

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR THE
CONSTRUCTION FALL PROTECTION PLANS (29 CFR
1926.502) AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS (1926.503)¹
(OMB Control No. 1218-0197 (February 2007))**

JUSTIFICATION

1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the collection of information.

The main objective of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSH Act) is to “assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources” (29 U.S.C. 651). To achieve this objective, the OSH Act specifically authorizes “the development and promulgation of occupational safety and health standards” (29 U.S.C. 651). In addition, the OSH Act specifies that “[e]ach employer shall make, keep and preserve, and make available to the Secretary . . . such records . . . as the Secretary . . . may prescribe by regulation as necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of this Act . . .” (29 U.S.C. 657).

Under the authority granted by the OSH Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published the construction standards on Fall Protection Systems Criteria and Practices (29 CFR 1926.502) and Training Requirements (29 CFR 1926.503) to protect employees from workplace fall hazards. Items 2 and 12 below list and describe the specific information collection requirements of these standards.

2. Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the Agency has made of the information received from the current collection.

The standard on Fall Protection Systems Criteria and Practices (29 CFR 1926.502) ensures that employers provide required fall protection for their employees working in the construction industry. The Standard recognizes the vast variation in construction fall hazards and accordingly includes several optional solutions. Depending on job-site conditions, employers may choose to comply with requirements for guardrail systems, safety-net systems, personal fall arrest systems, positioning device systems, warning line systems, safety monitoring systems or controlled access zones, and combinations of these abatement strategies. In further recognition of the flexibility needed to address fall hazards in construction, specific standards include optional components. In order to ensure the options provide employees their full measure of fall protection, the Standard requires the employer to prepare certifications. Accordingly, the Standard has the following paperwork requirements: Paragraphs (c)(4)(ii) and (k) of 29 CFR 1926.502, specify

¹The purpose of this supporting statement is to analyze and describe the burden hours and cost associated with the provisions of the construction standards on Fall Protection Systems Criteria and Practice (29 CFR 1926.502) and Training Requirements (29 CFR 1926.503) that contain paperwork requirements, and does not provide information or guidance on how to comply with, or to enforce, these provisions.

certification of safety nets and development of fall protection plans, respectively.

Safety-net use is a fall protection option available to construction employers. Paragraph (c)(4)(ii) of 29 CFR 1926.502, which addresses the certification of safety nets, is an option within the option to use these nets. This paragraph is available to employers who demonstrate that performing a drop test on safety nets is unreasonable. This provision allows such employers to certify that their safety nets and the installation of these nets protect employees at least as well as safety nets that have met the drop-test criteria. The employer must complete the certification process prior to using such a net for fall protection, and the certificate must include the following information: Identification of the net and the type of installation used for the net; the date that the certifying party determined that the net and its installation would meet the drop-test criteria specified by the Standard; and the signature of the party making this determination. The most recent certificate must be available at the jobsite for inspection, thereby providing a means for employees and OSHA compliance officers to verify that the safety net and its installation comply with the impact requirements of the Standard. The use of safety nets, not to be confused with debris nets designed only to trap debris, has declined in construction due to the increased efficiency of computer aided fall protection preplanning and technical improvements in personal fall arrest and guardrail systems. Increasingly project owners and insurance carriers are requiring that all employees use conventional fall protection, primarily personal fall arrest systems, on their construction projects.

The fall protection plans specified in paragraph (k) of 29 CFR 1926.502 are available as an option to employers who have employees engaged in leading-edge work, precast-concrete-erection work, or residential construction. To exercise this option, these employers must provide evidence that using only conventional fall protection systems is infeasible or is more hazardous than the fall protection alternative described in the plan. The employer must ensure that: A “qualified person”² prepares an up-to-date plan for a specific jobsite; a copy of the current, approved plan is at the jobsite; a “competent person”³ supervises implementation of the plan; and the qualified person approves any revisions made to the plan, including revisions made to the plan as a result of investigating a fall, or serious fall-related incident as required by paragraph (k)(10) of this Standard. In addition, the employer must ensure that the plan: Documents the basis for determining that conventional fall protection equipment is infeasible or is more hazardous than the fall protection alternative; includes a discussion of other measures that the employer will take to reduce or eliminate the fall hazard for employees who do not use conventional fall protection systems; identifies each jobsite location where the employer cannot

²Paragraph (f) of §1926.32 specifies that a “qualified person” is “one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated [their] ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.”

