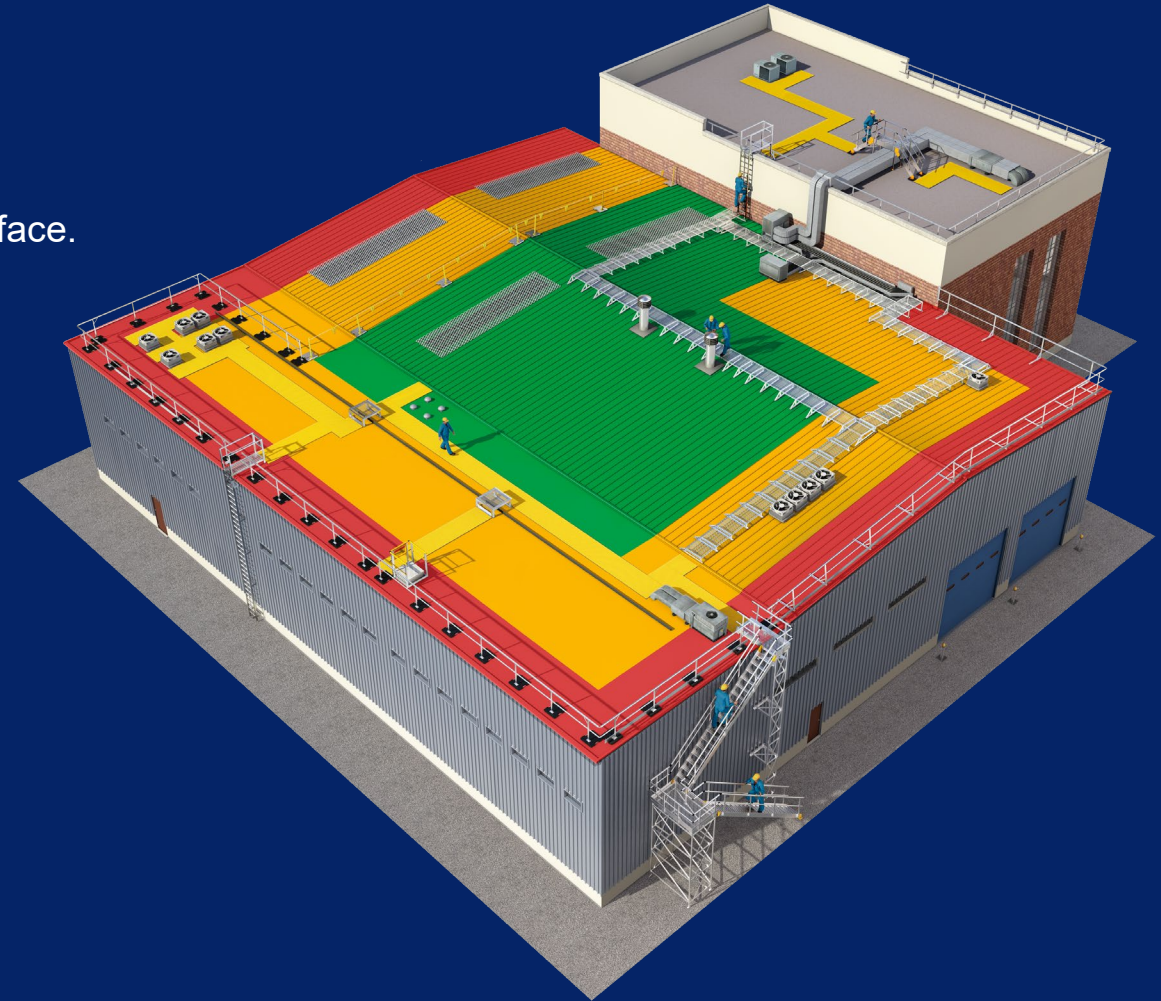


The High Five Program

Learn about OSHA guidelines for low-slope roofs and the walking-working surface.



About The Speaker



Derek Tokarz

Sales & Marketing Manager

- Leads the sales and marketing team
- With the company since August 2018
- Huge Liverpool fan, YNWA

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Agenda

01
The Walking Working Surface

02
What is High Five & Statistics

03
High Five Methodology

04
Work on Low-Slope Roofs

05
Next Steps

06
Q&A

What *is* the Walking-Working Surface

OSHA Definition - 1910.21(b)

Walking-working surface means any horizontal or vertical surface on or through which an employee walks, works, or gains access to a work area of workplace location.

OSHA's Final Rule to Update General Industry Walking-Working Surfaces and Fall Protection Standards

Effective January 17, 2017

Falls from heights and on the same level (a **working surface**) are among the leading causes of serious work-related injuries and deaths.

OSHA has issued a final rule on Walking-Working Surfaces and Personal Fall Protection Systems to better protect workers in general industry from these hazards by updating and clarifying standards and adding training and inspection requirements.

(OSHA 1910 Subpart D)

OSHA estimates that these changes will prevent the following each year:

29

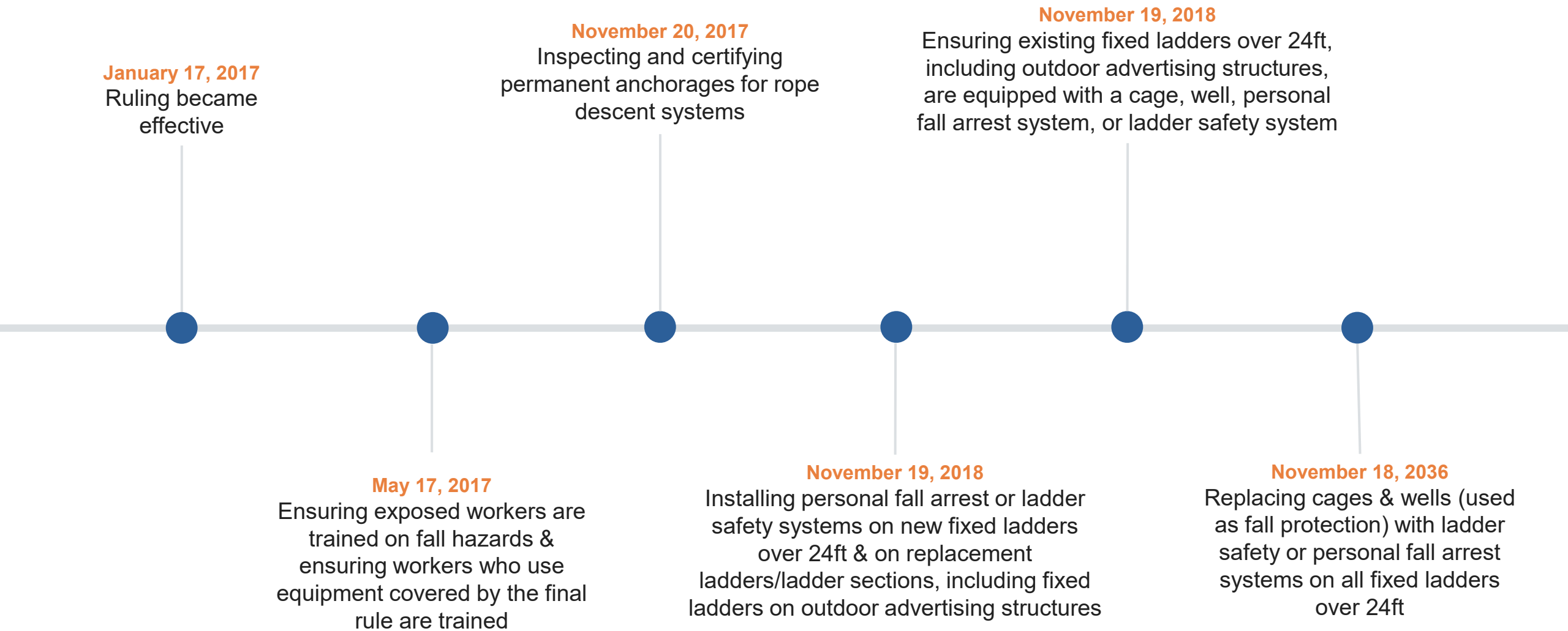
Fatalities

5,842

Lost workday injuries

Ruling Timeline

Most of the rule became effective January 17, 2017, 60 days after publication in the Federal Register, but other effective dates include,



