There Is Another Choice In
Building Maintenance & Fall Protection Systems

Let Bauwerk Safety Systems provide you with
“Designed Access Safety Solutions”
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Master Specifications Available Upon Request
Bauwerk Safety Systems is a full service access company experienced in providing innovative turnkey services. Those turnkey services include **FREE CONSULTATION AND SYSTEM DESIGNS** with other services including manufacturing, inspections, and testing certification.

Bauwerk Safety provides a complete technical consultation service in helping building owners, property managers, architects, and general contractors understand and meet the OSHA and ANSI/IWCA I-14.1 requirements for the complete safety of the worker. We are experts in the requirements mandated in the Federal OSHA Standards and the ANSI/IWCA I-14.1 Safety Standard.

Bauwerk Safety believes, that every piece of equipment that we manufacture should be designed, engineered, installed, tested, and inspected by a trained expert. Our staff are all experienced and trained in Regulation Compliance Standards. With our team of draftsmen, engineers, and fabricators and our attention to detail on all projects no matter how small or how large, we will provide the best equipment in the fall protection industry.

Our mission is to design a total turnkey system that provides the maintenance contractor with the industry’s most secure access system. We will also provide you with the best in class customer service.

Let Bauwerk Safety Systems work with you on your project to design a safe, efficient & cost effective system! **FREE CONSULTATION AND SYSTEM DESIGNS.**

*It’s more than just washing windows. It’s maintenance for the life of the building.*

**LUNCH IS ON US!**
Call Today To Schedule A “Lunch & Learn”
Bauwerk Safety System’s portfolio of maintenance and fall protection systems also includes a full line of Building Maintenance Units (BMU’s). This includes permanent installed roof cars, permanent powered platforms, and monorail systems. These systems are offered by R&R Scaffolding, LTD. and GinD (Gondolas in Design) to answer the demand for high quality facade access systems and equipment. Please visit their websites or call Bauwerk Safety for more information.

www.rrscaffold.com  www.gind.es

LUNCH IS ON US!
Call Today To Schedule A “Lunch & Learn”
Visit www.bauwerksafety.com for more BMU photos and videos
Mark,

It’s been great working with you guys. You do outstanding work and I will definitely be contacting you the next time we need davits on a project. Everything worked out great on installing the davits. Thanks.

Dave Dutko
Paric
Project: Stratford at Kenwood

The architect excluded building maintenance equipment in their agreement with client, therefore we picked up the loose ends. After months of misery (missing conference calls, incomplete drawings, etc.) with Pro-Bel, we called in Bauwerk Safety. Mark jumped right in, solved our requirements then produced what products we needed immediately to keep up with concrete pours. We left Mark 3 weeks from 1st call to design and development. He even produced products we did not need just in case we did, due to not knowing if solutions proposed would match up to structure design.

Tom Smith
Walsh Construction
Project: Blue Chip Casino
Bauwerk Safety Systems suspended and fall protection equipment are recommended for all buildings three stories and higher where windows or building facades are accessed and maintained from the roof using suspended Rope Decent Systems (RDS), Single Work Cage or Platform. In addition to window cleaning applications, Bauwerk Safety Systems products are also utilized and recommended for:

- Facade Maintenance
- Overhangs
- Sloped Roofs
- Terraces and Atriums
- Fall Protection for Ladder Workers
- Servicing and Maintenance of Signs, Lighting, Security Cameras and other similar applications
- Roofing or Roof Maintenance
- Construction Restoration / Retrofit Applications
- New Construction
- Wherever Maintenance Personnel are Exposed to Falls From Elevation

To assist designers in the efficiency, economical value, and practicality of a properly designed system that conforms to applicable OSHA standards, Bauwerk Safety Systems offers **FREE CONSULTATION AND SYSTEM DESIGNS**. Bauwerk Safety Systems will provide a proposed fall protection design concept to meet current ANSI/IWCA I-14.1 standards. We are dedicated to providing innovative solutions that meet the need yet are sensitive to the building design concept. Please provide us the following information for your **FREE SYSTEM LAYOUT**:

- Roof Plans (Architectural & Structural)
- Parapet and Roof Details
- Building Elevations and Sections
- Typical Floor Plans
- Wall Details
- Any Other Drawings or Information Pertinent to Exterior Maintenance

Please email your drawings to: info@bauwerksafety.com
Please reference Bauwerk Safety Systems or send a CD directly to our business address.