³Defined in paragraph (f) of §1926.32 as “one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.”

use conventional fall protection systems, and designates these locations as controlled access zones; and provides the name or other identifier for each employee authorized to work in a controlled access zone. The Agency has identified two trends that have lessened industry reliance on the fall protection plan option. Computer aided fall protection preplanning improvements continue to couple with technical advances to make conventional fall protection more efficient and effective. Many construction employers are achieving what is called “100% tie-off” for their elevated employees because of these trends and the insistence of project owners and insurers.

The training-certification requirement specified in paragraph (b) of 29 CFR 1926.503 documents the training provided to employees potentially exposed to fall hazards. In this regard, a competent person must train these employees to recognize fall hazards and in the use of procedures and equipment that minimize these hazards.⁴ An employer must verify compliance with this training requirement by preparing and maintaining a written certification record that contains the: Name or other identifier of the employee receiving the training; the date(s) of the training; and the signature of the competent person who conducted the training or the signature of the employer.⁵ Under paragraph (c) of this Standard, employers must retrain employees who they have reason to believe do not have the required understanding and skills. In this regard, employers must provide retraining when: Changes occur in the workplace or in the types of fall protection systems or equipment that are sufficient to render the previous training obsolete; or inadequacies in an employee’s knowledge or use of fall protection systems or equipment indicate that the employee lacks the requisite understanding or skill. It is the Agency’s understanding that fall protection training is done on a cyclic or as needed basis for groups of employees rather than done for each employee.

3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burden.

Employers may use improved information technology when establishing and maintaining the required records. OSHA wrote the paperwork requirements of these standards in performance-

⁴Paragraph (a)(2) of this provision requires employers to ensure that its competent person is qualified in the following areas: the nature of fall hazards present at the worksite; correct procedures for erecting, maintaining, disassembling, and inspecting the fall protection systems that employees will use; the use and operation of guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, safety-net systems, warning-line systems, safety-monitoring systems, controlled-access zones, and other protections that employees will use; the functions of employees in the fall protection plan, including their functions in safety-monitoring systems when used; the limitations on the use of mechanical equipment during the performance of roofing work on low-sloped roofs; the correct procedures for handling and storing fall protection equipment and materials, and for erecting overhead protection; and is qualified in the standards contained in subpart M (“Fall protection”).

⁵This provision allows an employer, who relies on training conducted by another employer or on training that an employee completed prior to the effective date of these standards, to enter the date on the certificate on which the employer determined that this training met the requirements of this provision.

oriented language, i.e., in terms of what data to collect, not how to collect the data.

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Item 2 above.

The requirements to collect and maintain information are specific to each employer and employee involved, and no other source or agency duplicates these requirements or can make the required information available to OSHA (i.e., the required information is available only from employers).

5. If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities (Item 5 of OMB Form 83-I), describe any methods used to minimize burden.

The information collection requirements of these standards do not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

6. Describe the consequence to Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.

OSHA standards recognize several methods of addressing construction fall hazards including options for some listed methods. The standards ensure that employers, exercising certain fall protection options (safety-nets, fall protection plans), provide required fall protection for their employees. The standards also recognize the broad requirement for fall protection training. Therefore, these standards require that employers:

- certify the safety-nets and installations, if they demonstrate that it is unreasonable to conduct drop tests on safety-nets and their installations;
- develop fall protection plans, if they perform leading-edge work, precast-concrete-erection work, or residential construction, and provide evidence that using conventional fall protection equipment is infeasible or creates a greater hazard; and,
- certify training records that demonstrate that their employees can identify fall hazards and know how to use fall protection procedures and equipment to minimize these hazards.

