



GENERAL CONTRACTOR

SAFETY & WORK PRACTICES MANUAL

SAFETY IS PART OF THE WORK - NOT AN AFTERTHOUGHT.

Clear expectations for planning, coordination, field control, and response.

PUBLIC USE. Company-level expectations only. Project-specific plans, training, permits, competent-person decisions, and applicable requirements still govern the work.

Document MGC-SAF-001 | Version 1.0 | September 4, 2026

DOCUMENT GUIDE

Table of Contents

Use this manual as a common field baseline. The project plan, assigned responsible people, and current requirements determine the controls for each task.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 01 | Safety Commitment |
| 02 | Purpose, Scope + Responsibilities |
| 03 | Stop-Work Authority + Hazard Reporting |
| 04 | Pre-Task Planning + Job Hazard Analysis |
| 05 | Personal Protective Equipment |
| 06 | Housekeeping, Access + Public Protection |
| 07 | Fall Protection, Ladders + Scaffolds |
| 08 | Electrical Safety, Lockout/Tagout + Temporary Power |
| 09 | Tools, Equipment, Hot Work + Fire Prevention |
| 10 | Hazard Communication + Chemical Safety |
| 11 | Incident, Near-Miss + Emergency Response |
| 12 | Subcontractor Expectations, Training + Documentation |
| 13 | Acknowledgment, Revision Control + References |

STOP-WORK PRINCIPLE

When a condition is unsafe, uncontrolled, or different from the plan: pause, protect the area, notify the supervisor, correct or re-plan, then authorize restart.

1. Safety Commitment

Our standard

Mocka General Contractor Corp expects every project to be planned, communicated, and performed with attention to people, property, equipment, and changing field conditions. Safety is part of the work - not an afterthought and not a paperwork exercise. Production pressure, schedule recovery, customer urgency, or the short duration of a task never justify proceeding with an uncontrolled hazard.

Our operating commitments are simple:

- Plan the work before exposure begins.
- Assign work only to people who are trained, capable, and authorized for the task.
- Select controls for the actual conditions instead of relying on habit.
- Maintain orderly access, protect occupants and the public, and respect the property.
- Speak up early, correct hazards promptly, and learn from incidents and near misses.
- Stop work when the task cannot be performed safely.

Everyone participates

Every person on a Mocka-controlled project is expected to observe conditions, follow the established controls, and raise concerns. No employee or trade partner should assume that a hazard belongs to someone else. A worker who is uncertain about an instruction, tool, material, access route, energy source, or protective measure must pause and ask the supervisor before continuing.

Mocka management supports good-faith reporting and stop-work decisions. Concerns will be reviewed without retaliation. Work resumes only after the responsible supervisor confirms that the hazard has been removed or controlled, affected people understand the revised plan, and any required competent or qualified person has accepted the condition within their authority.

What this manual is - and is not

This document sets a common company baseline for residential and commercial work. It is not a site safety plan, fall-protection plan, energy-control procedure, exposure-control plan, emergency action plan, hot-work permit, or training credential. Those controls must be prepared and administered when the job and governing requirements call for them.

2. Purpose, Scope + Responsibilities

Purpose and scope

This manual communicates Mocka's general work-practice expectations to employees, supervisors, subcontractors, lower-tier employers, clients, and visitors. It applies to Mocka-managed construction, renovation, roofing, HVAC, maintenance, and property-improvement activities. Project-specific rules may add to or exceed this baseline.

Responsibility table

Role	Core responsibilities
Company leadership	Provide direction and resources; assign accountable project leadership; review serious incidents and program performance.
Project supervisor	Coordinate site rules; confirm pre-task planning; verify worker qualifications and required documentation; correct hazards; manage emergency readiness.
Competent or qualified person	Perform only the inspections, evaluations, system selections, and approvals within the person's training, knowledge, designation, and regulatory role.
Employees and workers	Attend required training; follow the plan; inspect assigned tools and PPE; report hazards, near misses, and injuries; use stop-work authority.
Subcontractor employer	Direct and train its workforce; provide required programs and records; coordinate hazards and controls; comply with applicable site and contract requirements.
Visitors and clients	Stay within authorized areas; follow escort, PPE, access, and emergency instructions; avoid entering active work zones.