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Call Today To Schedule A “Lunch & Learn”
M Casino Hotel
Las Vegas NV

Blue Chip Casino
Michigan City IN

Blue Chip Casino
Michigan City IN

Hilton Grand Vacation
Orlando FL

W Hotel
Atlanta GA

Aluminum Davit Assembly with Portable Tilt Socket

Flush Mounted Davit Support with Portable Socket Insert

Roof Mounted Tieback Anchor

Flush Mounted Parapet Davit Supports Welded to Roof Structure

Wall Mounted Outrigger Supports

Aluminum Davit Assembly with Universal Davit Base

Portable Socket Insert
Free Project Consulting/Free Design Service
Either through email, phone call or face-to-face, we help our clients determine an economical fall protection system solution at no charge. Our design team will consult and explain the OSHA/ANSI I-14.1 safety requirements and how it relates to your building.

Standard Conformance
All Bauwerk Safety Systems equipment conforms to OSHA and ASME/ANSI safety requirements for suspended access and fall protection.

Engineer Certified
OSHA and ANSI/IWCA I-14.1 require that safety anchoring devices and primary support equipment be designed by or under the direction of a registered professional engineer experienced in such design. Our systems meet or exceed this criteria and equipment performance is based on data derived from testing and/or engineering calculations.

Liability Insurance
Bauwerk Safety Systems carries $5,000,000.00 in product liability against product/system failure.

Inspections & Testing
We provide annual and ten-year recertification inspections as required by the ANSI I-14.1 standard.

Accountability Starts with a Properly Designed Fall Protection System!
- Someone in our organization said that
Completed and Current Projects:

- MD Anderson Cancer Center – League City TX, Tieback Anchors
- 3rd & Lea Office – Nashville TN, Tieback Anchors
- 111 S. Peoria – Chicago IL, Tieback Anchors & Rigging Sleeves
- Canal Crossing – New Orleans LA, Tieback Anchors
- Irving Convention Center Hotel – Irving TX, Outriggers & Tieback Anchors
- Home 2 Suites – Nashville TN, Tieback Anchors
- Duel Brand Hotel – Teaneck NJ, Tieback Anchors
- City Center Office Tower – Lexington KY, Rigging Sleeves, Tieback Anchors & HLL
- Myrtle Beach Residence Inn – Myrtle Beach SC, Rigging Sleeves & Tieback Anchors
- Overland Office Bldgs 1 & 2 – Overland KS, Tieback Anchors
- Ramsey Solutions – Franklin TN, Davits & Tieback Anchors
- U of Fl Wertheim Lab – Gainesville FL, Davits & Tieback Anchors
- Drury Hotel – Nashville TN, Davits & Tieback Anchors
- Nashville Federal Courthouse – Nashville TN, Tieback Anchors & HLL
- Hurley Office Tower – Vancouver WA, Tieback Anchors
- OHSU Children’s Eye Clinic – Portland OR, Tieback Anchors & HLL
- Capital One Performing Arts Center – McLean VA, Tieback Anchors & HLL

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When designing a fall arrest system for your existing or newly designed building, please follow these basic requirements in the matrix below*.