OSHA believes that these requirements are necessary to verify that employers are providing employees with protection from fall hazards as required by these standards.

7. Explain any special circumstances that would cause an information collection to be conducted in a manner:

- **Requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly;**
- **Requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it;**
- **Requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document;**

- **Requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records for more than three years;**
- **In connection with a statistical survey, that is not designed to produce valid and reliable results that can be generalized to the universe of study;**
- **Requiring the use of a statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB;**
- **That includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use; or**
- **Requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secret, or other confidential information unless the can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.**

No special circumstances exist that require employers to collect information in the manner, or using the procedures, described in this Item.

8. If applicable, provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publication in the Federal Register of the agency's notice, required by 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and describe actions taken by the agency in response to these comments. Specifically address comments received on cost and hour burden.

Describe efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported.

Consultation with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records should occur at least once every 3 years, even if the collection-of-information activity is the same as in prior periods. There may be circumstances that may preclude consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)), OSHA published a notice in the Federal Register on March 28, 2007 (72 FR 14615, Docket No. OSHA 2007-0037) requesting public comment on its proposed extension of the information collection requirements contained in these standards. This notice was part of a preclearance consultation program to provide interested parties the opportunity to comment on OSHA's request for an extension by OMB of a previous approval of the information collection requirements found in these standards. The Agency received no comments in response to this notice.

In addition, in determining the number of instances where employees may choose to use the options in these standards, OSHA contacted the safety directors from two of the world's largest construction firms, a major U.S. construction labor union, and two construction employer associations.

9. Explain any decision to provide any payment or gift to respondents, other than reenumeration of contractors or grantees.

The Agency will not provide payments or gifts to the respondents.

10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.

The paperwork requirements specified in these standards do not require the collection of confidential information.

11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the reason why the agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.

The paperwork requirements specified in these standards do not require the collection of sensitive information.

12. Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. The statement should:

- **Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. Unless directed to do so, agencies should not conduct special surveys to obtain information on which to base hour burden estimates. Consultation with a sample (fewer than 10) of potential respondents is desirable. If the hour burden on respondents is expected to vary widely because of differences in activity, size, or complexity, show the range of estimated hour burden, and explain the reasons for the variance. Generally, estimates should not include burden hours for customary and usual business practices.**

- **If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form and aggregate the hour burdens in Item 13 of OMB Form 83-I.**

- **Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage-rate categories.**

Burden-hour and Cost Determinations

Burden hour determinations: In analyzing the information collection requirements for construction fall protection and training, OSHA relied on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, Construction Industry Series, issued in 2004 and 2005. The series includes establishment and employee population data distinguished by six digit North American Industrial Classification Systems (NAICS) codes. OSHA relies on the latest series available for industry 23, "Construction." Appendices A-C detail which NAICS construction industries are affected by the certification of safety nets, fall protection plans and training certification.

Cost Determinations:

The Agency determined average wage rate for a construction supervisor using average hourly earning, including benefits, to represent the cost of employee time. For the relevant occupational categories, mean hourly earnings from the *Employer Cost for Employee Compensation, September 2006, table 12*, U.S. Department of Labor, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics have been adjusted to reflect the fact that fringe benefits comprise of about 29.6% of total compensation in the private sector. Since wages are the remaining 70.4% of employee compensation, wages are multiplied by 1.4 (1/0.704) to estimate full employee hourly compensation. The costs of labor used in this analysis, \$29.13, are therefore estimates of total hourly compensation.