Coordination does not transfer duties

Mocka coordinates shared hazards and site expectations. That coordination does not transfer another employer's responsibility for its employees or make this manual a substitute for required employer programs. Before mobilization, project leadership identifies controlling-employer arrangements, owner rules, competent-person roles, emergency contacts, and documentation requirements appropriate to the work.

When several trades interact, supervisors exchange information about access, sequencing, overhead work, temporary power, hazardous substances, stored energy, hot work, and public exposure. Conflicts are resolved before simultaneous operations begin.

3. Stop-Work Authority + Hazard Reporting

Stop-work authority

Every worker, supervisor, and trade partner has stop-work authority when a condition appears unsafe, uncontrolled, or materially different from the plan. A stop may be limited to one task, one area, or the whole operation depending on the exposure. The person calling the stop should move to a safe location, warn people at immediate risk, and contact the responsible supervisor.

Report and respond

Use the fastest practical channel: direct voice contact, radio, phone, or the site's designated reporting method. Describe the location, activity, hazard, people exposed, and any immediate controls already taken. For imminent danger, do not wait for a form.

The supervisor will:

1. Protect the area and prevent unauthorized restart.
2. Assess the condition and involve the required competent, qualified, or authorized person.
3. Correct the hazard or revise the method, sequence, equipment, or protective system.
4. Communicate the change to affected people and document it at the level required by the job.
5. Authorize restart only after controls are in place and understood.

Good-faith reporting

Mocka does not permit retaliation for good-faith safety questions, hazard reports, injury reports, or stop-work actions. Deliberately bypassing a control, concealing an incident, removing a safeguard, or directing work against an active stop is inconsistent with company expectations and may lead to removal from the task or site.

Escalation

If a concern is not resolved, keep the work stopped and escalate to project leadership. When emergency conditions exist, call 911 or the site emergency number first, then notify Mocka management when safe to do so. Preserve the scene when feasible without delaying rescue or creating another hazard.

4.

Pre-Task Planning + Job Hazard Analysis

Plan before exposure

The supervisor and crew review the task before work begins. Use a documented pre-task plan, job hazard analysis, or task hazard analysis appropriate to the risk and project rules. The review must be specific enough that the crew understands the work steps, credible hazards, selected controls, responsible people, and stop conditions.

Minimum planning questions

- What is the exact scope, sequence, and work area?
- Who is authorized, trained, and fit for each assignment?
- What permits, competent-person inspections, manufacturer instructions, or owner approvals apply?
- What energy sources, chemicals, heights, openings, weather, traffic, occupants, or adjacent trades create exposure?
- What tools, equipment, access systems, PPE, and rescue provisions are required?
- How will materials arrive, move, be stored, and leave the site?
- What could change during the shift, and what conditions require a stop and re-plan?

Hierarchy of controls

Whenever feasible, eliminate the hazard first. If it cannot be eliminated, consider substitution, engineering controls, and work-practice or administrative controls before relying on PPE alone. Controls may be combined. The person selecting a system must have the authority and competence required for that decision.

Re-plan triggers

Pause and update the plan after a scope change, design conflict, equipment substitution, unexpected utility, weather shift, access change, new chemical, incident or near miss, failed inspection, change in crew, or new simultaneous operation. A signed form does not remain valid when the field condition has changed.

The OSHA Job Hazard Analysis publication listed in Section 13 is guidance for the planning process; it is not presented as a new regulation and does not replace a standard that applies to the work.

5. Personal Protective Equipment

Selection and use

PPE is selected from the task and exposure assessment, governing requirements, safety data sheets, and manufacturer instructions. It must be suitable, properly fitted, compatible with other equipment, and maintained in serviceable condition. PPE reduces exposure; it does not remove the underlying hazard.