### Determine Your Building’s Conditions:

- **My building has parapet walls less than 42”** = Requirement A
- **My building has tall parapet walls and/or bumpouts** = Requirement C
- **My building is in excess of 300’ in height** = Requirement B or C
- **My building is in excess of 130’ in height** = Requirement B or C
- **My building is 3+ stories and is utilizing a descent system** = Requirement D
- **My building has a mansard roof** = Requirement E
- **My building has a cantilevered slab/roof edge** = Requirement E or F
- **My building has other fall hazards not pertaining to the roof** = Requirement G
- **My building has an atrium** = Requirement F
- **My building design won’t allow for a permanent powered platform** = Requirement G
- **The building owner does not want a suspended maintenance system** = Requirement H

### Determine Your Building’s Requirements:

- A = Fall Restraint System or Horizontal Life Line
- B = Dedicated Davit System
- C = Permanent Building Maintenance Unit**
- D = Tieback Anchors (1 for main line & 1 for safety line)
- E = Cable Tube or Rigging Sleeve
- F = Rigging Sleeve or Monorail w/ Trolleys
- G = Consultation w/ Bauwerk Safety Systems
- H = OSHA is On Standby

*Due to building/labor codes in the states of NY and California, there are specific instances when permanent platforms are or can be considered mandatory.

**Buildings that are more than 300’ in height are required to utilize intermittent stabilization anchors. There may be conditions that these anchors cannot be used, please call Bauwerk Safety for more information.

A few things to remember:

No window cleaner shall attempt to clean any surface beyond his reach. Swinging, swaying or any other maneuver to increase the work area shall be prohibited. (IWCA I-14.1 standard, section 5.6.9) From an economic standpoint, the objective is to use a conventional maintenance contractor supplied temporary platform whenever possible. However, there are specific instances when permanent platforms are or can be considered mandatory. Intermittent stabilization anchors only work when a roof rigged stage can transverse over the edge of the roof and down the facade of the building. These anchors will not work with a ground rigged system.

### Electrical Requirements:

Electrical power outlets are to be located at each roof level no more than 100’ from window cleaning/suspended equipment locations. The power requirements at designated outlets are to be capable of providing 208 volts, 3 phase, 60 Hertz, 30 amperes at each receptacle except for a permanent powered platform which requires 230 volts. The outlets should not experience more than 3% voltage drop under full load.
Building Conditions and Primary Suspension Guide

The following three pages will assist you in recognizing your buildings conditions and what typical maintenance equipment is available to best meet your suspended maintenance needs.

The numbers located on the “building” will coincide with the numbers located on the next page, giving you a “what” the equipment is and, “how” the equipment is used. An optional piece of equipment may be referred.

The last page to this guide will give you more information about the four (4) primary suspension platforms used in this industry to perform building maintenance and or window washing.

Please don’t hesitate to call us @ 615.992.1136 with any questions.
The ANSI / IWCA I-14.1 SAFETY STANDARD applies to devices on roofs that must be used to support personnel and equipment as they suspend over the side of the building for either window washing or building maintenance. All workers "at height" must have fall protection in addition to any suspension system used. "At Height" refers to three (3) stories or higher.

The ANSI / IWCA I-14.1 Standard presently requires that working lines, lifelines and tie back lines be anchored either in line with the suspended worker or within 15 degrees of perpendicular.
#A-Mansard Cable Tube
- Used for ground rigging non-permanent platform or work cage.
- Optional Equipment: #11-Rigging Sleeve

#B-Suspended Permanent Powered Platform, Roof Car, or BMU
- Refer to Primary Suspension Systems Guide for More Information

#C-Horizontal Cable Life Line (HLL)
- For horizontal, sloped or vertical mobility over extended distances while working close to a vertical drop e.g. within 6’-0” of roof edge, skylight, or any high, narrow, level roof area or walkway not protected by a 42” high guardrail.
- Optional Equipment: Horizontal Trolley Rail Lifeline

#D-Roof Rigged Tilt Davit
- A davit used to raise the suspended working platform above the building face being serviced. The platform can also be rigged on the roof and then swung over the parapet, or rigged on the ground if desired. Normally the davit arms are 7’-0”.

#E-Primary Steel Suspension Cable
- Used to support primary suspension systems.