The Walking-Working Surface

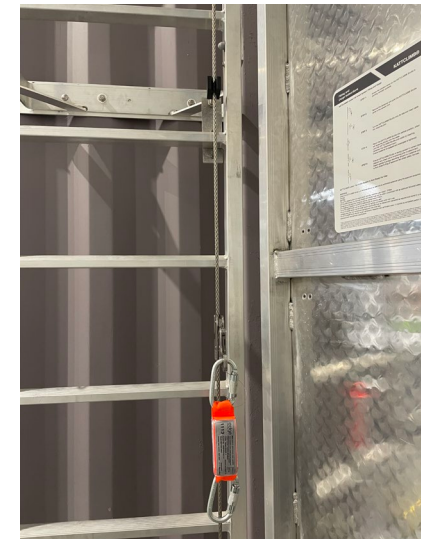
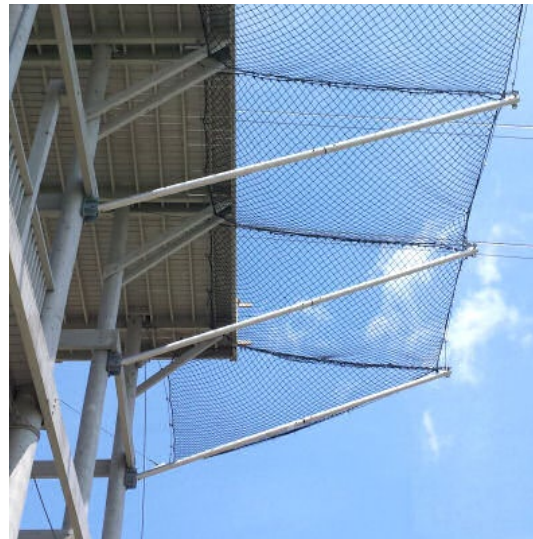
OSHA 1910 Subpart D

OSHA 1910.28 Duty to have fall protection and falling object protection

- **1910.28(b)(1)(i)** – the employer must ensure that each employee on a walking-working surface with an unprotected side or edge that is 4 feet (1.2 m) or more above a lower level is protected from falling by one or more of the following:
 - Guardrail systems;
 - Safety net systems; or
 - Personal fall protection systems, such as personal fall arrest, travel restraint, or positioning systems



[View OSHA Code](#)





Key Takeaway

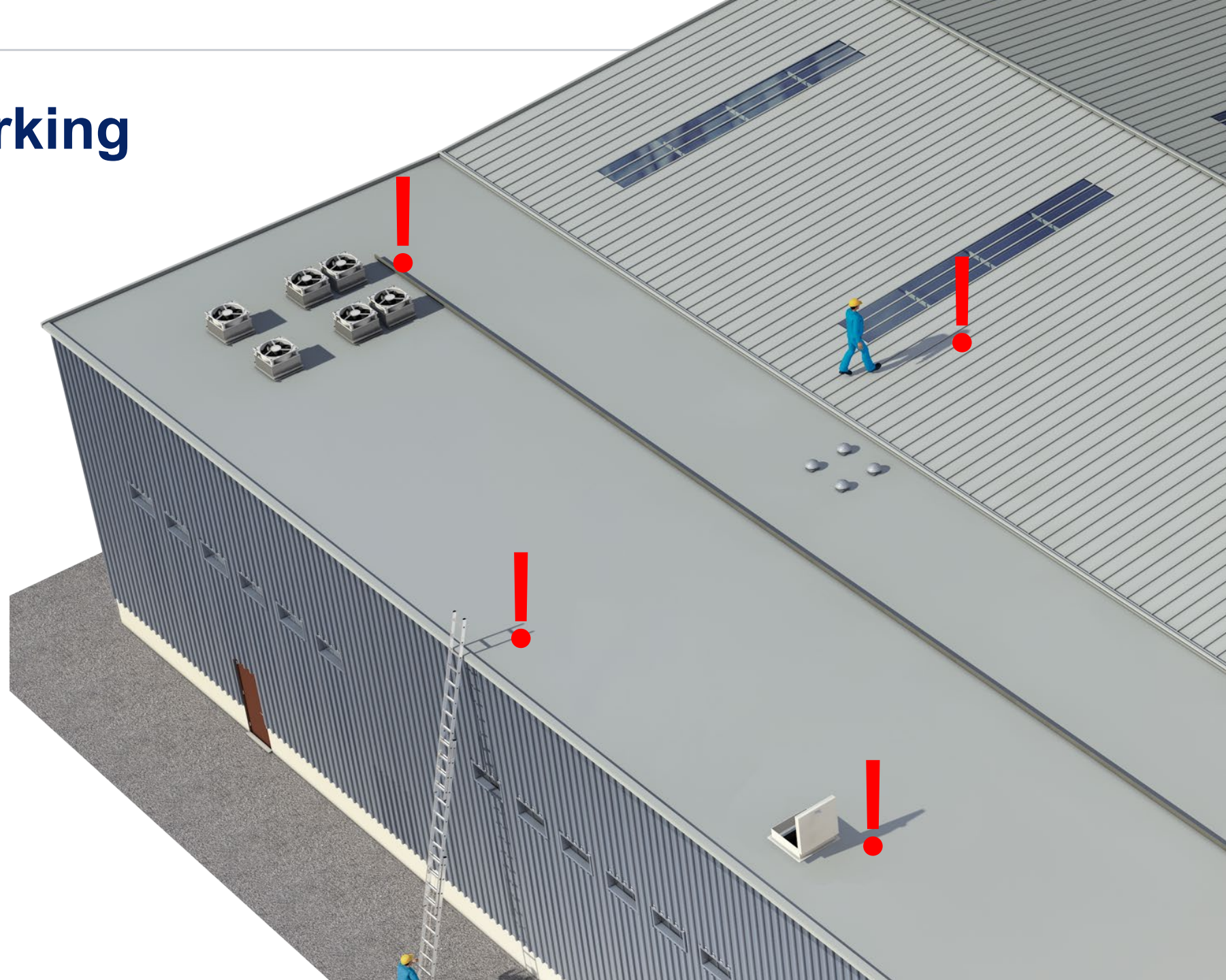


If you are exposed to a fall of ***4ft or more...***

You **need** a form of fall protection.



The Walking-Working Surface



What is High Five?