Common baseline and task-specific additions

Project rules define the baseline attire and equipment. Depending on the task, the assessment may identify head, eye, face, hearing, hand, foot, respiratory, high-visibility, arc-rated, chemical-resistant, or fall-protection equipment. No universal list covers every operation.

Workers must:

- Inspect PPE before use and follow training on fitting, limitations, care, storage, and replacement.
- Wear eye and face protection appropriate to flying particles, liquid splash, dust, heat, or radiant energy.
- Select gloves for the actual cut, chemical, heat, electrical, or dexterity exposure; keep hands away from moving parts.
- Use hearing protection and exposure controls when noise hazards require them.
- Use respiratory protection only under the applicable evaluated and administered respiratory-protection program, including required medical evaluation and fit testing.
- Remove damaged, contaminated, expired, or questionable equipment from service.

Shared responsibility

Supervisors confirm the assessment, availability, and worker understanding. Workers use and care for the equipment as trained and report fit or condition problems immediately. Subcontractor employers supply and administer the PPE and specialized programs required for their workers unless a written agreement states otherwise; such an agreement does not erase legal duties.

6. Housekeeping, Access + Public Protection

Orderly work areas

Keep work areas, stairs, passageways, and exits clear of scrap, cords, hoses, packaging, standing water, and unsecured material. Remove combustible debris regularly. Store materials so they remain stable and do not overload surfaces, block equipment, or create falling-object exposure.

Access and egress

Provide a planned route to the work area. Maintain required stairs, ladders, ramps, walkways, guardrails, lighting, and emergency exits. Do not improvise access with buckets, stacked material, furniture, or damaged equipment. Protect floor openings, roof openings, excavations, and changes in elevation using the system selected for the condition.

Occupants, clients, and the public

Before work begins in or near an occupied property, establish boundaries and communication appropriate to the risk. Use signs, barriers, spotters, controlled entry, overhead protection, dust controls, and work sequencing as needed. Secure tools and materials whenever the area is unattended. Never leave an attractive nuisance, open access point, energized tool, exposed sharp edge, or unstable load available to children or unauthorized people.

Coordinate shutdowns, noise, dust, odors, water interruption, and route changes with the client or facility representative. Maintain respectful conduct and protect finishes and contents without concealing hazardous conditions.

Daily closeout

At the end of the shift, remove waste, stabilize stored materials, secure openings and equipment, isolate or deenergize systems as required, and confirm that emergency and public routes are usable. A supervisor documents unresolved conditions and communicates them to the next responsible person.

7.

Fall Protection, Ladders + Scaffolds

Fall-exposure planning

Identify walking-working surfaces, leading edges, holes, roofs, wall openings, scaffolds, ladders, and falling-object exposures before access. The applicable trigger and acceptable protective system depend on the activity and standard; do not assume one height or one system covers every situation. Required planning, installation, inspection, and rescue arrangements must be completed by the people assigned those duties.

Ladders

- Select the correct type, duty rating, material, and length.
- Inspect before use; tag and remove defective ladders from service.
- Set on a stable, level surface and secure where displacement is possible.
- Maintain the required angle and extension for access ladders; keep landing areas clear.
- Face the ladder, maintain controlled contact, and keep the body between the rails.
- Do not stand on prohibited steps, overreach, move an occupied ladder, or use a metal ladder where electrical contact is possible.

Scaffolds

Scaffolds are erected, moved, altered, inspected, and dismantled only under the required competent-person control and by workers with appropriate training. Use complete platforms, proper access, load control, fall protection, and falling-object protection for the scaffold and task. Do not climb cross braces, use makeshift components, or work from a scaffold that is incomplete, damaged, overloaded, or not released for use.

Personal fall systems

Where personal fall restraint or arrest is selected, use compatible, inspected components and an anchorage that meets the criteria applicable to the system and task. For a personal fall-arrest system, the anchorage must satisfy 29 CFR 1926.502(d)(15): it must either meet the prescribed strength criterion or be designed, installed, and used as part of a complete personal fall-arrest system under the supervision of a qualified person. Plan clearance, swing fall, sharp-edge exposure, connector compatibility, and prompt rescue before connection. Workers must be trained for the system, must not alter components, and must not connect to a point that has not been selected and verified for that system.

