

be capable of being used as a trestle ladder or a stairwell ladder. Its components may be used as single ladders.

"Design factor" means the ratio of the ultimate failure strength of a member or piece of material or equipment to the actual working stress or intended safe load.

"Designated area" means a space which has a perimeter barrier erected to warn employees when they approach an unprotected side or edge, and serves also to designate an area where work may be performed without additional fall protection. "Equivalent" means alternate designs, materials, or methods which the employer can demonstrate will provide an equal or greater degree of safety for employees than the method or item specified in the standard.

"Failure" means a load refusal, breakage, or separation of component parts. Load refusal is the point where the ultimate strength is exceeded.

"Fall" or "fall hazard" means the act or circumstances that could result in the possibility of slipping or tripping on or falling off a surface.

"Fixed ladder" means a ladder, including individual rung ladders, that is permanently attached to a structure, building, or equipment. It does not include ship's stairs or manhole steps.

"Guardrail system" means a vertical barrier, normally consisting of, but not limited to, an assembly of top rails, midrails, and posts, erected to prevent employees from falling to lower levels.

"Handrail" means a rail used to provide employees a handhold for support.

"Hole" means an opening more than two inches (5.1 cm) in its least dimension in a floor, roof, or other surface.

"Individual rung ladder" means a ladder consisting of rungs individually attached to a structure, building, or piece of equipment. It does not include manhole steps installed in manholes.

"Ladder" means a device typically used to gain access to a different elevation consisting of two or more structural members crossed by rungs, steps, or cleats.

"Ladder cage" means a barrier surrounding or nearly surrounding the climbing area of a ladder. It fastens to the ladder's side rails, to one side rail, or to other structures.

"Ladder safety device" means a support system which will stop or limit the speed of an employee's fall from a ladder.

"Lean-to scaffold" means a supported scaffold which is kept erect by tilting it toward and resting it against a building or structure.

"Lower level" means those areas to which an employee could fall. Such areas include ground levels, floors, roofs, ramps, runways, excavations, pits, tanks, materials, water, equipment, and similar surfaces.

"Manhole" means an access through which an employee gains entry to a work area or to equipment below a surface or behind a vertical partition such as a vessel wall.

"Manhole steps" means a series of steps individually attached or set into the walls of a manhole structure. They are not considered to be an individual rung ladder.

"Manually propelled elevating work platform" means a vertically adjustable work

platform which may be towed, skidded or manually moved horizontally or the base structure may remain stationary.

"Manway" means an opening through which employees access vessels and equipment.

"Maximum intended load" means the total load of all employees, equipment, tools, materials, transmitted loads, wind loads and other loads reasonably anticipated to be applied.

"Midrail" means the rail located approximately midway between the top rail and the toeboard or work surface of a guardrail system.

"Mobile elevating work platform" means a portable platform that can be elevated and moved about on wheels or casters.

"Mobile ladder stand" means a mobile fixed-size self-supporting ladder consisting of a wide flat tread ladder in the form of stairs. The assembly may include handrails, guardrails and toeboards. It may also be referred to as a ladder stand.

"Mobile scaffold" means a portable caster or wheel-mounted supported scaffold. It may also be referred to as a mobile work platform.

"Platform" means a work surface elevated above the surrounding work area.

"Platform unit" means the individual wood planks, fabricated planks, fabricated decks, and fabricated platforms such as ladder-type and light metal-type, which comprise the platforms and walkways of a scaffold.

"Portable ladder" means a ladder that can readily be moved or carried, usually consisting of side rails joined at intervals by steps, rungs, cleats, or rear braces.

"Qualified climber" means an employee who, by virtue of physical capabilities, training, work experience and job assignment, is authorized by the employer to routinely climb fixed ladders, step bolts or similar climbing devices attached to structures.

"Qualified person" means an person designated by the employer who is knowledgeable about and familiar with all relevant manufacturers' specifications and recommendations; is capable of identifying existing or potential hazards in specific surroundings or working conditions which may be hazardous or dangerous to employees; and has been trained for the specific task assigned. When work is to be supervised by a qualified person, the qualified person shall have the necessary authority to carry out the assigned work responsibilities.

"Ramp" means an inclined surface between different elevations for the passage of employees, vehicles, or both.

"Riser" means the upright member of a step situated at the back of a lower tread and near the leading edge of the next higher tread.

"Safety net" means a non-rigid barrier supported in such a manner as to catch employees who have fallen off a work surface and bring them to a stop before contacting surfaces or structures below the net which might otherwise injure them.

"Scaffold" means any temporary elevated or suspended platform, and its supporting structure, used for supporting employees or

materials or both, except this term does not include crane or derrick suspended personnel platforms.

"Ship's stairs" means a stairway equipped with treads and stair rails with a slope greater than 50 degrees from the horizontal. It is sometimes referred to as a "ship's ladder."

"Shore scaffold" means a supported scaffold which is kept erect by placing it against a building or structure and holding it in place with props.

"Single-point adjustable suspension scaffold" means a suspension scaffold consisting of a platform suspended by one rope from an overhead support and equipped with means to permit the movement of the platform to desired work levels.

"Slip-resistant surface" means a surface that is capable of resisting the sliding motion on the contact surface of an object or an employee's shoe or foot.

"Spiral stairway" means a stairway having a spiral structure attached to a supporting column.

"Stair" means a series of steps used to ascend or descend between levels, and having four or more risers installed at an angle equal to or less than 50 degrees from the horizontal.

"Stair rail" or "stair rail system" means a vertical barrier erected along the open-side of a stairway to prevent employees from falling to lower levels. The top surface of a stair rail system may also be a handrail.

"Step" means any combination of risers and treads which may be part of a stair.

"Step ladder" means a self-supporting portable ladder, non-adjustable in length, with flat steps and a hinged back.

"Step-bolt" means a bolt or rung attached at intervals along a structural member and used for foot placement during climbing or standing. Step bolts may also be called "pole steps."

"Structurally supported" means supported by structural components such as pillars, piers, lintels, beams and joists. It does not include slabs or floors placed on a grade.

"Tieback" means an attachment from a structural member to a supporting device.

"Toeboard" means a low protective barrier placed to prevent the fall of materials to a lower level, or when used without a guardrail, to prevent an employee's feet from slipping over the edge of a surface.

"Tread" means the horizontal member of a step.

"Two-point suspension scaffold" (swing stage) means a suspension scaffold consisting of a platform supported by hangers (stirrups) suspended by two ropes from overhead supports and equipped with means to permit the raising and lowering of the platform to desired work levels.

"Ultimate failure" means the collapse of the structure or, where applicable, a component thereof.

"Unprotected sides and edges" means any side or edge of a surface, except at entrances to points of access, where there is no wall or guardrail system.

"Walking and working surface" means any surface, within the scope of this standard, on which employees perform or gain access to their job duties or upon which employees are required or allowed to walk or work while performing assigned tasks.