Helping Individuals Get Home Safely



**HIGH
FIVE**

**HIGH
FIVE**

**ROOF
SAFETY
AUDIT**

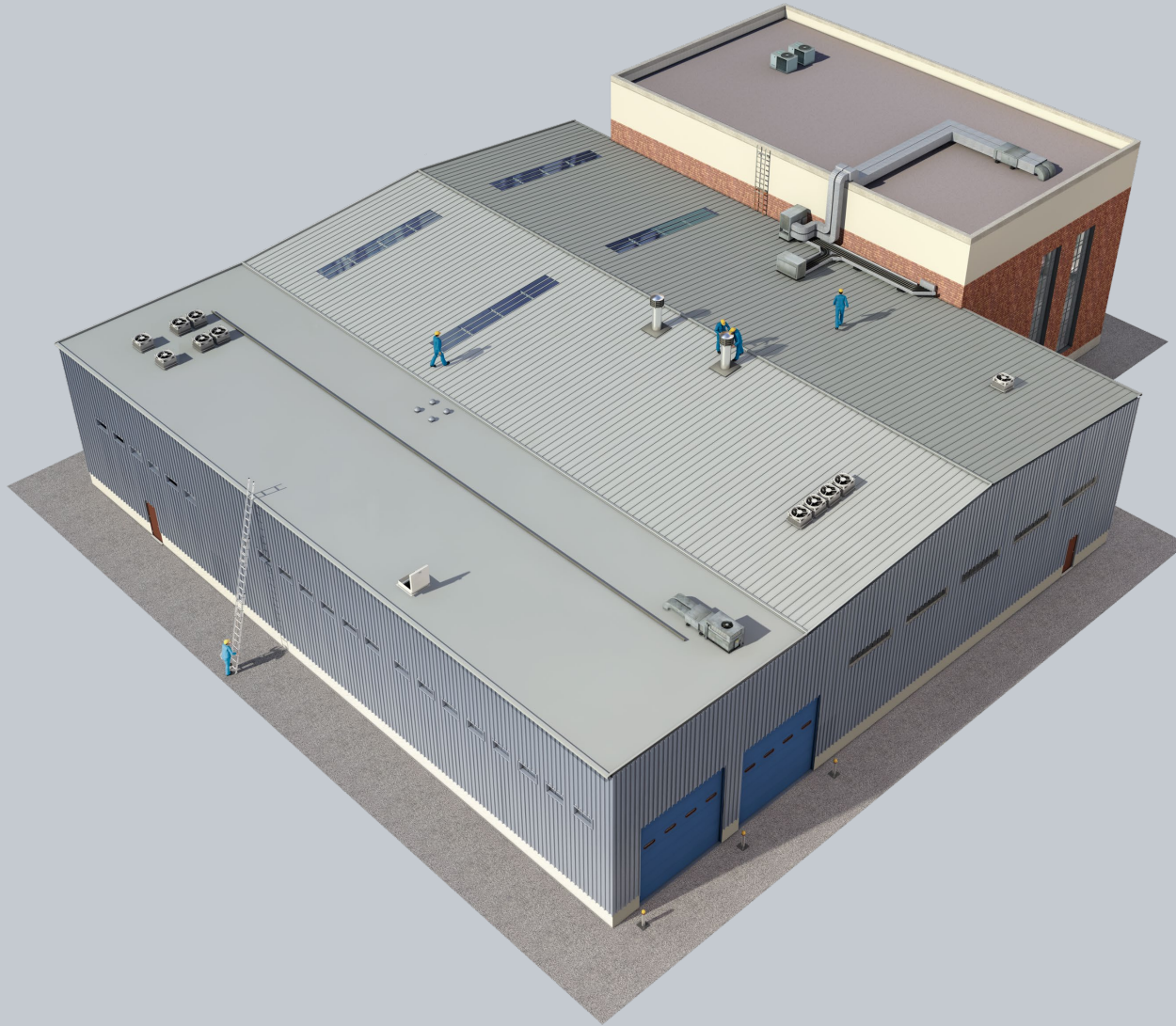
Education

Self-guided, 5-step approach to an OSHA compliant rooftop

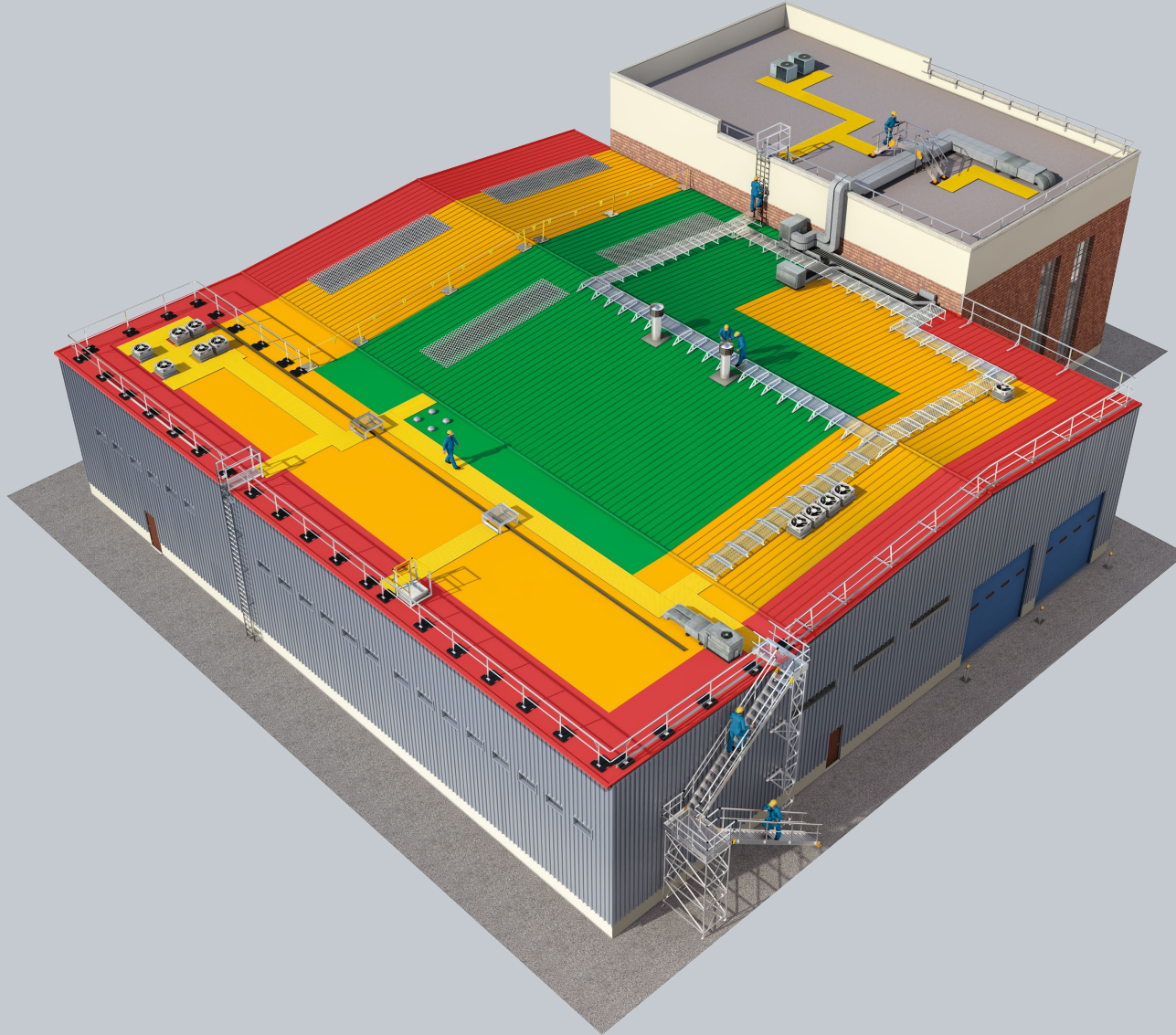
Service

Height safety experts will utilize our 5-step approach to assess your rooftop to make recommendations on addressing fall hazards while maintaining OSHA compliance

Before High Five



After High Five



Why High Five?

Citations

#1

Fall protection has been the #1 most cited violation by OSHA for 13 consecutive years. In 2023 alone, it topped the list with **7,271** violations.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor

Fines

\$161,323

Max fine per violation if it is willful or repeated in 2024.

All facilities are at risk even if it was only one facility within a company that got issued a fine.

Source: OSHA

Fatalities

700

Fatalities from height in 2022. These fatalities continue to trend upwards.

(2023 data has yet to be released)

Source: Bureau of Labor and Statistics

\$25,000,000 LAWSUIT BREAKDOWN

In March 2019, a roofer was awarded a \$25 million verdict. A contractor fell through a skylight on the roof while he was performing work. In the result of his fall, he has suffered a brain injury and numerous fractures as well as new struggles that face his family. He was only 40 years old.