Table 1
Summary of Burden Hours and Costs

Collection of Information	Current Burden Hours	Requested Burden Hours	Difference	Costs
Certification of Safety Nets and Safety-Net Installations (§1926.502(c)(4)(ii))	320	23	-297	\$670
Fall Protection Plan (§1926.502(k))	250,000	974	-249,026	\$28,373
Certification of Training (§1926.503(b))	640,000	481,885	-158,115	\$14,037,310
Federal Access to Records	4,074	1,200	-2,874	\$34,956
Totals	894,394	484,082	-410,312	\$14,101,309

Certification of Safety Nets and Safety-Net Installations (§ 1926.502(c)(4)(ii))

OSHA estimates that, each year, 284 construction employers choose to use and certify safety nets and safety-net installations instead of performing drop tests (See Appendix A). OSHA discussed this requirement with experienced safety directors and OSHA field staff, and determined that in the vast majority of instances, employers would not choose this option. The Agency estimates that the annual frequency of net certification is no more than 284 a year, and that a qualified person requires 5 minutes (.08 hour) to prepare the certificate. Therefore, the total burden hours and cost for this requirement are:

Burden hours: 284 net certifications x .08 hour = 23 hours
Cost: 23 hours x \$29.13 = \$670

Fall Protection Plan (§ 1926.502(k))

The Agency estimates that the frequency of the fall protection-plan option in construction has fallen considerably due to the increased sophistication of fall protection equipment and computer aided preplanning. For those employers who still opt to use a fall protection plan, the sample fall protection plan found in subpart M (“Fall protection”), Appendix E provides them an expedient means for creating a plan with “paper and pencil.” OSHA estimates that 974 establishments who have employees engaged in leading-edge work, precast-concrete-erection work, or residential construction will use the fall protection option (See Appendix B). OSHA assumes that a qualified person requires one hour to develop a plan for a specific work site. Therefore, the total burden hours and cost for this requirement are:

Burden hours: 974 plans x 1 hour = 974 hours

Cost: 974 hours x \$29.13= \$28,373

Certification of Training (§ 1926.503(b))

OSHA estimates that 301,178 construction employers will require fall protection training and retraining each year for their employees (See Appendix C). The Agency recognizes that fall protection training is not individualized but presented to groups of employees at cyclic or regular intervals. Each employer may average 20 such presentations a year. Certification of the training sign-in roster is the usual form of certification. Accordingly OSHA estimates that there will be 6,023,560 construction fall protection training sessions per year. The Agency assumes that a competent person takes 5 minutes (.08 hour) to prepare each training certification. Therefore, the total burden hours and cost for this requirement are:

Burden hours: 6,023,560 certifications x .08 hour = 481,885 hours

Cost: 481,885 hours x \$29.13 = \$14,037,310

Federal Access to Records

These standards do not specify expressly that employers must provide the required certifications and fall protection plans to OSHA compliance officers during an inspection. However, compliance officers routinely request these records from employers after viewing, first hand, and receiving, through interviews, evidence of the lack of jobsite fall protection compliance. After reviewing inspection records for FY 2006, the Agency estimates that Federal OSHA, and State-Plan-States issued just under 17,000 citations (9,712 Federal and 7,137 State) for failure to comply with fall protection requirements on construction sites, nationwide. Further analysis of OSHA’s data revealed that the 9,712 citations were issued during only 8,543 Federal inspections. Using this citation per inspection rate for Federal and State-Plan fall protection violations, the Agency estimates that approximately 15,000 inspections involving construction fall protection in FY 2006 were conducted. Assuming there will be no significant variation in enforcement activity concerning falls in construction, the Agency estimates that fall protection access to records requests could reach 15,000 per year. However, this is extremely unlikely. Federal

OSHA data show that the Agency has cited Section 29 CFR 1926.502(c)(4) 4 times from FY 1997 – FY 2006. In the same time frame, the data reveal that Section 29 CFR 1926.502(k) was cited 248 times. In addition, Section 29 CFR 1926.503(b) was cited 1,642 times in the same 10 years. This Section requires each construction employer to maintain the latest certification. Therefore, the Agency believes the 15,000 inspections is an overestimation for the number of times a CSHO would request access to these records.