8. Electrical Safety, Lockout/Tagout + Temporary Power

Treat energy seriously

Assume conductors and equipment are energized until an authorized person establishes and verifies the condition under the applicable procedure. Identify overhead and concealed utilities before drilling, cutting, excavation, demolition, lifting, or roof work. Maintain required clearances and use protective measures selected for the exposure.

Energy control

Before work on equipment or circuits, the responsible authorized person identifies every source and follows the project-specific isolation procedure. Typical steps include notification, orderly shutdown, isolation, lock and tag application, release or restraint of stored energy, and verification using properly rated test equipment. Restart includes inspection, controlled removal of devices by authorized persons, notification, and safe reenergization.

This summary is not a complete energy-control program. Complex systems, group work, shift changes, energized work, or interacting mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, thermal, gravity, and electrical sources require procedures and qualifications suited to the task.

Temporary power and portable equipment

- Use listed equipment suitable for the environment and protect it from damage, water, sharp edges, doors, and traffic.
- Provide the ground-fault protection required for the work. Use approved ground-fault circuit interrupters or, where permitted by the applicable standard and project requirements, a compliant assured equipment grounding conductor program implemented by the responsible employer.
- Inspect cords, plugs, covers, tools, and devices; remove damaged equipment from service.
- Keep panels, disconnects, and emergency controls accessible and properly identified.
- Do not bypass guards, grounds, interlocks, overcurrent protection, or protective devices.
- Use covers, barriers, elevation, routing, and housekeeping to prevent contact and trip hazards.

Only appropriately qualified people perform electrical work within the limits of their training and authorization.

9. Tools, Equipment, Hot Work + Fire Prevention

Tools and equipment

Use tools only for their intended purpose and within manufacturer instructions. Inspect before use. Guards, handles, grounding features, emergency stops, and other safeguards must be present and functional. Disconnect or isolate energy before adjustment, blade or bit changes, clearing jams, and maintenance as required. Keep bystanders outside the operating zone and control dust, sparks, chips, noise, kickback, and stored energy.

Mobile equipment operators must be authorized for the equipment. Complete required pre-use checks, use seat belts and restraints, maintain visibility, obey capacity limits, and use a spotter or exclusion zone when the operator cannot fully see the travel or load path.

Hot work

Welding, cutting, brazing, soldering, torch-applied roofing, grinding, and other spark- or flame-producing work require an area review and any applicable permit before work. Remove combustibles when practical; otherwise protect them using appropriate covers, shields, separation, or relocation. Inspect concealed spaces and the opposite side of penetrations where heat or sparks may travel.

Provide suitable accessible firefighting equipment. Assign a trained fire watch when the conditions or permit require one, and maintain the watch for the required period after work. Stop if combustible control, ventilation, gas-cylinder handling, atmospheric conditions, or emergency arrangements are inadequate.

Fire prevention

Maintain access to extinguishers, alarms, exits, standpipes, hydrants, and fire-department routes. Store flammable and combustible materials in approved locations and quantities. Control ignition sources and smoking. Temporary heating and fuel-gas systems require installation, clearance, ventilation, cylinder security, and inspection appropriate to the equipment and site.

10. Hazard Communication + Chemical Safety

Know what is on site

Each employer maintains the applicable written hazard-communication program and a current inventory of hazardous chemicals used by its workers. Before a product arrives or is used, review its label and safety data sheet (SDS), evaluate the task and environment, and coordinate exposures with other employers and the property representative.

Labels, SDS access, and training

- Keep manufacturer labels legible and do not use an unidentified container.
- Label workplace containers as required by the applicable program.
- Ensure affected workers can promptly access SDS information during their shift.
- Train workers before initial assignment and when a new chemical hazard is introduced.
- Explain product hazards, exposure routes, controls, PPE, first aid, spill response, storage, and disposal.