60%

The company that held the property lease

30%

The building owner

10%

The contractor

The High Five Methodology



The High Five Methodology

01
Roof Access

02
Roof Access Fall Hazards

03
Designated Walkway Routes

04
Equipment Near Fall Hazards

05
Unprotected Edges

01

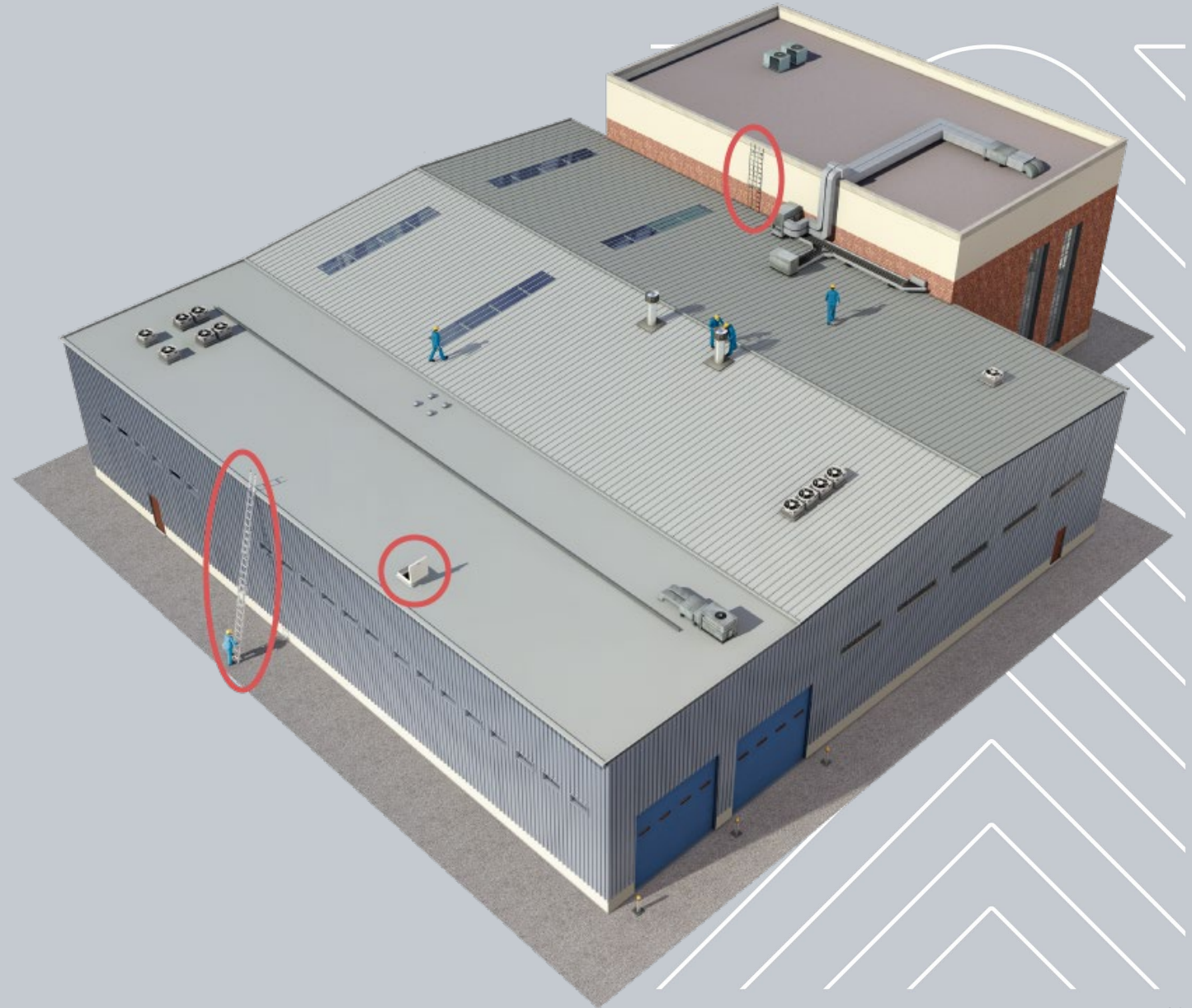
Roof Access

The first step of the High Five Program is to **identify how the roof is accessed.**

First and foremost, having compliant access to the roof is paramount as this is where most falls occur.

20%

Of all fatal & lost work-day injuries in the general industry are due to falls from ladders



02

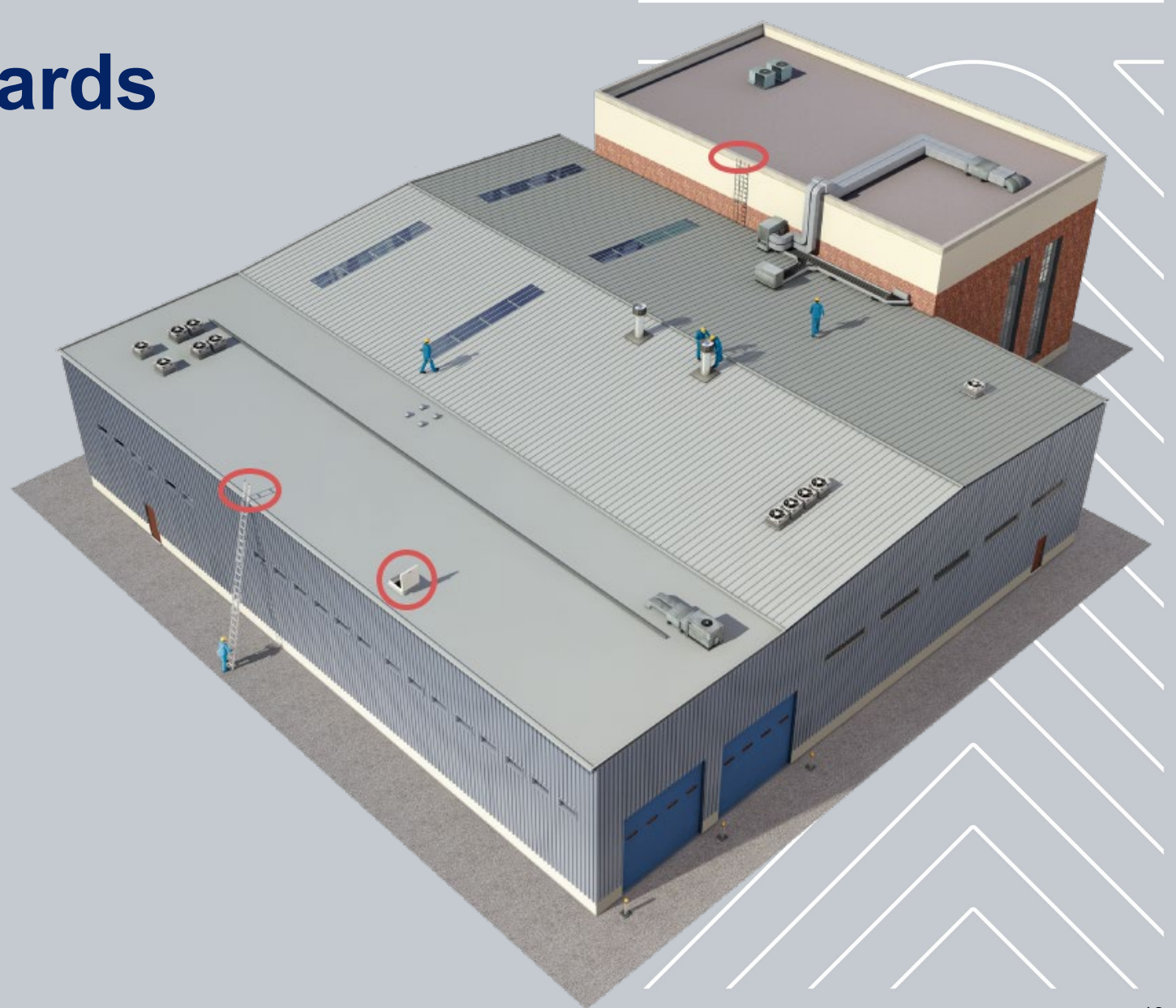
Roof Access Fall Hazards

The second step of the High Five Program is **to identify what hazards may present themselves at the access or egress point.**

The important question to ask:

When accessing the roof, are workers exposed to a fall hazard of *4ft or more*?

If **yes**, then they are at risk and measures need to be taken.