The Agency estimates that a qualified/competent person will spend 5 minutes (.08 hour) informing a compliance officer of the location of the requested records during the inspection. (Note: The Agency assumes that this response would cover the location of other documents that a compliance officer may request, i.e., fall protection plans and certification of safety nets and safety-net installations, because employers would likely co-locate all documents pertaining to their fall protection program.) Therefore, the total annual burden hours and cost for this requirement are:

Burden hours: 15,000 inspections x .08 hour = 1,200 hours

Cost: 1,200 hours x \$29.13 = \$34,956

13. Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden shown in item 12 and 14.)

• The cost estimate should be split into two components: (a) A total capital and start-up cost component (annualized over its expected useful life); and (b) a total operation and maintenance and purchase of services component. The estimates should take into account costs associated with generating, maintaining, and disclosing or providing the information. Include descriptions of methods used to estimate major cost factors including system and technology acquisition, expected useful life of capital equipment, the discount rate(s), and the time period over which costs will be incurred. Capital and start-up costs include, among other items, preparations for collecting information such as purchasing computers and software; monitoring, sampling, drilling and testing equipment; and record storage facilities.

If cost estimates are expected to vary widely, agencies should present ranges of cost burdens and explain the reasons for the variance. The cost of purchasing or contracting out information collection services should be a part of this cost burden estimate. In developing cost burden estimates, agencies may consult with a sample of respondents (fewer than 10), utilize the 60-day pre-OMB submission public comment process and use existing economic or regulatory impact analysis associated with the rulemaking containing the information collection, as appropriate.

• Generally, estimates should not include purchases of equipment or services, or portions thereof, made: (1) Prior to October 1, 1995; (2) to achieve regulatory compliance with requirements not associated with the information collection; (3) for reasons other than to provide information or keep records for the government; or (4) as part of customary and usual business or private practices.

Item 12 lists the total cost to employers of complying with the information-collection requirements specified in these standards.

14. Provide estimates of the annualized cost to the Federal Government. Also provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, which should include quantification of hours, operational expenses (such as equipment, overhead, printing and support staff), and any other expense that would not have been incurred

without this collection of information. Agencies also may aggregate cost estimates from Items 12, 13, and 14 into single table.

As noted in Item 12 above, Federal OSHA and State-Plan-State OSHA's conduct about 15,000 construction inspections for FY 2006 that resulted in citations for violations of fall protection requirements. Analysis of the Federal data shows that 6,003 Federal inspections resulted in citations to Section 29 CFR 1926.501, that 687 Federal inspections resulted in citations to Section 29 CFR 1926.502 and that 1,853 Federal inspections resulted in citations to Section 29 CFR 1926.503. In other words, approximately 30% of Federal fall protection inspections (2,540 of 8,543 inspections) involved standards with paperwork burdens attached. OSHA estimates that it's compliance officers as well as the State-Plan States' officers will continue to do the same in the future. Accordingly the Agency estimates that a compliance officer (GS-12/5), at an hourly wage rate of \$36.26, spends 5 minutes (.08 hour) during each of 4,500 inspection requesting and reviewing records maintained by employers covered by these standards. OSHA considers other expenses, such as equipment, overhead, and support staff salaries, as normal operating expenses that would occur without the collection-of-information requirements specified by these standards. Accordingly, the annual cost to the Federal government for OSHA compliance officers to request and review these records is:

$$\text{Cost: } 4,500 \text{ inspections} \times .08 \text{ hour} \times \$36.26 = \$13,054$$

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in Items 13 or 14 of the OMB Form 83-1.

As discussed in Item 8 above, OSHA contacted several safety directors from various companies and unions to obtain information to help us estimate the number of safety-net certifications, fall protection plans, and training certifications. In addition, the Agency identified appropriate NACIS codes in determining the number of employers impacted. Based on this revised methodology, the number of certifications and plans has been reduced from the previous ICR. The detailed reduction is discussed in Table 2, Summary of Burden Hour Reduction below.

