



FIGURE D-9

12. *Safety net construction.* Unduly rigid material should not be used in the construction of safety nets. The use of such material could cause injuries due to the shock of a sudden stop. Elastic type materials such as nylon should be used instead of materials such as manila rope or wire rope.

13. *Safety net testing.* Most safety net designs are tested by the manufacturer. These tests are conducted on sample net panels in accordance with ANSI A10.11, "American National Standard Minimum Requirements for Safety Nets." Such testing assures the user of a suitable product. Since nets are installed in a wide variety of configurations, and provisions for proper attachments to the structure must be decided upon for each job site, each safety net installation should be tested at the work site. Such testing, as provided by the standard, consists of dropping a 400 pound (180 kg) bag of sand, 30 ± 2 inches (76 ± 5 cm) in diameter into the net from the highest work level to be protected by the net. Consideration should be given to testing the most critical portion of the net installation. In some cases a test at

the job site may not be feasible, or it may expose employees and/or the general public to danger. In these cases the net installation must be certified to be safe by a qualified person.

Section 1910.29 Wall Openings

Wall openings are required to be protected to prevent employees from falling into or through the wall openings, and to prevent tools or other materials from falling onto employees below. Examples of acceptable systems for guarding are screens, barriers, rails, guardrail systems, and half doors. These guards may be removable or hinged if access to the wall opening is necessary.

Windows on a stairway, landing, floor, platform, balcony, and other location could also be guarded by slats, grill work or other types of protection. Glass walls are not considered wall openings.

Section 1910.30 Scaffolds

1. *General overview.* Section 1910.30 is not intended to require the building of scaffolds either in a specific manner or using a specific

material. Scaffolds used in general industry are also used in the construction industry, and since they are essentially the same scaffolds, the requirements for similar types of scaffolds are essentially the same for the two industries. Therefore, if scaffolds meet the general industry standards they would meet the construction standards, and vice versa. Only the more common types of scaffolds that are used in general industry are specifically regulated by § 1910.30. If a particular type of scaffold is not covered in § 1910.30, the applicable requirements for the scaffold in 29 CFR Part 1926, subpart L, are to be followed.

2. *Overhead protection.* Overhead protection can range from the wearing of hardhats by employees to full overhead planking, depending on the type of objects that can fall onto employees working on scaffolds.

3. *Lumber sizes.* Unless otherwise noted, stated lumber sizes are nominal. Nominal sizes refer to lumber sizes prior to dressing, as well as after dressing, even though the actual size of a piece of dressed lumber is