03

Designated Walkway Routes

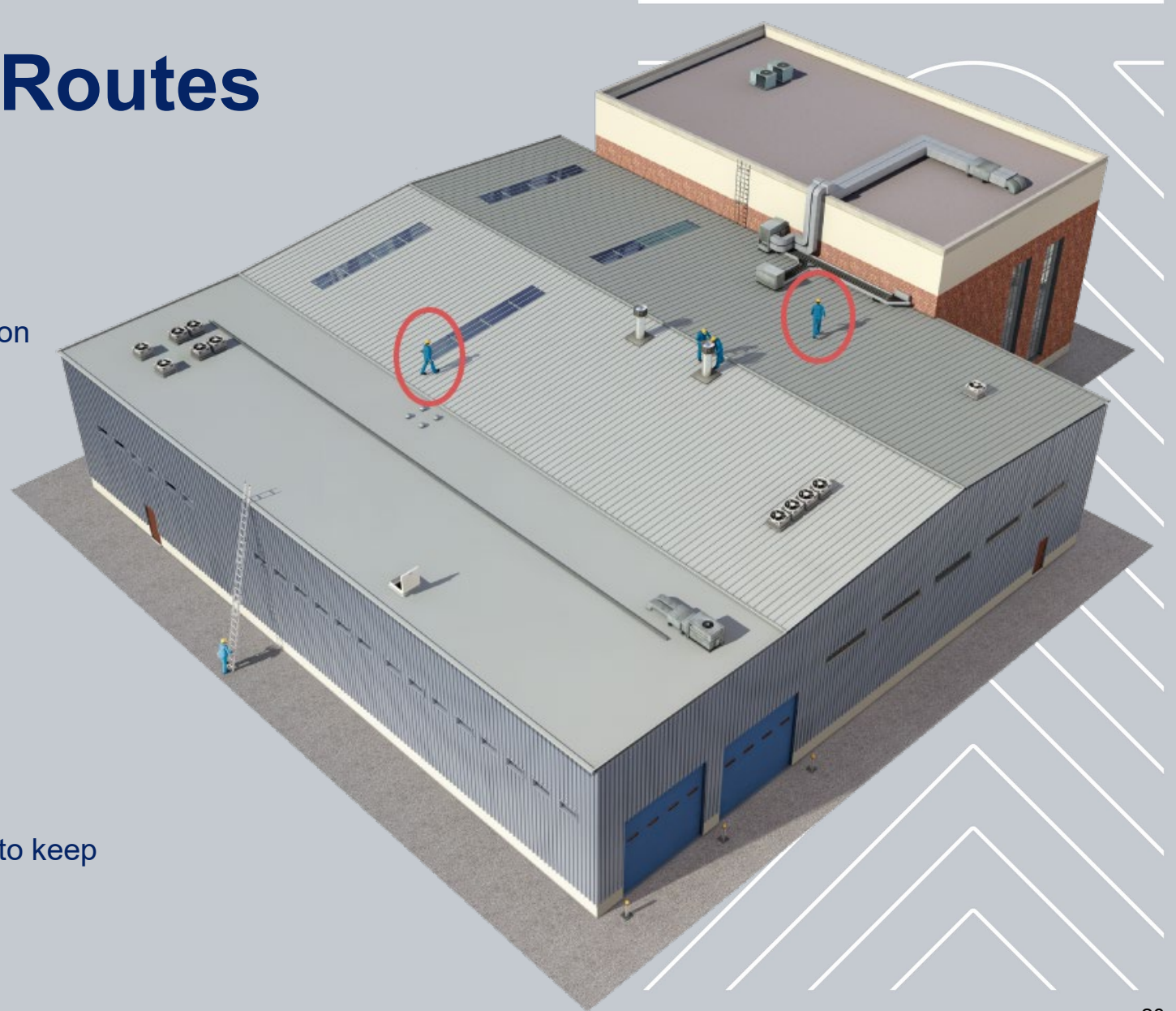
The third step of the High Five Program is to **ensure that designated walkway routes are in place and are clearly defined.**

A walkway can ensure workers avoid fall hazards and stay on the intended paths only. Employers should clearly communicate and train workers to not deviate from the designated walkway.

The important question to ask:

**Can the following hazards be identified:
*unprotected edges, skylights, pits, smoke
vents, openings, & elevation changes***

If **yes**, then designated walkway routes should be installed to keep workers safe & away from these areas.



04 Equipment Near Fall Hazards

The fourth step of the High Five Program is **to locate all equipment on the roof that is within the danger zone.**

Each situation is different, but at some point, in time, rooftop equipment needs maintenance. This means that a worker could be put at risk.

The important question to ask:

When working on a low slope roof, is there equipment that is within 15ft of the unprotected edge or fall hazard that requires maintenance?

If **yes**, then something must be done to ensure OSHA compliance



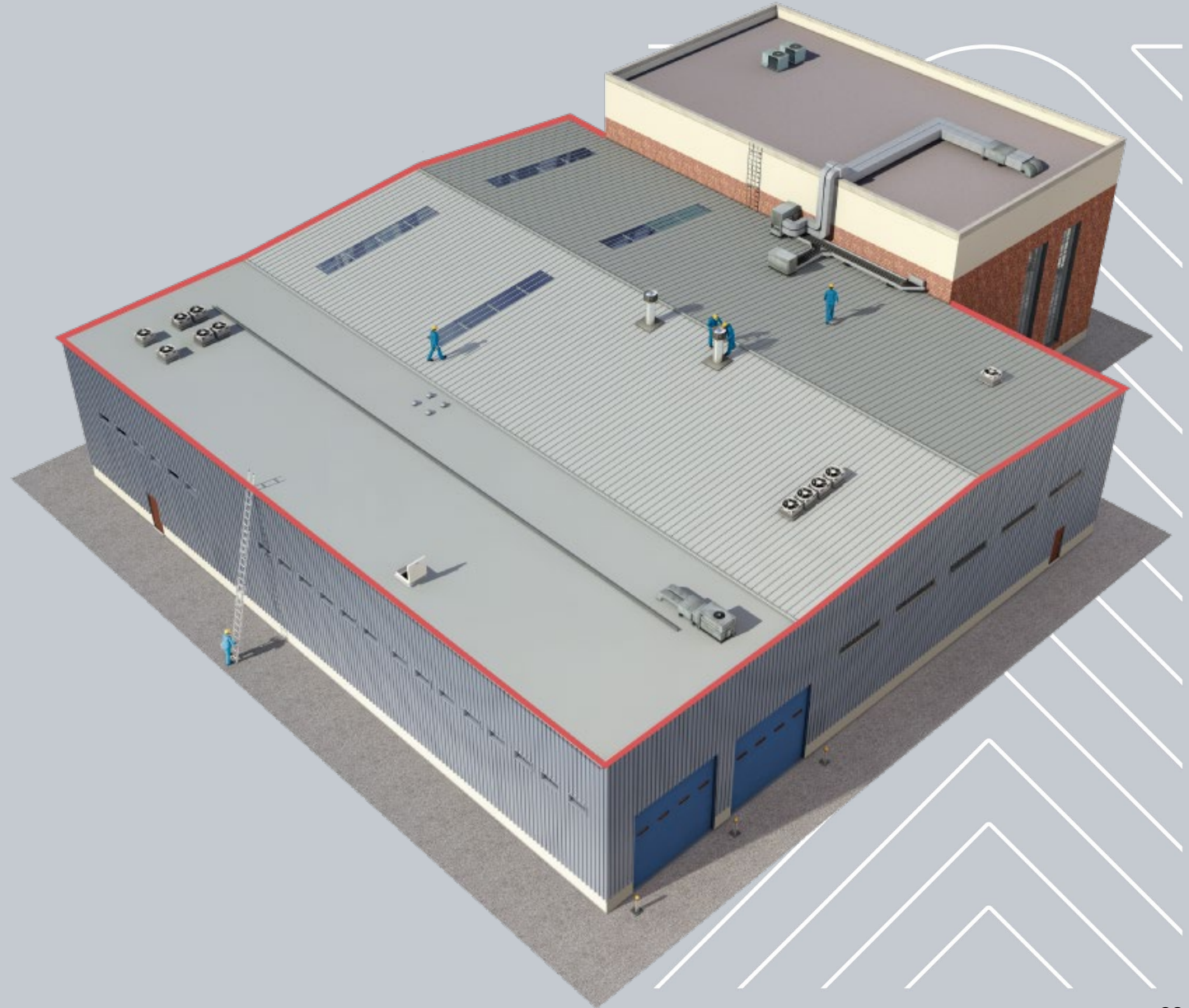
05

Unprotected Edges

The fifth and final step of the High Five Program is to **be aware of the hazards that present themselves when unprotected edges are left unguarded.**

Unprotected edges always pose a serious risk. If the previous steps of this program were followed, then the high-risk areas should have already been addressed.

Some common hazards presented by unprotected edges include sloped roofs with slippery surfaces and trip hazards. Weather can introduce hazards that may not have been previously considered.