This new methodology not only serves to update this ICR, but also can be used to up-date this ICR in the future.

Table 2

Summary of Burden Hour Adjustments

Collection of Information	Current Burden Hours	Requested Burden Hours	Adjustments	Changes
Certification of Safety Nets and Safety-Net Installations	320	23	-297	OSHA reduced the number of certifications from 4,000 to 284.
Fall Protection Plan	250,000	974	-249,026	The Agency decreased the number of fall protection plans from 250,000 to 974.
Certification of Training	640,000	481,885	-158,115	The Agency modified the methodology to reflect that employers can keep one certification record per session, rather than one certification per employee.
Federal Access to Records	4,074	1,200	-2,874	OSHA decreased the number of construction inspections from 50,931 to 15,000.
Totals	894,394	484,082	-410,312	

16. For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulations and publication. Address any complex analytical techniques that will be used. Provide the time schedule for the entire project, including beginning and ending dates of the collection of information, completion of the report, publication dates, and other actions.

OSHA will not publish the information collected under these standards.

17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons that display would be inappropriate.

There are no forms on which to display the expiration date.

18. Explain each exception to the certification statement identified in Item 19, “Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions,” of OMB Form 83-1.

OSHA is not seeking an exception to the certification statement in item 19.

Appendix A
Certification of Safety Nets and Safety Net Installations

Section 29 CFR 1926.	Description	Employer NAICS	Number of Employers	Number Employed	% Affected	Sub Total	# Affected
502(c)(4)(ii)	Safety Net Certification						
		236115	58,472	273,055	0.00%		0
		236116	4,397	44,384	0.50%		22
		236117	26,043	240,292	-		2
		Single Family	25,614	232,372	0.00%	0	
		Multi Family	429	7,920	0.50%	2	
		236118	82,750	320,208	-		13
		Single Family	80,154	299,516	0.00%	0	
		Multi Family	2,596	20,692	0.50%	13	
		236210	2,777	93,931	0.50%		14
		236220	37,208	715,896	0.50%		186
		237110	12,357	204,085	0.50%		62
		237120	1,403	93,176	0.50%		7
		237130	6,034	253,506	0.50%		30
		237310	11,239	434,714	-		8
		Highway	9,689	372,432	0.00%	0	
		Bridge/Tunnel	1,096	55,130	0.50%	5	
		Painting	455	7,152	0.50%	2	
		237990	10,502	154,071	-		11
		Bridge/Tunnel	105	5,956	0.50%	1	
		Other Heavy	10,310	146,573	0.10%	10	
		Other Spc Trades	86	1,541	0.50%	0	
		238110	27,151	309,955	0.50%		136

Appendix A
 Certification of Safety Nets and Safety-Net Installations

		238130	14,455	158,003	1.00%		145
		238140	25,720	260,703	-		297
		Masonry/Stone	23,672	225,504	1.00%	237	
		Drywall/Insulation	2,048	35,200	0.00%	0	
		238160	23,192	226,203	0.00%		0
		238170	6,632	43,042	0.00%		0
		238190	2,786	31,972	0.00%		0
		238210	62,586	771,184	0.00%		0
		238220	87,501	973,368	0.00%		0
		238290	6,087	126,559	0.00%		0
		238990	33,452	248,065	-		61
		Other Heavy	1,099	16,420	0.00%	0	
		Concrete	7,573	73,189	0.00%	0	
		Other Specialty	24,308	154,441	0.25%	61	
		Janitorial	473	4,015	0.00%	0	
						Total	994