Use and storage

Follow restrictions for ventilation, temperature, incompatibility, grounding/bonding, ignition control, and container closure. Never mix products unless the manufacturer information and work plan specifically allow it. Control dust, vapor, mist, fume, and skin contact at the source when feasible. Coordinate adhesives, coatings, refrigerants, cleaners, fuels, silica-generating work, and other chemicals with occupied-building needs and applicable specialized standards.

Release or exposure

Stop work, isolate the area, and follow the site spill or exposure procedure. Do not enter an unknown or potentially dangerous atmosphere. For symptoms, splash, inhalation, injection, or other exposure, use the SDS and emergency plan, obtain medical help, and call 911 when the condition is life-threatening. Report the event to the supervisor as soon as the immediate response allows.

11.**Incident, Near-Miss + Emergency Response****Immediate priorities**

Protect life first. Call 911 or the site emergency number for a life-threatening condition, fire, rescue need, uncontrolled release, structural concern, or other serious emergency. Give the exact address, access point, floor or area, hazards, and callback number. Send a person to guide responders when safe.

Do not attempt rescue beyond your training, equipment, and authorization. Shut down or isolate hazards only when it can be done safely. Provide first aid only within current training. Preserve access for emergency responders and account for personnel at the designated assembly point.

Site-specific readiness

Before work, supervisors communicate alarms, evacuation routes, assembly areas, accountability, emergency contacts, medical arrangements, fire equipment, severe-weather response, and any rescue plan required for the task. Post the job address where workers can find it. Emergency arrangements must reflect the actual site and shift.

For after-hours or 24-hour emergency HVAC service calls, customer urgency does not reduce safety requirements. The dispatcher or responding technician confirms location, access, occupancy, known equipment condition, electrical or fuel hazards, communication, and escalation contacts before or upon arrival. If conditions exceed the worker's training, tools, staffing, or safe control, the task remains stopped until suitable resources are available.

Reporting and learning

Report every injury, illness, property event, environmental release, near miss, and significant equipment damage promptly. Supervisors arrange care, secure the scene, preserve relevant evidence, and notify management. Investigations focus on facts, contributing conditions, and corrective action, not blame.

Management evaluates current federal or state-plan recordkeeping and reporting duties, plus owner, insurer, contract, and local notification requirements. Under the cited federal rule, specified work-related fatalities are generally reportable to OSHA within 8 hours and specified in-patient hospitalizations, amputations, and losses of an eye within 24 hours. Applicability, definitions, exceptions, timing, and state-plan procedures must be checked against the current rule and facts.

12. Subcontractor Expectations, Training + Documentation

Before mobilization

Subcontractors and lower-tier subcontractors must identify their employer representative, scope, crew, competent or qualified personnel, and planned controls. Provide requested programs, training or qualification evidence, SDS information, inspection records, certificates, permits, and emergency contacts before the related work begins. Documents must be current, truthful, and relevant to the assigned work.

During the work

Each employer directs and trains its workforce, enforces its programs, performs required inspections, and corrects hazards within its control. Trade partners participate in Mocka coordination meetings and pre-task planning, follow site access and conduct rules, and communicate changing conditions. They may not remove guards, bypass protective systems, or expose another crew, occupant, or the public to an uncontrolled hazard.

Training must match the worker's assignment, language and vocabulary, and the hazards the worker will face. Attendance alone is not proof of competence. Supervisors observe performance and provide retraining when understanding or safe performance is not demonstrated, conditions change, or the governing requirement calls for it.

Minimum records

Maintain records required by law, contract, company program, and project rules. Depending on the work, records may include orientation, daily plans, worker authorization, competent-person inspections, equipment checks, exposure monitoring, permits, corrective actions, incident reports, and training documentation. Protect personal and medical information and limit distribution to legitimate business or legal needs.

Enforcement and removal

Mocka may stop work, restrict access, require correction, or remove a person or company from the task for serious or repeated disregard of controls. Restart depends on verified correction and communication. Mocka's coordination or review does not approve another employer's means and methods or transfer that employer's duties.