OSHA 1910.28(b)(13) Work on Low-Slope Roofs



Roof Zones

Understanding Low-Slope Code

Red Zone / Risk Area 1

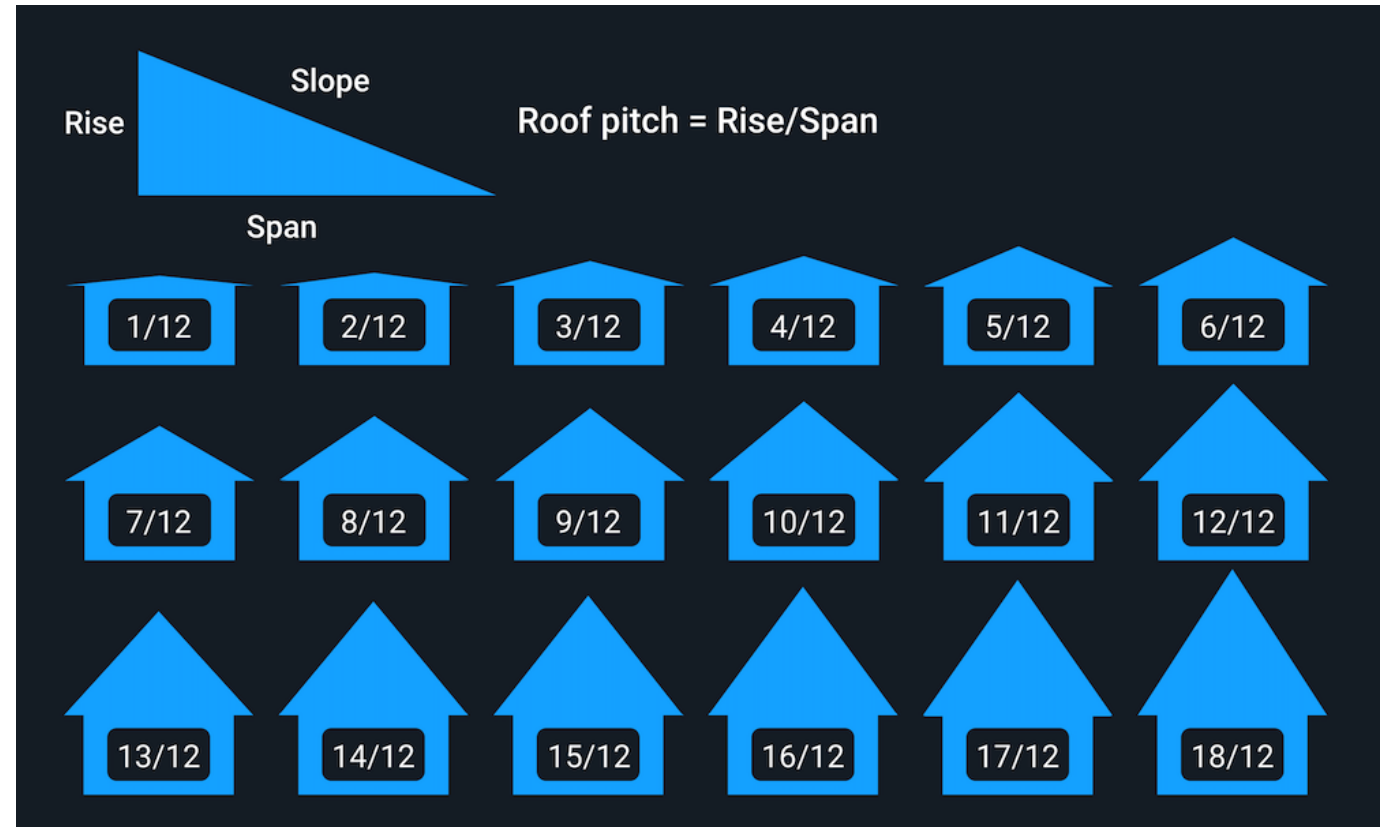
Orange Zone / Risk Area 2

Green Zone / Risk Area 3

What *is* a Low-Slope Roof?

OSHA Definition - 29 CFR 1926.501(b)(10)

Low-slope roof is a 4:12 slope or less



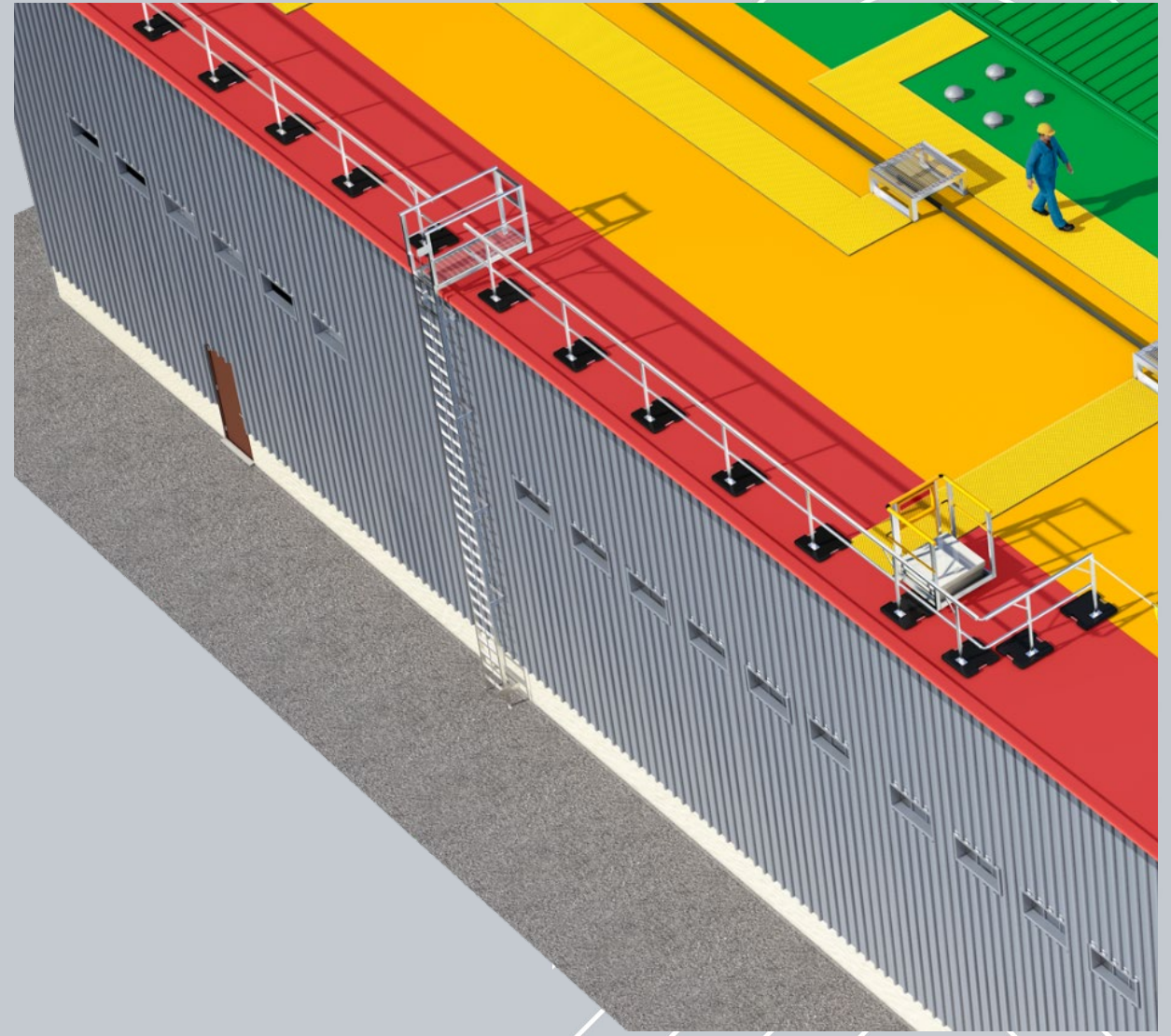
Red Zone / Area Risk 1

Red Zone = 0 – 6ft

OSHA 1910.28(b)(13)(i)

OSHA requires:

- Guardrail system
- Safety net system
- Travel restraint system
- Personal fall arrest system