#F-Stabilization Anchor
- Stabilization Anchors must be installed in buildings over 130’ (75’ in New York, with the first being no more than 50’ from the top of the building. Vertical distance between anchors must be no more than 50’ or 3 floors whichever is less.

#G-Secondary Nylon Safety Rope
- Tied off to its own independent safety anchor.

#H-Ground Rigged Davit
- A low portable davit designed to just clear the parapet. Preferred method of rigging with window cleaners. If using a platform, it can only be rigged on the ground i.e. cannot be rigged on the roof and then swung over the parapet.
- Optional Equipment: Outrigger System

#I-Safety Tieback Anchor
- Used as a secondary tie off for fall protection
- Refer to Primary Suspension Systems Guide for More Information

#J-Rope Decent System (RDS) or Bosun’s Chair
- One of the most common and popular types of equipment employed for washing windows.
- Refer to Primary Suspension Systems Guide for More Information

#K-Monorail System
- Monorail systems are often used to access difficult-to-reach or otherwise inaccessible exterior or interior glass areas.
- Typically a monorail system consists of an aluminum rail section which houses a traversing trolley.
- Monorails are normally used for platform work and single work cage; however, they are also ideal for bosun’s chair or direct lanyard application. For platform, four trolleys are required (two for the primary suspension and two for worker’s lifelines).
- Monorail systems are ideal for the underside of building overhangs, sloped glazing/ sky lighting, all types of atrium glass, domes, and similar applications where continuous horizontal movement is required.
- Optional Equipment: #11-Rigging Sleeve

#L-Rigging Sleeve
- Rigging sleeves provide pathways through roofs, floors, and walls or other vertical elements for suspension lines where access would otherwise be difficult, unsafe, or impossible.
- Workers access rigging sleeves located at upper levels via the roof, mechanical room floor, or soffit.
- Suspend lines are fed through the sleeves to the lower level to a ground rigged platform. Available in many model variations, rigging sleeves are designed to satisfy virtually any access requirement.
- Optional Equipment: #10-Monorail System

#M-Non-Permanent Suspended Platform or Work Cage
- Refer to Primary Suspension Systems Guide for More Information
Equipment Type:

RDS: Rope Descent System or Bosun’s Chair
- This equipment is rigged directly to wall or roof anchors in line w/ the point of suspension. Other devices can be used to suspend the chair. Separate worker fall arrest system tied off to its own independent safety anchor is required.
- Window cleaners shall not reach further than 6’-0 in any direction. Excessive swinging or swaying is prohibited.
- Shall not be used above 300’-0.

Non-Permanent Transportable Suspended Platform or Work Cage
- Shall not be used above 300’-0 unless continuously stabilized.
- This equipment is equipped w/ power motor climbers for both descent and ascent capabilities.
- Typically ground rigged using steel cable for primary suspension from the roof.
- A separate worker fall arrest system is required tied off to its own independent safety anchor.

Suspended Permanent Powered Platform
- Generally related to buildings over 300’-0 in height.
- Dictated by building/labor codes in New York and California, over certain building heights.
- Used when conventional ground rigged platforms are impractical due to wind hazard, stability problems, and weight of suspension lines.
- Intermittent facade stabilization is required to stabilize platform working from the roof down.
- Equipped with added safety features.
- Electrical power outlets are to be located at each roof level no more than 100’-0 from window cleaning/suspended equipment locations.
- ‘T’ Type platforms employ two cable suspension w/ separate worker fall arrest system tied off to its own independent safety anchor.
- ‘F’ Type platforms employ four cable suspension w/ fall arrest lanyards secured to the platform.
- Contact Bauwerk Safety Systems or R&R Scaffolding for more information on ‘T’ & ‘F’ type platforms.
Regulating Agencies:

**Occupational Safety & Health Administration**

There are three main standards within OSHA that govern suspended building maintenance:

1910.25 Subpart D: Walking-Working Surfaces  
1910.66 Subpart F: Powered Platforms & Appendix C  
1926.500 Subpart M: Fall Protection

**ANSI/IWCA I-14.1**

The I-14.1 standard was developed by the American Standards Institute (ANSI) and the International Window Cleaning Association (IWCA). Adopted in October 2001, this standard was created to provide accepted safe practices for window cleaning.