Appendix B

Fall Protection Plans

Section 29 CFR 1926.	Description	Employer NAICS	Number of Employers	Number Employed	% Affected	Sub Total	# Affected
502(k)	Fall Protection Plan						
		236115	58,472	273,055	0.000000%		0
		236116	4,397	44,384	0.50%		22
		236117	26,043	240,292	-		1
		Single Family	25,614	232,372	0.00%	0	
		Multi Family	429	7,920	0.25%	1	
		236118	82,750	320,208	-		6
		Single Family	80,154	299,516	0.00%	0	
		Multi Family	2,596	20,692	0.25%	6	
		236210	2,777	93,931	0.00%		0
		236220	37,208	715,896	0.00%		0
		237110	12,357	204,085	0.00%		0
		237120	1,403	93,176	0.00%		0
		237130	6,034	253,506	0.00%		0
		237310	11,239	434,714	-		11
		Highway	9,689	372,432	0.00%	0	
		Bridge Tunnel	1,096	55,130	1.00%	11	
		Painting	455	7,152	0.00%	0	

Appendix B
Fall Protection Plans

		237990	10,502	154,071	-		52
		Bridge Tunnel	105	5,956	0.00%	0	
		Other Heavy	10,310	146,573	0.50%	52	
		Other Spc Trades	86	1,541	1.00%	1	
		238110	27,151	309,955	0.00%		0
		238130	14,455	158,003	0.50%		72
		238140	25,720	260,703	-		118
		Masonry Stone	23,672	225,504	0.50%	118	
		Drywall Insulation	2,048	35,200	0.00%	0	
		238160	23,192	226,203	0.00%		0
		238170	6,632	43,042	0.00%		0
		238190	2,786	31,972	0.00%		0
		238210	62,586	771,184	0.00%		0
		238220	87,501	973,368	0.00%		0
		238290	6,087	126,559	0.00%		0
		238990	33,452	248,065	-		0
		Other Heavy	1,099	16,420	0.00%	0	
		Concrete	7,573	73,189	0.00%	0	
		Other Specialty	24,308	154,441	0.00%	0	
		Janitorial	473	4,015	0.00%	0	
						Total	284

Appendix C
29 CFR 1926 Fall Protection ICR

Section 29 CFR 1926.	Description	Employer NAICS	Number of Employers	Number Employed	% Affected	Sub Total	# Affected
503(b)	Training						
		236115	58,472	273,055	100.00%		58,472
		236116	4,397	44,384	100.00%		4,397
		236117	26,043	240,292	-		26,043
		Single Family	25,614	232,372	100.00%	25614	
		Multi Family	429	7,920	100.00%	429	
		236118	82,750	320,208	-		82,750
		Single Family	80,154	299,516	100.00%	80154	
		Multi Family	2,596	20,692	100.00%	2596	
		236210	2,777	93,931	100.00%		2,777
		236220	37,208	715,896	100.00%		37,208
		237110	12,357	204,085	50.00%		6,179
		237120	1,403	93,176	50.00%		702
		237130	6,034	253,506	0.00%		0
		237310	11,239	434,714	-		3,038
		Highway	9,689	372,432	25.00%	2422	
		Bridge Tunnel	1,096	55,130	25.00%	274	
		Painting	455	7,152	75.00%	341	
		237990	10,502	154,071	-		8,343
		Bridge	105	5,956	25.00%	26	

		Tunnel					
		Other Heavy	10,310	146,573	80.00%	8248	
		Other Special Trades	86	1,541	80.00%	69	
		238110	27,151	309,955	25.00%		6,788
		238130	14,455	158,003	85.00%		12,287
		238140	25,720	260,703	-		0
		Masonry Stone	23,672	225,504	0.00%	0	
		Drywall Insulation	2,048	35,200	0.00%	0	
		238160	23,192	226,203	100.00%		23,192
		238170	6,632	43,042	20.00%		1,326
		238190	2,786	31,972	50.00%		1,393
		238210	62,586	771,184	20.00%		12,517
		238220	87,501	973,368	10.00%		8,750
		238290	6,087	126,559	10.00%		609
		238990	33,452	248,065	-		4,408
		Other Heavy	1,099	16,420	0.00%	0	
		Concrete	7,573	73,189	10.00%	757	
		Other Specialty	24,308	154,441	15.00%	3646	
		Janitorial	473	4,015	1.00%	5	
						Total	301,178