



FIGURE D-4

BILLING CODE 4510-26-C

Section 1910.26 Ramps and Bridging Devices

1. *Preventing vehicles from running off the edge of ramps and bridging devices.* An acceptable method of preventing vehicles from running off the edges of ramps and bridging devices is to attach a curb or a run-off guard to the edge. ASME/ANSI MH14.1, "Loading Dock Levelers and Dockboards," requires a curb or run-off guard to be at least two and three-fourths inches (70 mm) high.

2. *Designated walkway.* An acceptable method of clearly designating and separating walkways on ramps and bridging devices from the portion used for motorized vehicles would be to place curbing or a painted line between the walkway and the vehicle lane. A railing or similar barrier between the two passageways areas would also be acceptable.

3. *Safe means for handling portable ramps, and bridging devices.* Using powered industrial trucks or providing handholds for manual movement would be considered safe methods for handling ramps and bridging devices. If the device is to be moved manually, and the weight is such that more than one employee would be required to move it, then a sufficient number of handholds should be provided for the

number of employees required to move it. Rollers may also be used to assist in moving.

4. *Preventing movement of vehicles.*

Positive methods of preventing movement of a vehicle are to chock the wheels and use sand shoes on detached trailers.

Section 1910.27 Floors and Similar Surfaces

General requirements. Areas considered hazardous under § 1910.27 include floor openings, open floor perimeters, sky-lights, platform ledges, and similar structures. Acceptable methods for protecting employees from injury or death due to falling into or off of these exposures include guardrails, floor covers, safety gratings, safety nets, and body belts or harnesses used with lanyards. The employer is encouraged to utilize whatever device suits a specific hazard and which also meets the performance goal of fall prevention. Surfaces with slopes greater than 10 degrees from the horizontal need to be given special consideration when selecting the means of protecting employees from slips, trips, or falls. Factors that should be considered include the increased likelihood of a fall, the added momentum of the fall due to the effect of gravity, and the potential for

an employee to fall or roll through the means of protection.

Acceptable means of protection for steep roofs may include body belts or harnesses and lanyards, safety nets, and catch platforms.

When a floor hole less than two inches (5 cm) in its least dimension constitutes a hazard to employees because of the type of employee footwear being worn, such as spiked heels, precautions such as covers for the hole, or other types of footwear should be used, or foot traffic should be restricted or diverted to another path.

Section 1910.28 Fall Protection Systems

1. *Purposes of guardrails, hand-rails, and stair rails.* A guardrail is used to protect employees from falling from the edge of a relatively flat surface. A stair rail is similar in function to a guardrail, its purpose being to protect employees from falling over the edge of an open-sided stairway. A handrail, however, is used to assist employees going up and down stairways, ramps or other walking and working by providing a handhold to grasp to avoid falling. It should be noted that this standard allows the functions of a handrail and stair rail to be combined into one unit, whereby the top rail