We all know to well what this four letter word means to Contractors, Building Owners, Building Managers, and Architects. Bauwerk Safety Systems provides a complete technical consultation service to ensure that all OSHA and ANSI/IWCA I-14.1 safety standards and codes are met for the complete safety of the worker. Unfamiliarity with safety issues on the part of the designer can often can lead to work stoppage, citations, fines, and subsequent court action as well as multi-million dollar third party lawsuits. Compliance with the latest requirements puts the responsibility of meeting the IWCA I-14.1 safety standard directly on the building owner.

It is common practice for workers engaged in the suspended maintenance of buildings to be provided with the proper attachment points. However, many buildings are not provided with suitable anchorage attachment points for both primary hang lines and safety lines. Instead, the lines are often attached to any convenient member around which a rope can be tied that the worker can find available. Fact is, many of these members are not capable of supporting a worker in the event of the worker falling and when put to the test, give way or fail. Unless the building has been designed for the provision of suitable anchorage points for the suspended access equipment being employed, including separate fall protection, eventually conditions will combine to produce a disastrous fall.

Bauwerk Safety Systems is dedicated to providing innovative solutions that meet all OSHA and ANSI I-14.1 standards and codes.

**IWCA I-14.1 Window Cleaning Safety Standard**

The ANSI-IWCA I-14.1 SAFETY STANDARD applies to devices on roofs that must be used to support personnel and equipment as they suspend over the side of the building for either window washing or building maintenance. All workers “at height” must have fall protection in addition to any suspension system used. “At height” refers to three (3) stories or higher.

“All buildings where window cleaning is performed that employ suspended equipment shall be equipped with roof anchorage or other approved devices which will provide for the safe use of the Equipment in conformance with the provisions of this standard.” (Section 4.1.1)
OSHA fines Elmhurst, N.Y., contractor for fall and scaffold hazards following worker death at Forest Hills job site

NEW YORK — An Elmhurst, N.Y., contractor faces $16,000 in fines from the U.S. Department of Labor’s Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) following a fatal scaffold collapse at a Forest Hills, N.Y., work site.

On April 7, two employees of Roosevelt Contracting Co. Inc. were pointing brick on a building at 102-25 67th Drive, when one side of the two-point suspended scaffold from which they were working collapsed. This caused one worker to fall 40 feet to his death.

"Falls are a hazard for employees working on scaffolds. That danger increases whenever basic, required safeguards are absent," said Richard Mendelson, OSHA’s area director for Queens, Manhattan and Brooklyn, N.Y. "To prevent these fatalities, it is imperative that employers ensure the use of fall protection and effectively train their employees."

OSHA’s inspection found that the employees lacked adequate fall protection. One had no fall protection, while the other was not tied off to a secure anchorage point. They also had not been trained to recognize the hazards associated with scaffold work.

"OSHA’s inspection found that the employees lacked adequate fall protection. One had no fall protection, while the other was not tied off to a secure anchorage point. They also had not been trained to recognize the hazards associated with scaffold work."

In addition, the scaffold was not secured properly to the building and lacked guardrails and a ladder or other safe means of access. Employees were exposed to tripping and fall hazards while climbing the parapet wall on the roof. Finally, scaffolds were not erected under the supervision of a competent person with both the knowledge to identify hazards and the authority to correct them.

Roosevelt Contracting Co. Inc. was cited for one alleged willful violation with a $7,000 proposed fine for not having the scaffolds erected under the supervision of a competent person. It was cited with six alleged serious violations with $9,000 in proposed fines for the other hazards. OSHA defines a willful violation as one committed with an intentional disregard of, or plain indifference to, the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act and regulations. OSHA issues a serious citation when death or serious physical harm are likely to result from a hazard about which the employer knew or should have known.

