(4)(ii)(C)

Those employees have been trained in accordance with § 1910.30.

1910.28(b)(5)

Runways and similar walkways.

1910.28(b)(5)(i)

The employer must ensure each employee on a runway or similar walkway is protected from falling 4 feet (1.2 m) or more to a lower level by a guardrail system.

1910.28(b)(5)(ii)

When the employer can demonstrate that it is not feasible to have guardrails on both sides of a runway used exclusively for a special purpose, the employer may omit the guardrail on one side of the runway, provided the employer ensures:

1910.28(b)(5)(ii)(A)

The runway is at least 18 inches (46 cm) wide; and

1910.28(b)(5)(ii)(B)

Each employee is provided with and uses a personal fall arrest system or travel restraint system.

1910.28(b)(6)

Dangerous equipment. The employer must ensure:

1910.28(b)(6)(i)

Each employee less than 4 feet (1.2 m) above dangerous equipment is protected from falling into or onto the dangerous equipment by a guardrail system or a travel restraint system, unless the equipment is covered or guarded to eliminate the hazard.

1910.28(b)(6)(ii)

Each employee 4 feet (1.2 m) or more above dangerous equipment must be protected from falling by:

1910.28(b)(6)(ii)(A)

Guardrail systems;

1910.28(b)(6)(ii)(B)

Safety net systems;

1910.28(b)(6)(ii)(C)

Travel restraint systems; or

1910.28(b)(6)(ii)(D)

Personal fall arrest systems.

1910.28(b)(7)

Openings. The employer must ensure that each employee on a walking-working surface near an opening, including one with a chute attached, where the inside bottom edge of the opening is less than 39 inches (99 cm) above that walking-working surface and the outside bottom edge of the opening is 4 feet (1.2 m) or more above a lower level is protected from falling by the use of:

1910.28(b)(7)(i)

Guardrail systems;

1910.28(b)(7)(ii)

Safety net systems;

1910.28(b)(7)(iii)

Travel restraint systems; or,

1910.28(b)(7)(iv)

Personal fall arrest systems.

1910.28(b)(8)

Repair pits, service pits, and assembly pits less than 10 feet in depth. The use of a fall protection system is not required for a repair pit, service pit, or assembly pit that is less than 10 feet (3 m) deep, provided the employer:

1910.28(b)(8)(i)

Limits access within 6 feet (1.8 m) of the edge of the pit to authorized employees trained in accordance with § 1910.30;

1910.28(b)(8)(ii)

Applies floor markings at least 6 feet (1.8 m) from the edge of the pit in colors that contrast with the surrounding area; or places a warning line at least 6 feet (1.8 m) from the edge of the pit as well as stanchions that are capable of resisting, without tipping over, a force of at least 16 pounds (71 N) applied horizontally against the stanchion at a height of 30 inches (76 cm); or places a combination of floor markings and warning lines at least 6 feet (1.8 m) from the edge of the pit. When two or more pits in a common area are not more than 15 feet (4.5m) apart, the employer may comply by placing contrasting floor markings at least 6 feet (1.8 m) from the pit edge around the entire area of the pits; and

1910.28(b)(8)(iii)

Posts readily visible caution signs that meet the requirements of § 1910.145 and state “Caution - Open Pit.”

1910.28(b)(9).

Fixed ladders (that extend more than 24 feet (7.3 m) above a lower level).

1910.28(b)(9)(i)

For fixed ladders that extend more than 24 feet (7.3 m) above a lower level, the employer must ensure:

1910.28(b)(9)(i)(A).

Existing fixed ladders. Each fixed ladder installed before November 19, 2018 is equipped with a personal fall arrest system, ladder safety system, cage, or well;

1910.28(b)(9)(i)(B).

New fixed ladders. Each fixed ladder installed on and after November 19, 2018, is equipped with a personal fall arrest system or a ladder safety system;

1910.28(b)(9)(i)(C).