Orange Zone / Risk Area 2

Orange Zone = 6 - 15ft

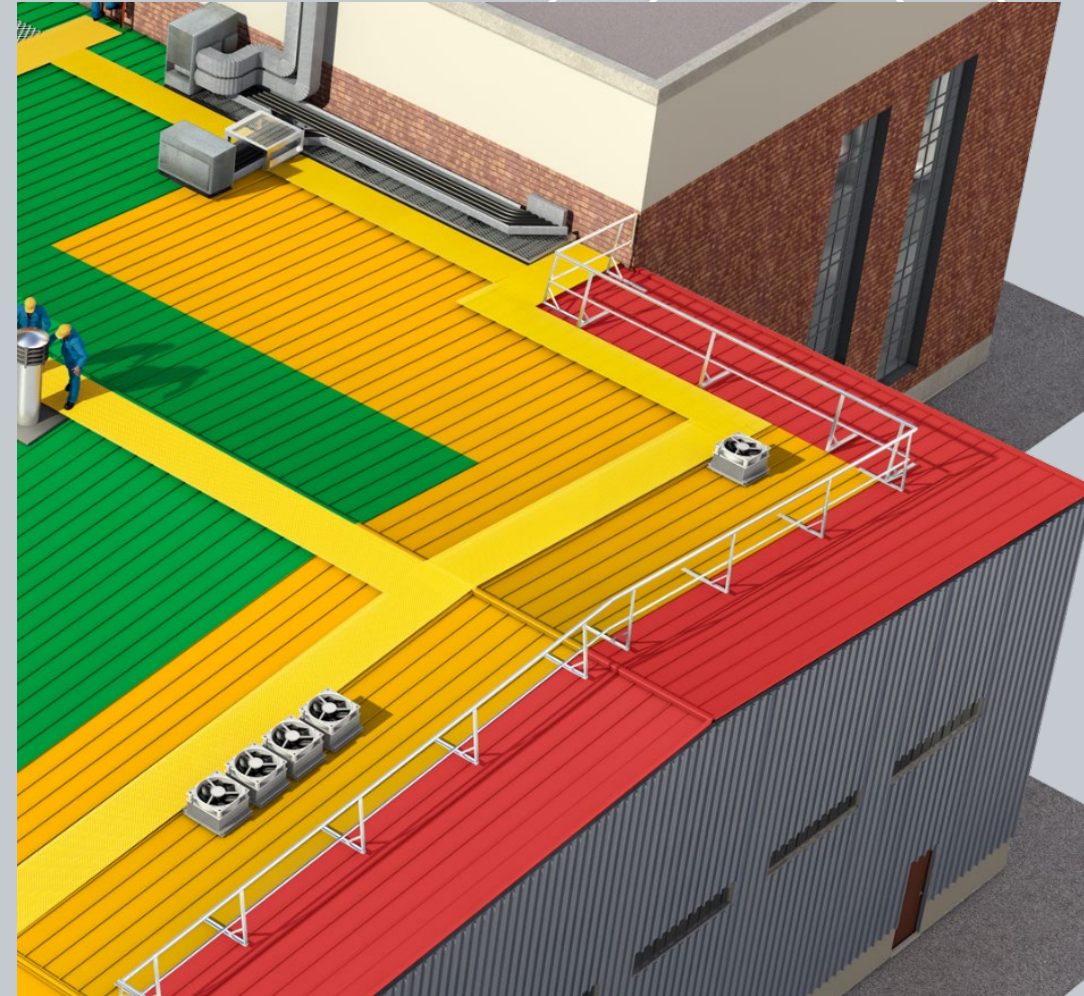
OSHA 1910.28(b)(13)(ii)

OSHA requires:

- Guardrail system
- Safety net system
- Travel restraint system
- Personal fall arrest system

If the work is **both** infrequent and temporary...

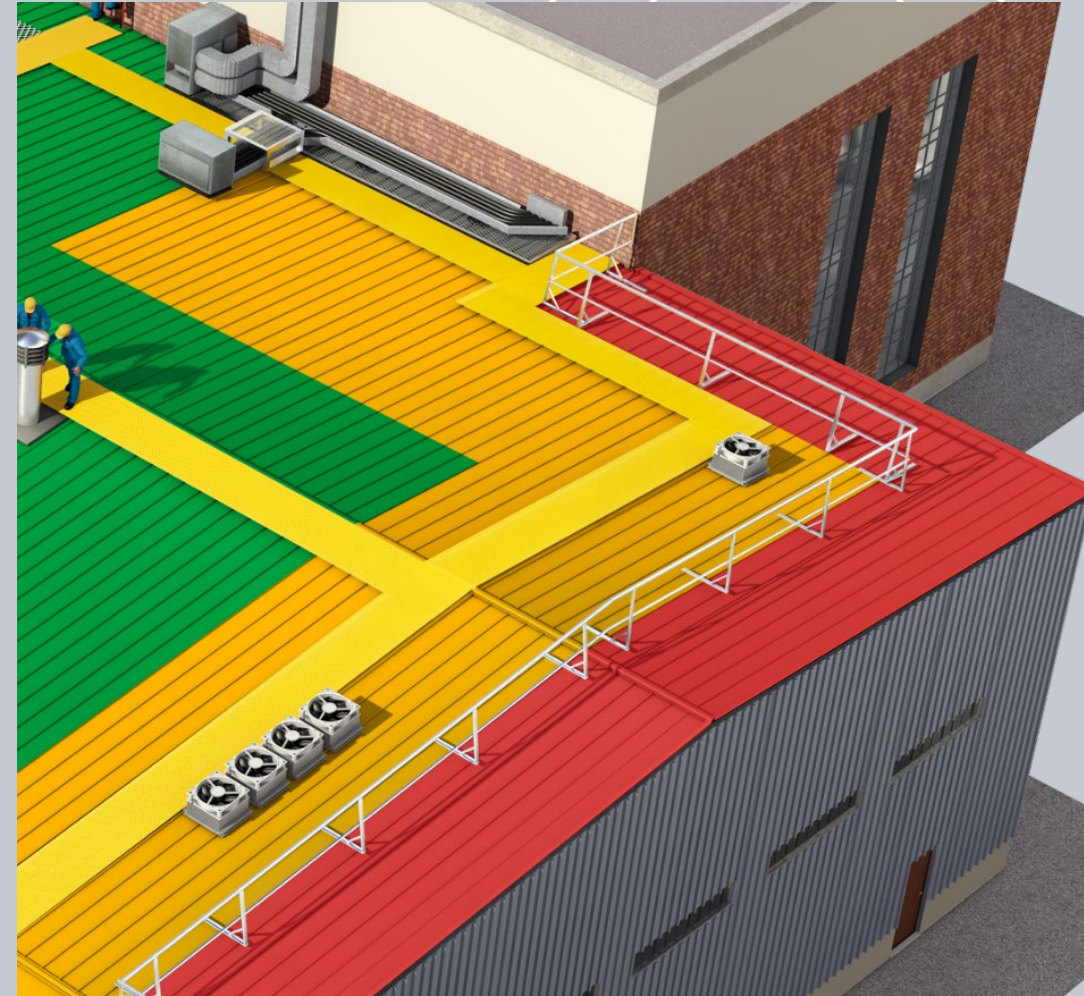
- A designated area may be used



Definitions

29 CFR § 1910.28(b)(13)(iii)(A)

Temporary = the duration of the task the worker performs is brief or short.
Generally, includes those that a worker can perform in less time than it takes to install or set up conventional fall protection.