Roosevelt Contracting Co. Inc. has 15 business days from receipt of the citations to request and participate in an informal conference with OSHA or to contest the citations before the independent Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. The inspection was conducted by OSHA’s Queens, N.Y., district office. Employers and employees in the borough with questions regarding workplace safety and health standards may call (718) 279-9060.

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, employers are responsible for providing a safe and healthful workplace for their employees. OSHA’s role is to assure the safety and health of America's working men and women by setting and enforcing standards; providing training, outreach and education; establishing partnerships; and encouraging continual process improvement in workplace safety and health. For more information, visit www.osha.gov.
U.S. Department of Labor
Office of Public Affairs
Region 1

Region 1 News Release: 07-1918-BOS / BOS 2007-382
Contact: Ted Fitzgerald
Phone: 617-565-2074

U.S. Labor Department’s OSHA proposes more than $100,000 in fines against Fall River, Mass., contractor for fall hazards at Newport, R.I., worksite

 PROVIDENCE, R.I. -- A Fall River, Mass., contracting company with a history of not providing required fall protection for its employees faces $109,000 in proposed fines from the U.S. Department of Labor’s Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) for fall hazards at a Newport, R.I., residential construction site.

Miranda Construction Co. Inc. was cited for seven alleged willful, repeat and serious violations of safety standards on a worksite at 304 Broadway following an OSHA inspection begun June 19, 2007, in response to a report of employees working in unsafe conditions.

"The sizable fines proposed in this case reflect the fact that this employer has been cited repeatedly in Rhode Island and Massachusetts for not providing this basic, common-sense and legally required safeguard," said Patrick Griffin, OSHA’s area director in Providence.

OSHA’s inspection found employees exposed to falls of up to 12 feet from an unguarded roof, and up to 27 feet from an unguarded and unsecured pump jack scaffold and an unsecured ladder. According to Griffin, falls are the leading cause of death in construction work. The inspection also determined that the scaffold’s supporting poles were not properly secured and plumb and that employees working beneath the scaffold lacked protective headgear.

"There's no excuse for not protecting employees against the number-one killer in construction work," said Griffin. "Employees at this and other jobsites who lack required fall protection are just one step away from death or disabling injuries."

OSHA has cited Miranda Construction for a total of 17 fall and scaffolding violations in Rhode Island and Massachusetts since 1995. Most recently, it was cited in 2005 and 2006 for fall hazards at worksites in Cranston and Newport, R.I., and in 2003 and 2005 at worksites in New Bedford and North Dartmouth, Mass.

The company has 15 business days from receipt of its citations to request and participate in an informal conference with OSHA or to contest them before the independent Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. The latest inspection was conducted by OSHA’s Providence area office (telephone 401-528-4669).

OSHA defines a willful violation as one committed with plain indifference to or intentional disregard for employee safety and health. A repeat citation is issued when an employer has previously been cited for a substantially similar hazard and that citation has become final. A serious citation is issued when death or serious physical harm is likely to result from a hazard about which the employer knew or should have known.

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, employers are responsible for providing safe and healthful workplaces for their employees. OSHA’s role is to assure the safety and health of America’s working men and women by setting and enforcing standards; providing training, outreach and education; establishing partnerships; and encouraging continual process improvement in workplace safety and health. For more information, visit www.osha.gov.
Ronkonkoma, N.Y., contractor faces more than $147,000 in U.S. Labor Department OSHA fines for construction safety hazards

WESTBURY, N.Y. -- The U.S. Department of Labor’s Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has cited Painting and Decorating Inc. of Ronkonkoma, N.Y., for 20 alleged willful, repeat and serious violations of safety standards with $147,200 in proposed fines. The stucco and exterior/interior painting company was cited for failing to adequately protect its employees against falls and several other construction hazards at a King’s Point, N.Y., jobsite.