Replacement. When a fixed ladder, cage, or well, or any portion of a section thereof, is replaced, a personal fall arrest system or ladder safety system is installed in at least that section of the fixed ladder, cage, or well where the replacement is located; and

1910.28(b)(9)(i)(D).

Final deadline. On and after November 18, 2036, all fixed ladders are equipped with a personal fall arrest system or a ladder safety system.

1910.28(b)(9)(ii)

When a one-section fixed ladder is equipped with a personal fall protection or a ladder safety system or a fixed ladder is equipped with a personal fall arrest or ladder safety system on more than one section, the employer must ensure:

1910.28(b)(9)(ii)(A)

The personal fall arrest system or ladder safety system provides protection throughout the entire vertical distance of the ladder, including all ladder sections; and

1910.28(b)(9)(ii)(B)

The ladder has rest platforms provided at maximum intervals of 150 feet (45.7 m).

1910.28(b)(9)(iii)

The employer must ensure ladder sections having a cage or well:

1910.28(b)(9)(iii)(A)

Are offset from adjacent sections; and

1910.28(b)(9)(iii)(B)

Have landing platforms provided at maximum intervals of 50 feet (15.2 m).

1910.28(b)(9)(iv)

The employer may use a cage or well in combination with a personal fall arrest system or ladder safety system provided that the cage or well does not interfere with the operation of the system.

1910.28(b)(10)

Outdoor advertising (billboards).

1910.28(b)(10)(i)

The requirements in paragraph (b)(9) of this section, and other requirements in subparts D and I of this part, apply to fixed ladders used in outdoor advertising activities.

1910.28(b)(10)(ii).

When an employee engaged in outdoor advertising climbs a fixed ladder before November 19, 2018 that is not equipped with a cage, well, personal fall arrest system, or a ladder safety system the employer must ensure the employee:

1910.28(b)(10)(ii)(A)

Receives training and demonstrates the physical capability to perform the necessary climbs in accordance with § 1910.29(h);

1910.28(b)(10)(ii)(B)

Wears a body harness equipped with an 18-inch (46 cm) rest lanyard;

1910.28(b)(10)(ii)(C)

Keeps both hands free of tools or material when climbing on the ladder; and

1910.28(b)(10)(ii)(D)

Is protected by a fall protection system upon reaching the work position.

1910.28(b)(11).

Stairways. The employer must ensure:

1910.28(b)(11)(i)

Each employee exposed to an unprotected side or edge of a stairway landing that is 4 feet (1.2 m) or more above a lower level is protected by a guardrail or stair rail system;

1910.28(b)(11)(ii).

Each flight of stairs having at least 3 treads and at least 4 risers is equipped with stair rail systems and handrails as follows:

Table D-2 - Stairway Handrail Requirements

Stair width	Enclosed	One open side	Two open sides	With earth built up on both sides
Less than 44 inches (1.1 m).	At least one handrail	One stair rail system with handrail on open side.	One stair rail system each open side.	
44 inches (1.1 m) to 88 inches (2.2 m).	One handrail on each enclosed side	One stair rail system with handrail on open side and one handrail on enclosed side.	One stair rail system with handrail on each open side.	
Greater than 88 inches (2.2 m).	One handrail on each enclosed side and one intermediate handrail located in the middle of the stair	One stair rail system with handrail on open side, one handrail on enclosed side, and one intermediate handrail located in the middle of the stair.	One stair rail system with handrail on each open side and one intermediate handrail located in the middle of the stair.	

Stair width	Enclosed	One open side	Two open sides	With earth built up on both sides
Exterior stairs less than 44 inches (1.1 m).				One handrail on at least one side.
Note to table: The width of the stair must be clear of all obstructions except handrails.				

1910.28(b)(11)(iii)
Each ship stairs and alternating tread type stairs is equipped with handrails on both sides.