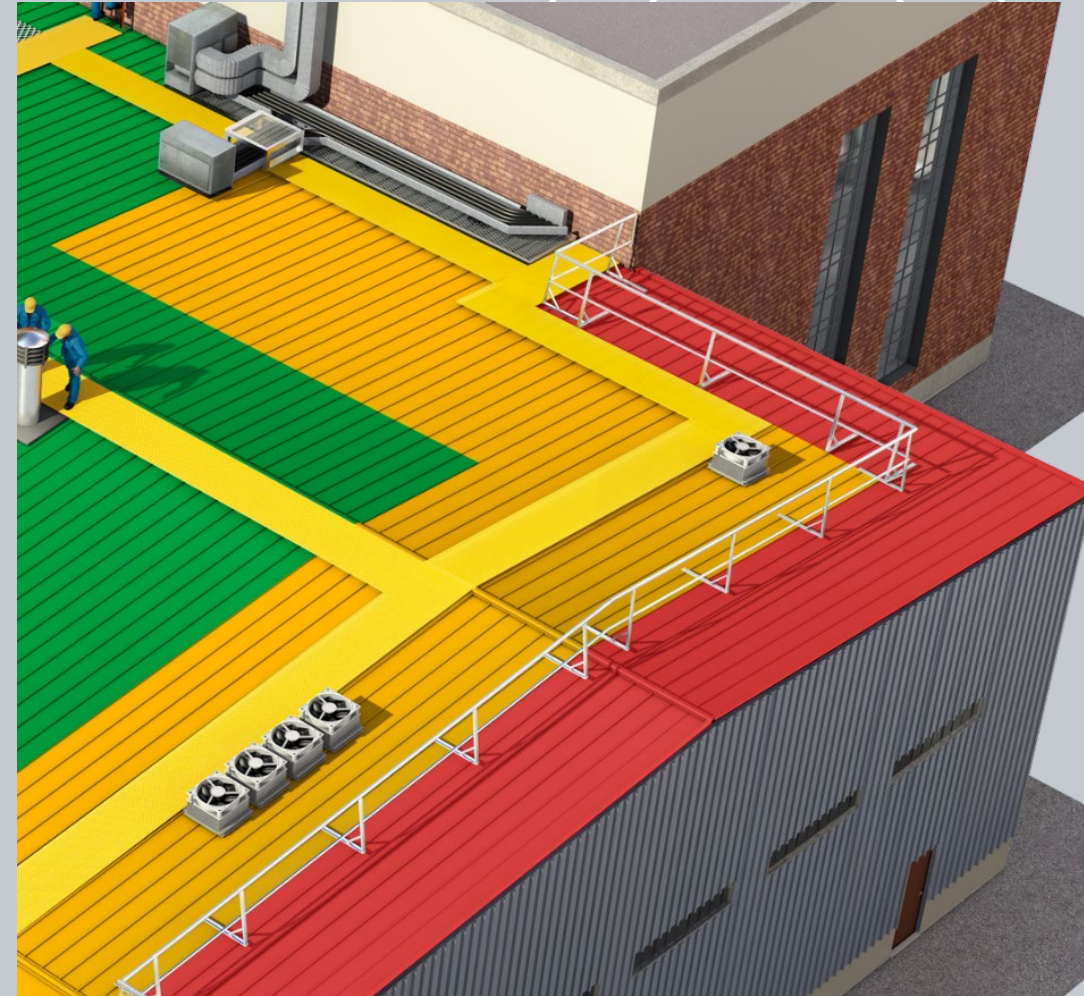


Definitions

29 CFR § 1910.28(b)(13)(iii)(A)

Infrequent = the task or job is performed only on occasion, when needed (e.g., equipment breakdown), on an occasional basis, or at sporadic or irregular intervals.

Infrequent tasks include work activities such as annual maintenance or servicing of equipment, monthly or quarterly replacement of batteries or HVAC filters, and responding to equipment outage or breakdown. In these instances, the frequency of exposure to fall hazards is very limited. By contrast, tasks performed or repeated on a daily, routine or regular basis are not infrequent activities within the meaning of the final rule. Infrequent jobs also do not include those that workers perform as a primary or routine part of their job or repeatedly at various locations during a work shift. **A task may be considered infrequent when it is performed once a month, once a year, or when needed.**





Key Takeaways



If it is quicker to set up conventional fall protection, then the task is **NOT temporary**



If it is a routine part of an individual's job, then the task is **frequent**



What can be proven in a court of law?

Best practice in the orange zone: **use fall protection.**



Green Zone / Risk Area 3

Green Zone = 15ft or more

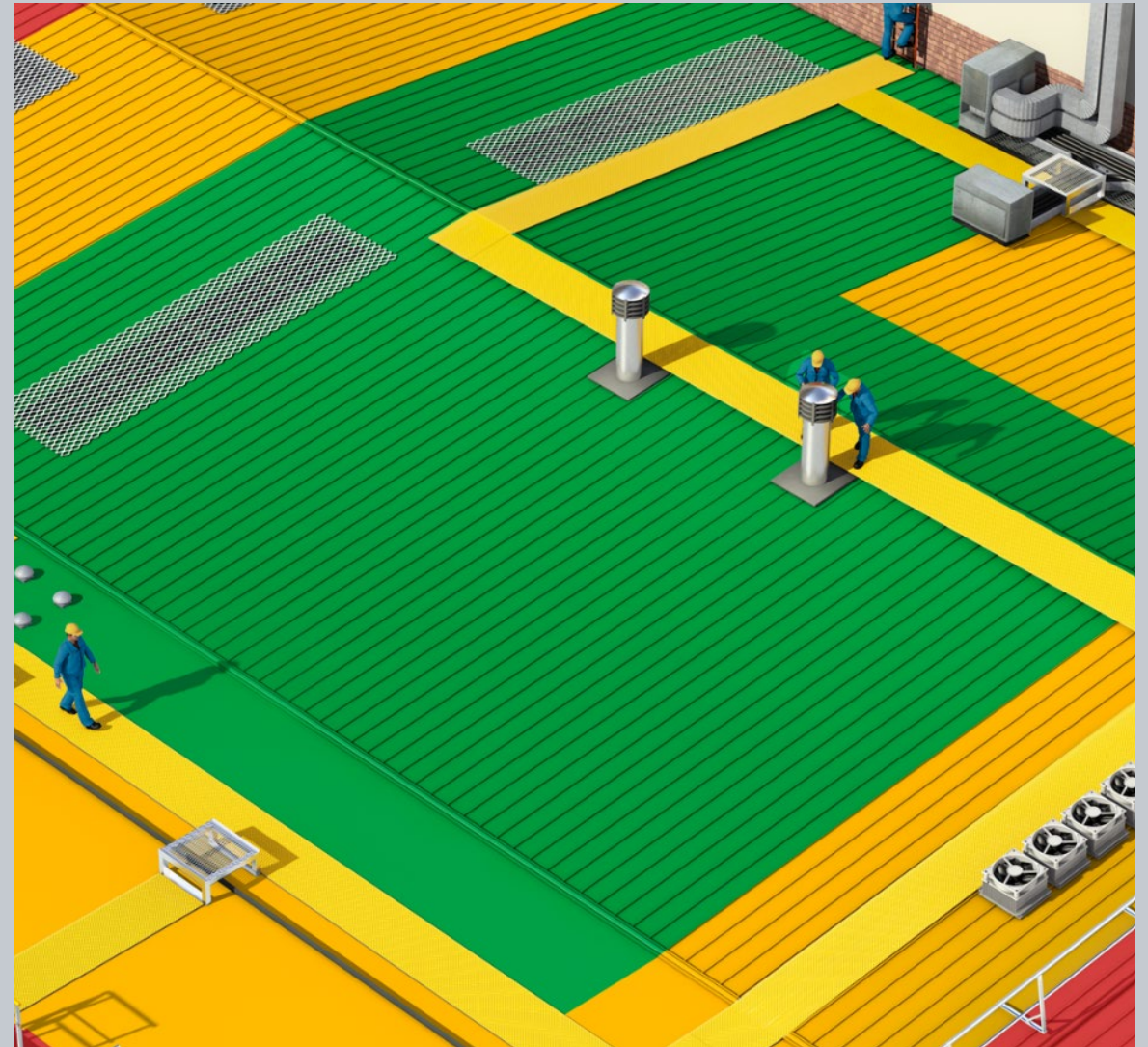
OSHA 1910.28(b)(13)(iii)

OSHA requires:

- Guardrail system
- Safety net system
- Travel restraint system
- Personal fall arrest system
- Designated area

If the work is **both** infrequent and temporary...

- Fall protection isn't required



Thank You!

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Next Steps



Upcoming Webinar:
High Five Roof Safety
Audits



Feedback Survey: for a few
mins of your time, you could
win \$50!

Resources



High Five Program
Page



AEC Daily Profile

Kattsafe

Height access
and fall protection

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