OSHA issued Painting and Decorating Inc. four willful, seven serious and nine repeat citations for a variety of deficiencies including, but not limited to, the employer's failure to: provide guardrails and/or fall protection while working on a scaffold, adequate planking, a competent person to oversee the work, training for employees working on scaffolds, base plates and an access ladder. The company also failed to inspect scaffolds for defects, provide fall protection for employees working 6 feet above a lower level and provide fall protection training to employees.

The willful violations address failure to fully plank the working platforms of the scaffold, use base plates, provide an access ladder and provide guard rails on a scaffold. A willful citation is issued when the evidence shows either an intentional violation of the law or plain indifference to its requirements.

"Employees working at heights greater than 6 feet must be adequately protected against falls, which are one of the leading killers in construction work," said Patricia Jones, OSHA's area director for Long Island. "Employers must take seriously both this hazard and their responsibility to ensure that employees are well equipped to do their jobs safely."

The serious violations address Painting and Decorating Inc.'s failure to: maintain a power tool in a safe condition, install a guard on a table saw, use equipment in accordance with instructions, maintain electric cords, lay platforms on scaffolds correctly when the scaffold changes direction, tie in a scaffold four or more tiers high and have handrails on stairways. A serious citation is issued when death or serious physical harm is likely to result from a hazard about which the employer knew or should have known.

"One of the best means of ensuring a safe workplace is to establish an effective safety and health management system through which management and employees can work together to actively identify, analyze and eliminate work-related hazards," said Robert Kulick, OSHA's regional administrator in New York.

An employer may be cited for a repeat violation if that employer was cited previously for a substantially similar condition and the citation became a final order. Painting and Decorating Inc. has 15 business days from receipt of its citations to contest them before the independent Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. The company already has filed a formal notice of contest with OSHA. The inspection was conducted by OSHA's Long Island Area Office; telephone 516-334-3344.

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, employers are responsible for providing a safe and healthy workplace for their employees. OSHA's role is to promote the safety and health of America's working men and women by setting and enforcing standards; providing training, outreach and education; establishing partnerships; and encouraging continual process improvement in workplace safety and health. For more information, visit www.osha.gov.
OSHA News Release


EL PASO, Texas -- The U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is proposing $106,200 in penalties against El Paso-based Best Plastering Contractors for allegedly exposing employees to potential fall hazards.

OSHA issued the citations alleging four willful and three serious violations following an investigation that began July 11, 2008, when agency inspectors witnessed employees working on a scaffold without using fall protection equipment at the company's worksite on Patriot Point Drive in El Paso.

"The fines reflect the company's failure to follow OSHA requirements and their indifference toward providing their employees with a safe workplace environment," said Dean McDaniel, OSHA's regional administrator in Dallas. "It is fortunate that no one was seriously injured."

The willful citations are for failing to fully plank working levels of the scaffold; to set up the scaffold on adequate foundation; to supply workers with a ladder or other safe access to the scaffold working levels; and to provide guardrails for employees working on upper levels of the scaffold. A willful violation is one committed with plain indifference to or intentional disregard for employee safety and health.

Serious violations included failing to provide training for employees who used portland cement, a chemical which can cause skin burns; to properly brace the scaffold; and to repair or replace damaged scaffold components. A serious violation exists when there is a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result and the employer knew or should have known of the hazard.

The company has 15 business days from receipt of the citations to comply, request an informal conference with OSHA's area director in Lubbock, Texas, or contest the citations and penalties before the independent Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.

Employers and employees with questions about workplace safety may call the agency's Lubbock Area Office at 806-472-7681. A toll-free hotline at 800-321-6742 may be used to report workplace accidents, fatalities or situations posing imminent danger to workers. For more information, visit OSHA's Web site at www.osha.gov.

OSHA operates a vigorous enforcement program, conducting more than 39,000 inspections, and finding nearly 88,000 violations of its standards and regulations, in fiscal year 2008. Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, employers are responsible for providing safe and healthy workplaces for their employees. OSHA's role is to promote the safety and health of America's working men and women by setting and enforcing standards; providing training, outreach and education; establishing partnerships; and encouraging continual process improvement in workplace safety and health.
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