1910.28(b)(12)
Scaffolds and rope descent systems. The employer must ensure:

1910.28(b)(12)(i)
Each employee on a scaffold is protected from falling in accordance 29 CFR part 1926, subpart L; and

1910.28(b)(12)(ii)
Each employee using a rope descent system 4 feet (1.2 m) or more above a lower level is protected from falling by a personal fall arrest system.

1910.28(b)(13)
Work on low-slope roofs.

1910.28(b)(13)(i).
When work is performed less than 6 feet (1.6 m) from the roof edge, the employer must ensure each employee is protected from falling by a guardrail system, safety net system, travel restraint system, or personal fall arrest system.

1910.28(b)(13)(ii)
When work is performed at least 6 feet (1.6 m) but less than 15 feet (4.6 m) from the roof edge, the employer must ensure each employee is protected from falling by using a guardrail system, safety net system, travel restraint system, or personal fall arrest system. The employer may use a designated area when performing work that is both infrequent and temporary.

1910.28(b)(13)(iii).
When work is performed 15 feet (4.6 m) or more from the roof edge, the employer must:

1910.28(b)(13)(iii)(A).
Protect each employee from falling by a guardrail system, safety net system, travel restraint system, or personal fall arrest system or a designated area. The employer is not required to provide any fall protection, provided the work is both infrequent and temporary; and

1910.28(b)(13)(iii)(B)
Implement and enforce a work rule prohibiting employees from going within 15 feet (4.6 m) of the roof edge without using fall protection in accordance with paragraphs (b)(13)(i) and (ii) of this section.

1910.28(b)(14)
Slaughtering facility platforms.

1910.28(b)(14)(i)
The employer must protect each employee on the unprotected working side of a slaughtering facility platform that is 4 feet (1.2 m) or more above a lower level from falling by using:

1910.28(b)(14)(i)(A)
Guardrail systems; or

1910.28(b)(14)(i)(B)

Travel restraint systems.

1910.28(b)(14)(ii)

When the employer can demonstrate the use of a guardrail or travel restraint system is not feasible, the work may be done without those systems provided:

1910.28(b)(14)(ii)(A)

The work operation for which fall protection is infeasible is in process;

1910.28(b)(14)(ii)(B)

Access to the platform is limited to authorized employees; and

1910.28(b)(14)(ii)(C)

The authorized employees are trained in accordance with § 1910.30.

1910.28(b)(15)

Walking-working surfaces not otherwise addressed. Except as provided elsewhere in this section or by other subparts of this part, the employer must ensure each employee on a walking-working surface 4 feet (1.2 m) or more above a lower level is protected from falling by:

1910.28(b)(15)(i)

Guardrail systems;

1910.28(b)(15)(ii)

Safety net systems; or

1910.28(b)(15)(iii)

Personal fall protection systems, such as personal fall arrest, travel restraint, or positioning systems.

1910.28(c)

Protection from falling objects. When an employee is exposed to falling objects, the employer must ensure that each employee wears head protection that meets the requirements of subpart I of this part. In addition, the employer must protect employees from falling objects by implementing one or more of the following:

1910.28(c)(1)

Erecting toeboards, screens, or guardrail systems to prevent objects from falling to a lower level;

1910.28(c)(2)

Erecting canopy structures and keeping potential falling objects far enough from an edge, hole, or opening to prevent them from falling to a lower level; or

1910.28(c)(3)


Barricading the area into which objects could fall, prohibiting employees from entering the barricaded area, and keeping objects far enough from an edge or opening to prevent them from falling to a lower level.

[39 FR 23502, June 27, 1974, as amended at 43 FR 49746, Oct. 24, 1978; 49 FR 5321, Feb. 10, 1984; 53 FR 12121, Apr. 12, 1988; 81 FR 82991-82994, Nov. 18, 2016]



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
200 Constitution Ave NW
Washington, DC 20210

 [1-800-321-OSHA](tel:1-800-321-OSHA)
[1-800-321-6742](tel:1-800-321-6742)
www.osha.gov

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