13. Acknowledgment, Revision Control + References

Worker acknowledgment

When an acknowledgment is required, the signer confirms receipt, opportunity to ask questions, and responsibility to follow applicable company and site rules. A signature does not prove task competence, waive legal rights, or replace required training.

Name: _____	Company: _____
Signature: _____	Date: _____
Supervisor/Trainer: _____	Project: _____

Revision control

DOCUMENT CONTROL Document owner: Mocka General Contractor Corp Document ID: MGC-SAF-001 Version: 1.0 Issue date: September 4, 2026 Classification: Public Status: Initial public issue Review frequency: At least annually and whenever operations, hazards, or applicable requirements materially change. Current-version control: The document owner controls the public master. Printed or downloaded copies are uncontrolled; confirm the current public version before use.

Version	Date	Owner	Description
1.0	September 4, 2026	Mocka General Contractor Corp	Initial public issue.

Review cycle: At least annually and when operations, hazards, or applicable requirements materially change. The document owner records approved revisions and replaces public copies in a controlled manner. Project teams must not assume the public revision is the only source of current requirements.

Official references

Regulations are cited for legal propositions; applicability must be evaluated for the work and jurisdiction. OSHA Publication 3071 is identified as official nonbinding guidance. Links were accessed September 4, 2026.

- 29 CFR Part 1926 - Safety and Health Regulations for Construction
<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926>
- 29 CFR 1926.21 - Safety training and education
<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926/subpart-C/section-1926.21>
- 29 CFR 1926.35 - Employee emergency action plans
<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926/subpart-C/section-1926.35>
- 29 CFR 1926.50 - Medical services and first aid
<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926/subpart-D/section-1926.50>
- 29 CFR 1926.25 - Housekeeping
<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926/subpart-C/section-1926.25>

6. 29 CFR 1926.95 - Personal protective equipment

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926/subpart-E/section-1926.95>

7. 29 CFR 1926.150 - Fire protection

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926/subpart-F/section-1926.150>

8. 29 CFR 1926.352 - Fire prevention for welding, cutting, and heating

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926/subpart-J/section-1926.352>

9. 29 CFR 1926.416 and 1926.417 - Electrical protection and circuit lockout/tagging

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926/subpart-K/section-1926.416>

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926/subpart-K/section-1926.417>

10. 29 CFR 1926.451 and 1926.454 - Scaffolds and scaffold training

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926/subpart-L/section-1926.451>

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926/subpart-L/section-1926.454>

11. 29 CFR 1926.501 and 1926.503 - Fall protection and training

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926/subpart-M/section-1926.501>

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926/subpart-M/section-1926.503>

12. 29 CFR 1926.1053 and 1926.1060 - Ladders and training

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926/subpart-X/section-1926.1053>

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926/subpart-X/section-1926.1060>

13. 29 CFR 1926.59 and 29 CFR 1910.1200 - Hazard Communication for construction; 1926.59 applies the requirements of 1910.1200 to construction work

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926/subpart-D/section-1926.59>

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1910/subpart-Z/section-1910.1200>

14. 29 CFR 1904.39 - Severe incident reporting to OSHA

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1904/subpart-E/section-1904.39>

15. OSHA Publication 3071 - Job Hazard Analysis (official guidance)

<https://www.osha.gov/sites/default/files/publications/osha3071.pdf>

16. OSHA Recordkeeping - official resource and reporting access

<https://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping>

17. 29 CFR 1926.103 - Respiratory protection for construction

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926/subpart-E/section-1926.103>

18. 29 CFR 1910.134 - Respiratory protection requirements incorporated by 29 CFR 1926.103

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1910/subpart-I/section-1910.134>

19. 29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1) - Construction-site ground-fault protection

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926/subpart-K/section-1926.404>

20. 29 CFR 1926.502 - Fall protection systems criteria and practices

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-29/subtitle-B/chapter-XVII/part-1926/subpart-M/section-1926.502>

Final limitation

Use the current text of applicable requirements when making a compliance decision. This manual does not create a warranty, certify a site, approve a trade partner's program, or replace the site-specific controls identified at the beginning of this document.